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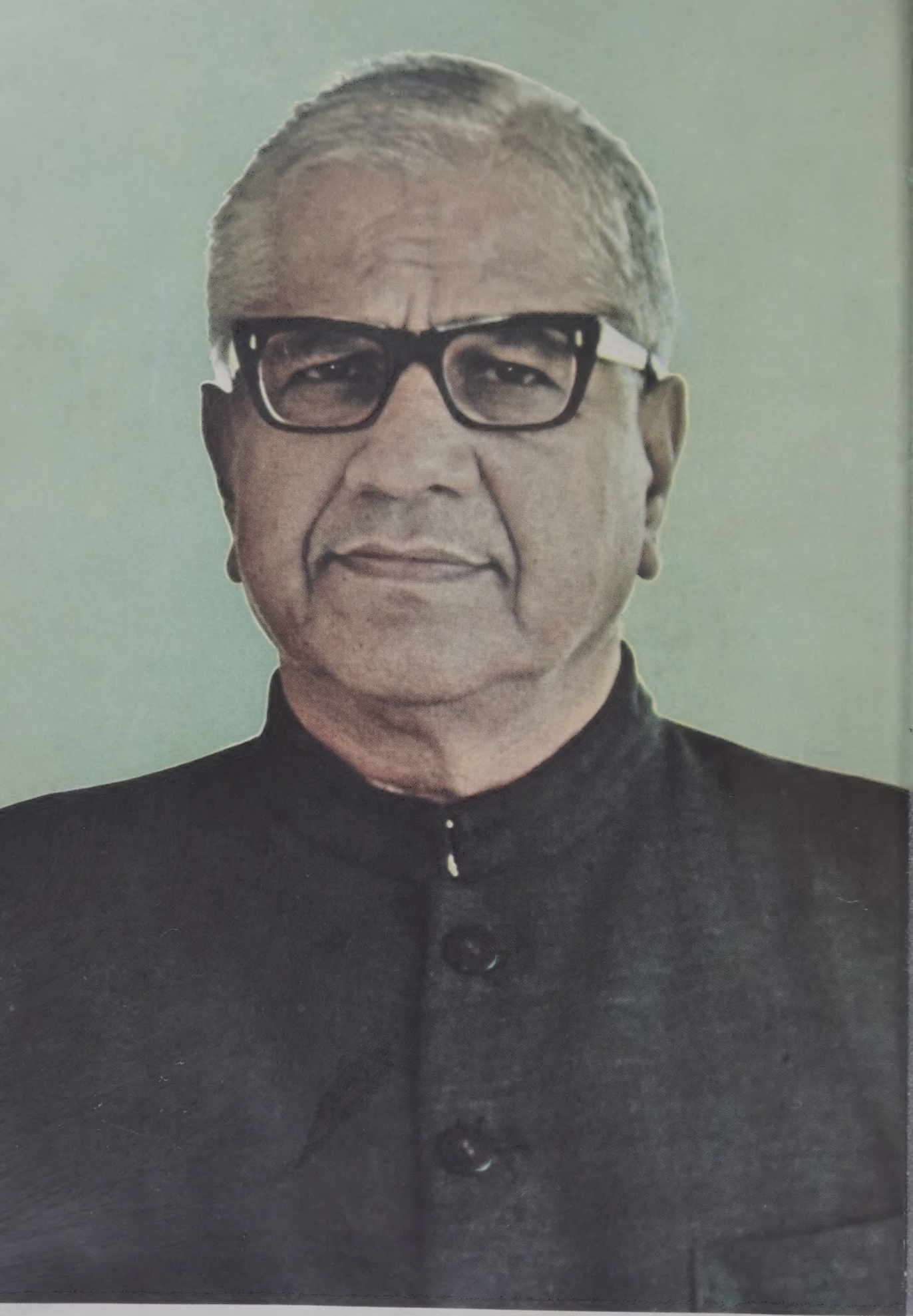
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THIS
BIRTHDAY COMMEMORATION VOLUME
IS RESPECTFULLY AND AFFECTIONATELY

Presented to

Padmashri Dr. Tonse Madhav Ananth Pai

ON HIS COMPLETING
SEVENTY YEARS
IN THE SERVICE OF NATION

PUBLISHED BY
DR. T. M. A. PAI'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY
CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE

First Edition
APRIL 30, 1968

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MANIPAL, MYSORE STATE

INTRODUCTION

The Public Committee to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the Manipal Academy proposed to edit and present a volume to commemorate the completion of seventy years by Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai who had made better life possible for thousands of common people in rural India. It was directed that the volume should cover all aspects of Dr. T. M. A. Pai's activities in the service of the nation, besides essays on education, banking and health, the three spheres in which his contribution is significant.

The Editorial Board commenced the collection of source material for editing them soon after. The volume took shape gradually and the editors hope that the story of this multisided genius unfolds steadily in the following pages to the amazement of the discerning reader. It is a story of how a man built himself up and organized financial and educational institutions through hard work and self-help. In a country aiming apparently at a self-reliant economy Dr. Pai's unorthodox system of organisation merits popular attention and deserves emulation.

To merely aim at a self-reliant economy is not enough. Behind every plan and institution there should be the motive force of indigenous thinking based on the genius of the nation. It is admitted today on all sides that Indian society is drugged to the brink of bankruptcy by alien ideas which cannot strike deep root and hence accelerate development process in the country. Import substitution is as much relevant in the area of our thinking and attitudes as in commerce. To innovate, to dare and to think along unorthodox lines in a country wedded to superstition,

ancient and modern, is indeed risky. Dr. Pai presents an illustrious example of how courage conquers despondence, devotion defeats malice and seminal thinking transforms human society. It is not a small achievement for a banker who went round canvassing a deposit of thirteen paise to head a mighty bank and for an educator who trusted and harnessed the "reasoned self-interest" of human beings to organise a three crore educational edifice.

Democracy survives only if people think originally and build free institutions to crystallise such thoughts. Therefore, besides the social service aspects of Dr. Pai's contribution to banking, education and health, what is more exhilarating is the independent manner of their conception unfettered by shackles of any dogma or lifeless mechanism of bureaucracy. Dr. Pai's institutions are based on freedom in thinking and humane considerations transcending mechanistic limitations.

Dr. Pai is a man who has nothing to regret about. He is the "organisation-man" *par excellence* whose watchwords are modernity, efficiency and excellence, the triple qualities which have sustained technological societies in the West. The standards of excellence realised by Dr. Pai in his own life and in the growth of his Institutions are admired by friend and foe. This again is a reminder that a country can develop fast only if geared to the demands of excellence. Manipal attracts students from abroad by sheer competence and efficiency. In fact one can make bold to say that Manipal is synonymous with excellence and progress.

Manipal today is a centre of national and international learning. It is built by the efforts of a single man who had faith in his destiny and the destiny of the nation. The bleak barren hills of Manipal cry out this faith of the Founder that 'Knowledge is Power' and India can become a powerful nation only if every individual educates his child to the best of his ability.

The Commemoration Volume is divided into 10 sections. Section 1 contains messages which pay ample tributes to Dr. Pai's achievements over the years. Section 2 is a symposium containing an analysis of his constructive activities in fields as widely different

as finance and religion. Section 3, the 'House of Banking' contains a history of the growth of Dr. Pai's Syndicate Bank from Pigmy to Giant. Besides, there are four learned essays on Banking in this section. In section 4, one can read a few essays on education and health. Section 5 includes selections from Dr. Pai's speeches on different subjects. In section 6, aphorisms of Dr. Pai make interesting reading. Section 7, 'The House of Knowledge,' gives a chronological history of the Academy and surveys in detail the working of all Academy Institutions from the primary to the university level. In section 8 are included two projects of Dr. Pai which await realisation and therefore are called 'Dreams'. In section 9 selected press tributes, national and international, have been reproduced. Section 10 has an array of photographs depicting the various aspects of Dr. Pai's life and his achievements.

The editors acknowledge with gratitude the following for the help rendered: The Public Relations Departments of the Academy of General Education, Manipal and the Syndicate Bank H.O. Manipal; the authors who have contributed original articles on their respective fields and participants in the Symposium on Banking and on Dr. Pai's life in the section of 'Facets'; the national and international journals from where tributes are reproduced; the Manipal Power Press, Manipal who have made the Commemoration Volume a thing of beauty and joy for ever.

MANIPAL,
April 30, 1968

K. S. HARIDASA BHAT
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

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पर्यायश्रीपेजावरमठः ॥
जगद्गुरु मध्वाचार्य संस्थान
रजतपीठपुरम् ।

सप्रेमनारायणस्मरणानि ॥

परमिदं नः प्रमोदस्थानं यदिदानीं सर्वतः श्रीमतो डॉ. टि. यम्. ए. पै महोदयस्य सप्ततितमः प्रचलति जन्मदिनोत्सव इति, जनरल् एजुकेशन अकाडमिसंस्था याश्च रजतोत्सव आचर्यत इति । कर्नाटके प्रायो नास्ति गृहं यत्र नैकोऽप्यस्ति अनुपकृतः महाशयस्यास्य शैक्षणिक-औद्योगिक-आर्थिक-सांस्कृतिक-सामाजिकादि कार्यकलापे-स्वन्यतमेनापि । परः शताभिः शाखोपशाखाभिः आसेतुविन्ध्यमभिव्याप्य चिरमभि-वर्धमानः सर्वजनसेव्यच्छायः कल्पवृक्ष एवायं भवितुमर्हति महनीयस्यास्य प्रथिता बैंकसंस्था या खलु निरुद्योगसमस्यापीडितयुवजनानामपि महानाश्रयः । विद्यासंस्था चास्य संपन्नदरिद्रविद्यार्थिसाधारणी चिन्तामणिरिव स्वापेक्षितनैकविधकलापपरिणति-दायिनी चकास्ति । एतादृशाः संस्थामणयोऽत्र पाल्यन्त इति स्थाने खलु मणिपालेति नाम प्राप्तं एतन्निर्मितनवीनविश्वामित्रसृष्टिरूपेण पत्तनवरेण । आशास्महे चिरमयं महाशयो जीवतु अपत्यनिर्विशेषपरःशतसंख्यापरिवृतः अक्षीणप्रतिभाशक्त्युत्साह-परिस्पन्द इति । अनुगृहातु भगवान् श्रीकृष्णः स्वीयरजतपीठपुरीवरपुत्रकमेनमिति च ॥

इति श्रीमन्नारायणस्मरणानि ।

श्रीविश्वेशतीर्थश्रीपादाः

(TRANSLATED FROM SANSKRIT)

PARYAYA SRI PEJAWAR MUTT
JAGADGURU MADHWACHARYA SAMSTHANA
UDIPI

With affectionate remembrance of Sri Narayana:

It gives us great pleasure to learn that the Seventieth Birthday of Dr. T. M. A. Pai and the Silver Jubilee of the Academy of General Education are being celebrated simultaneously.

Probably there hardly is a single home in Karnatak without at least one beneficiary of this great savant's activities, be they educational, industrial, financial, cultural or social. The renowned bank founded by him with a hundred or more branches spread all over the country from Himalayas to Cape Comorin is a veritable Wishing Tree for all those who seek its shelter. It has protected many from the spectre of unemployment. The educational institutions built up by Dr. Pai set a shining example in imparting Arts and Science education without distinction between rich and poor. In certain much sought after fields of study, these institutions are generous like the Wishing-Stone. The Manipal township which is a parallel Vishwamitra creation of this master builder has thus lived up to its name in having been a quarry where such gem-like institutions took shape. We hope that this great man will live to see hundreds of great grand children surround him and partake of his undiminished genius and energy. May Lord Krishna bless this worthy son of His Own Silver Town, Udipi.

Thus do we pray to Sri Narayana.

H. H. VISHWESHATIRTHA SWAMIJI

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA
RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN
NEW DELHI-4

The President is glad to learn that the 70th birthday of Dr. T. M. A. Pai and the Silver Jubilee of the Academy of General Education, Manipal, will be celebrated from the 27th April, 1968. He sends his best wishes to Dr. T. M. A. Pai on his birthday and for the success of the Jubilee celebrations.

NAGENDRA SINGH

VICE-PRESIDENT
INDIA
NEW DELHI

On the joyous occasion of the 70th Birthday Celebrations of my esteemed friend Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the live force behind the resurgent growth of the Academy of General Education, I wholeheartedly join his innumerable friends and admirers in offering my hearty felicitations and in wishing him Many Happy Returns of the day. Dr. Pai has been a prolific scorer not on the cricketing arena but in the field of educational endeavours. One is therefore doubly delighted to learn that the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Academy happily synchronise with the 70th Birthday of its Founder-Registrar. Dr. Pai's enterprising innings has been productive as is evident from his ever-growing family of Educational institutions each one of which caters to the variegated requirements of different sectors of student community. Manipal is virtually synonymous with Dr. T. M. A. Pai whose purposeful activity and crusading zeal have brought this hitherto unknown township of Manipal on the Educational Map of India. It is a unique illustration as to how wonderful results can be accomplished with dedicated effort, dynamism, grit, tenacity of purpose and single-minded devotion to a noble cause and speaks volumes for the versatile prowess of Dr. Pai — an astute Banker, humane Physician, farsighted educationist and a large-hearted Rotarian all rolled into one. I devotedly hope and pray for bestowing on Dr. Pai a long life of continued service and satisfying achievements.

V. V. GIRI

RAJ BHAVAN

BANGALORE

I am glad to know that the Academy of General Education, Manipal, will be celebrating its Silver Jubilee and also the seventieth birthday of its Founder-President, Dr. T. M. A. Pai, shortly.

Dr. Pai has been the founder and guiding spirit of the Academy of General Education which has been rendering most valuable service to the people of Mysore State in the field of education.

I convey my sincere good wishes to Dr. Pai on the occasion of his seventieth birthday and wish him long life, happiness and prosperity. I also wish the Academy of General Education continued success in its noble endeavours, and a glorious future.

G. S. PATHAK

RAJ BHAVAN
BOMBAY

I am very glad to hear that my friend of very many years, Dr. T. M. A. Pai, will be celebrating his seventieth birthday on 30th April. Dr. Pai I know from the time he was a medical student at the Madras Medical College. Even then, he had the making of a great organiser. He is known all over India as a great administrator and organiser. I have had the pleasure of going to Manipal and Mangalore and seeing the work that is conducted under his direction in education, banking, etc. I have great regard for his capabilities. I pray God that He may spare him for very many years to continue his noble and useful work.

P. V. CHERIAN

RAJ BHAVAN
CHANDIGARH

I am very happy to know that friends and admirers of Dr. T. M. A. Pai are celebrating his 70th birthday and also the Silver Jubilee of the Academy of General Education. I have been long associated with both Dr. Pai and the Academy. It is difficult to find a more versatile and energetic person than Dr. Pai. I have great admiration for the way he has built up the Academy of General Education but even more creditable is the way in which he has been able to organise so many banks throughout the southern India and Maharashtra.

I wish him long life.

D. C. PAVATE

MINISTER FOR
HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
INDIA

I send my good wishes on the occasion of the celebration of the 70th Birthday of Dr. T. M. A. Pai and the Silver Jubilee of the Academy of General Education of Manipal.

I believe that the best tribute that we can pay to Dr. Pai on the occasion of his 70th birthday is to imbibe in the youth his zeal and his philosophy that one should not rest on his laurels but forge ahead to plan and achieve nobler objectives.

I take this opportunity to wish Dr. Pai many many happy returns of the day and the Academy of General Education further progress.

S. N. SINHA

EDUCATION MINISTER
INDIA

I am glad to hear that Dr. T. M. A. Pai is celebrating his seventieth birthday.

The entrepreneur in him did not stop in producing only wealth. It spilled over and the vast educational complex which he has created in Manipal is a significant contribution by private enterprise in this field. Even though the Government is trying to do its bit in the social reconstruction of the country, the task is so stupendous that it can only be accomplished with the cooperation of such devoted individuals. His life and work is a great inspiration to the whole country.

I wish him many more years of service to the nation.

T. SEN

MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING
INDIA

I am happy to know that the 70th birthday of Dr. T. M. A. Pai and the silver jubilee of the Academy of General Education are being celebrated from 27th April to 3rd May. The pioneering work done in the field of banking and the dedicated service rendered to the cause of education by Dr. Pai are well-known and is an inspiration to all interested in public service and national reconstruction. His vision, enthusiasm, determination and perseverance have made him a distinguished citizen of India. It is most appropriate that he is being honoured on this occasion when one of the important institution of which he is the arbiter and presently the Registrar, is observing its silver jubilee. I send my heartfelt felicitations on this occasion and pray more years of health in the service of the nation.

V. K. R. V. RAO

MINISTER FOR IRRIGATION AND POWER
INDIA

It gives me great pleasure to learn that Dr. T. M. A. Pai has completed 70 years and that the occasion is being celebrated by his friends and admirers. That the Academy of General Education founded by Dr. Pai is at the same time celebrating its silver jubilee is a matter of pride to all who are interested in the advancement of education in India.

Dr. Pai, through his versatile public activities has rendered yeoman service to the cause of general as well as technical and medical education in South Kanara. Thousands of talented young people, who would otherwise have had to go without adequate education and training, have been enabled, through the efforts and leadership of Dr. Pai, to make themselves eminently useful in the process of the silent revolution that is taking place in India today.

I offer my congratulations to Dr. Pai on this occasion on a very eventful life and wish him many more years of public service.

K. L. RAO

MINISTER FOR
HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING
INDIA

In the field of education in India, the services rendered by Dr. T. M. A. Pai have been as great as they are significant in their pioneering quality. His selfless dedication to the cause of national development and prosperity is evidenced by the many successful ventures of the Academy of General Education which he founded 25 years ago and whose silver jubilee is being celebrated shortly.

Under Dr. Pai's leadership, the Academy has established diverse institutions, including schools, colleges, a hospital and a public library, — a record of which any organisation can be proud. The Kasturba Medical College, which attracts students from all over the country, is a standing monument to his far-sighted vision and his deep concern for the suffering of man. I must say that Dr. Pai has discovered the secret of making anything he does pay off in terms of national betterment and greater satisfaction to the people.

I am glad to associate myself with the 70th birth anniversary of Dr. Pai and the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Academy of General Education. In wishing Dr. Pai many happy returns of the day, I am only voicing the silent good wishes of countless men and women who have been beneficiaries of his lofty services.

I wish the celebrations all success.

S. CHANDRASEKHAR

DEPUTY MINISTER
ATTACHED TO THE PRIME MINISTER
PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

I was glad to learn that a Committee has been set up to celebrate the 70th Birthday of Dr. T. M. A. Pai and also the Silver Jubilee of the Academy of General Education. In fact the two cannot be separated from each other. Dr. Pai's association is with the Academy since its inception as its founder. His dedicated service for a period of more than 25 years to the cause of education at State Level in Mysore State has created educational and social awakening amongst the people in this part of the country. Students, rich and poor, have been able to continue their education with a variety of facilities given by the Academy and also by the Syndicate Bank.

The banking, commercial and industrial interests, on the one hand and the educational, social and cultural interests on the other — Dr. T. M. A. Pai with his dynamic personality is the meeting place for both these.

I pray unto God to give Dr. T. M. A. Pai a long life of health and happiness to serve the country.

SAROJINI MAHISHI

GOVERNOR
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
CENTRAL OFFICE
BOMBAY

I am delighted to learn that the Silver Jubilee of the Academy of General Education and the seventieth birthday of its founder Dr. T. M. A. Pai are being celebrated from April 27 to May 3, 1968. Varied as his interests are, there is hardly any facet of activity that has not benefitted from Dr. Pai's imagination, initiative, drive and dedicated service. I wish Dr. Pai many more happy returns and the Academy further successes in its endeavours.

L. K. JHA

INDIA INTERNATIONAL
CENTRE
HYDERABAD-7 A. P.

When a public worker with so many and so diverse and imaginative achievements to his credit passes the biblical span of life it is but fit and proper that his fellow countrymen should mark the occasion by paying tribute to him. This I do with especial pleasure as in my capacity as Chairman of the University Grants Commission I had occasion to see for myself some of Dr. T. M. A. Pai's work in building up academic institutions, and as an erstwhile central banker I have a good idea of what it takes to establish a sound commercial bank. I wish many happy returns of the day to Dr. Pai and many more years of fruitful public work.

C. D. DESHMUKH

VICE-CHANCELLOR
UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
MYSORE-5

I am glad that you are celebrating the 70th birthday of Dr. T. M. A. Pai and the Silver Jubilee of the Academy of General Education from April 27 to May 3, 1968. Dr. T.M.A. Pai has been the founder and guiding spirit of many commercial, industrial and educational organisations in South Kanara. The Academy of General Education is a living monument of Dr. Pai's organising capacity and leadership. May he continue to guide these institutions for many years to come.

K. L. SHRIMALI

MADRAS

Please pay my tributes to Dr. Pai for the great work he has done. I have much pleasure in wishing Dr. Pai long life of continued service to our country.

SIR RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
(LOK SABHA)

Institutions are regarded as the shadows of the individuals responsible for them. Dr. T. M. A. Pai, on his 70th birthday, has reason to be proud of the institutions which reflect him. Not merely the Syndicate Bank, which sprang entirely from him but also the Academy of General Education, with thirty institutions, are from his creative genius. At every stage, he has led the way with developments not only original but also exemplary to others. His success has spread from his institutions to the economy of the district, particularly to Mangalore and Manipal, where new dimensions of growth have followed.

J. M. LOBO PRABHU

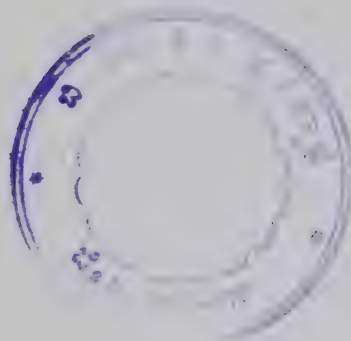
NEW DELHI

I am delighted to associate myself with the celebrations of Dr. T. M. A. Pai's seventieth birthday. Our district has produced within the last century many men and women who have left behind great reputations and inspiring memories — doctors, lawyers, administrators, judges and social workers in almost every field of activity. It is a shining record for a comparatively small region.

The need in free India for men of outstanding ability and a creative vision is far greater than in the years of our subjection. We must be deeply grateful to Providence that we can count in our midst a man of Dr. T. M. A. Pai's dynamic energy and bold imagination achieving striking results in educational enterprise. At seventy, he is not content to rest on his oars. The scope for further development of education and research in our district is immense, and I join those who will be celebrating his birthday in wishing him many more years of an active and purposeful life.

B. SHIVA RAO

FACETS



DR. T. M. A. PAI — MAN AND HIS IDEAS

Dr. Tonse Madhava Ananth Pai completes seventy to-day. Rightly it is an occasion for rejoicing by all those whose lives he has enriched and illumined. Numerous are the people and organisations which will remember his past services to themselves and the country. A life dedicated to the services of one's fellowmen around, Dr. T. M. A. Pai's 70th birthday is indeed a celebration, a festivity.

Dr. T. M. A. Pai, true to his name, is a graduate of the Madras University in Medicine and Surgery. He did pursue the art of healing for quite sometime after graduation in 1925. It was the practice of medicine that first bore on him the necessity for improving the standard of living of the people, particularly the middle classes and peasants, the two sections from which he drew his clientele. Even in those days when the young Doctor visited the homes of the poor he did his personal best in the ways of supplying medicine at low price. The story goes that he was so moved to pity at the plight of a mother in delivery that he straightaway sent her two sarees from his

Prof. K. S. Haridasa Bhat, Professor of Economics and Principal, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi; Member Supreme Governing Body, Academy of General Education, Manipal; Member, Academic Council and Senate, Mysore University; Kannada writer; Former Principal, Economic Intelligence Dept. of the Syndicate Bank Ltd. (1956-66).

brother's cloth shop. Of course, he was aware that such personal charity had its limits and the best method was to help people to help themselves. He knew that what the middle class in Udipi and the surrounding areas lacked was not brain-power but the co-ordination and organisation of intelligence into institutional patterns capable of providing employment opportunities to the youth of the country. Very soon, he shifted his service from the world of medicine to the world of banking, to the institution founded by his elder brothers Sri P. A. Pai and Sri Upendra Pai under the name of The Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd., Udipi.

The 'SYNDICATE,' as Dr. Pai's bank is popularly called, started in a small way with a capital of only Rs. 8,000. It began functioning in 1925 with the intention of financing the artisans in the various cottage industries of the district. It was, and still is, a bank for the small man. The phenomenal growth of the bank in the last decade has been due, according to Dr. Pai's own statement, to the trust and confidence reposed in the Bank by the small man in the smaller towns of the State of Mysore and outside. To help the small man build his own resources, Dr. Pai invented a new scheme of savings known as the PIGMY DEPOSIT SCHEME, thus taking the services of banking to the very doors of the customers. This thrift scheme was drafted by Dr. Pai within three months, soon after his taking interest in his new profession which was to be his chief sphere of activity for another two decades. Like every scheme of his, the details were meticulously worked out and the practical aspects of the scheme well-emphasised. The Directors were persuaded to launch the Deposit Scheme to the great benefit of the people and themselves. Under the scheme, sums as low as annas 2 (now 25 Paise) can be paid every day and the depositor paying 2 annas per day will get Rs. 350 - (now Rs. 700 -) in 360 weeks or seven years. There is absolutely no forfeiture or

penalty for default in payments. Dr. Pai has been a convincing preacher of the Pigmy Scheme ever since its inception. He grows eloquent as he describes the accumulation of two annas or 25 Paise piled up to grow into huge sums over the years. He has gone about the banking task, as in every other which he has touched to adorn, with the zeal of a missionary and success naturally has followed in the wake of his sincere effort and persuasion.

To prepare the ground and lay the foundation of the saving habit in the hearts of the people was not an easy task. Still less easy was the art of canvassing shares and business for the Syndicate in veritable competition with the two 'Canara' Banks which had the initiative of an early start. To anyone endowed with a weaker heart and scarcer confidence, it would have been an impossible achievement. But Pai's methods were straight, his reasoning and arguments cogent, persistence abundant and trust in people's goodness firm and unshakable. He remembers the day when one of his close relatives ridiculed his idea of quoting the price of his pair of spectacles at a lakh of rupees only to be convinced later by the preacher before him that if only good people like him (the relative) believed the thing to be true, it might be really worth the sum. Applying the same logic to the shares of the company he was sponsoring, Dr. Pai observed that it was the association of good men that gave the shares their worth. We may imagine the relative blinking at the analogy and purchasing a considerable number of shares. Once the initial difficulties were overcome, the 'Syndicate' was well on the way to a rapid progress. To-day it is one of the leading Banking firms in South India with deposits exceeding Rs. 80.15 crores and total assets running round Rs. 100 crores.

One wonders whether the achievements of Dr. Pai in the field of banking and education, his second big sphere of activity

in recent years, have not been beyond all expectations even of Dr. Pai himself, gifted though he may be with super abundant confidence and courage. His optimism and common sense have never forsaken him in the face of crises of the most serious nature. He has always ploughed fresh ground and explored pastures new. As early as the thirties of this century, a period noted for gloom and dull business, Dr. Pai launched his tile factory on the top of a hill on the outskirts of Udipi. It was usual for tile factories to be located near river banks as in Mangalore, but who would think of a tile factory on the barren rocks of Manipal? But, really, who else other than the 'Wizard of Manipal' would have imagined it and worked it out to success? In the midst of the rocks of Manipal Dr. Pai discovered enough farm land too to start an enterprise called The Canara Land Investments Ltd., with a view to convert farming into a business rather than a mere means of livelihood. Dr. Pai rarely plays safe unlike many educated men. He speaks of an offer he made to an agricultural expert to go ahead with demonstrating the superiority of his textbook methods by managing an agricultural farm which he promised to keep at his disposal with the provision of ample capital to boot. But the expert, not being habituated to risk taking or gifted with business acumen, shied. Similar is the case history of the Kasturba Medical College, the perfect realisation and consummation of Dr. Pai's career of confidence. On the face of it the co-operative scheme by which the College is organised appeared simple and there were repetitions of the brave experiment in bigger places like Nagpur, Sholapur, Hyderabad and Bangalore. But they tended to become just temporary outbursts of enthusiasm and hasty imitation which the sponsors soon regretted and from which they beat a hasty retreat. What the organisers in these places most lacked was Dr. Pai, his courage and confidence, his buoyance and optimism, not to speak of

his knowledge of details well worked and thought out long before any innovation is put into the public eye.

The Medical College at Manipal was the test case so far as Dr. Pai's calibre to withstand criticism and opposition while launching a revolutionary idea and casting it in the shape of a stupendous venture like that of a Medical College (hitherto thought of as possible either for the Government or for extremely affluent charitable trusts) was concerned. With the eye of a businessman, Dr. Pai reckoned the demand for medical education which was on the increase and which the existing institutions were finding hard to manage. He also had gained considerable experience while collecting funds for the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College at Udipi, particularly an insight into human nature, its reluctance to dispense dispassionate charity. Says Dr. Pai, "People are not interested in paying for educating other people's sons and daughters. On the other hand, they may do so most willingly to help their offspring to secure better education." And he wanted to harness this motive and work it to build the medical college. Instances were not lacking of people who undertook All-India tours to knock at the gates of every known medical college, sometimes for years in succession. Such were the aspirants and such was the demand for medical education that it appeared quite practical to Dr. Pai to start a college by breaking up the capital expenditure into smaller divisions capable of being borne voluntarily and lightly by the parents of the candidates. At a time when there was so much clamour for medical education and the government was unable for compelling reasons to satisfy the whole demand, Dr. Pai thought it necessary for the people to come forward with their helping hand to build a College on co-operative lines, at least to meet the capital cost was concerned. Until such time as the Government thought fit to keep the institution, a method had to be devised which would

put the college on sound financial basis. With the eye of a visionary Dr. Pai saw clearly before him the eager hands of his partners in this unique venture which turned out to be a great lesson in cooperation. Once the scheme entered his mind Dr. Pai was restless to see it materialise. He drew up a blue print for a full-fledged medical course, his own invention in which Dental Surgery and ophthalmology were part of the syllabus. But this syllabus had to be abandoned to suit the condition of affiliation and recognition by a University and Dr. Pai set to work to secure the affiliation from the Karnatak University at Dharwar. This was to be the toughest job, for Manipal was within the 'moral' jurisdiction of the Madras University none having seriously thought of Karnatak earlier. But to secure affiliation the consent of the two Governments, of Bombay where the University was situated and Madras where the college was placed were found necessary. Applications were pouring in for 1953 and reservations were being made for subsequent years. The Anatomy Block was getting ready in the midst of pouring monsoon rains. There was need to convince people of his *bona fides* till the last minute. And then came the great day when the scheme was blessed by Sri A. B. Shetty, the Minister for Public Health, Madras. Sceptics and critics were not lacking even after this, some even suspecting the non-availability of a single dead body for the Anatomy theatre. Presently, all fears were allayed when the dead turned out in enough numbers to convince the living. It is already fifteen years since the college began work, the first batch of students having left the portals ten years ago. The college functions in two places, Manipal and Mangalore. Two more colleges—The Manipal Engineering College at Manipal and the Udupi Law College have been added in 1957 to the renowned Academy of General Education, the parent body which Dr. Pai sponsored in 1942 to provide educational facilities to the young men of

the District. The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College founded in 1949 is growing like a healthy child, two decades old by now. The Elementary School and the High School at Manipal are keeping fit. A Public Library named after late Jawaharlal Nehru, has been set up under the auspices of the Academy. Later on Schools of Music and Fine Arts, working in four centres in and around Udipi were added. Since 1958, 6 Arts, Science and Commerce colleges, 4 professional colleges and schools, 7 high schools, 2 primary schools and one nursery school were founded. These are certainly not the last of Dr. Pai's brain children.

Both in the field of banking and education Dr. Pai has pursued many unconventional methods which tradition-bound society could not but criticise and condemn. We have already referred to his erecting a tile factory on the top of a hill. In the world of banking, he relies on the small depositor and appeals to the instinct of saving in all and sundry. "If only each person in India could save one anna a day.....," he propounds his mathematical logic to manufacture crores of rupees by mere multiplication. Dr. Pai's Arts and Science college was housed in an elementary school building for full two years. The Physiology Hall of the Kasturba Medical College was nothing but the corridors of an old sanatorium which the Doctor had built long back. The Kasturba Medical College, unlike any other in the country works with the Pre-clinical section at Manipal and the rest at Mangalore. In his Schools of Music he appoints peripatetic teachers who move from one centre to another. Naturally enough, these methods appear queer to the generality who are unaccustomed to appreciate innovations. There are more brickbats than bouquets in the initial stages but Dr. Pai is undaunted by the slings and arrows. Over the years, he has perfected the art of enjoying harsh criticism until the critic himself comes out with eulogies.

Nothing gives greater happiness to Dr. Pai than to make converts of these honest critics. When he went about 'un-lashing' his new co-operative idea for building a Medical College, a friend who obviously knew the hardships ahead but failed to convince Dr. Pai of the futility of his ways, threw his hands in exasperation and cried, "When Dr. Pai wants to take a plunge into the ocean who can stop him? Let him taste salt." Dr. Pai did take the plunge into the unknown and came out victorious. When the friendly critic heard of this he wrote to Dr. Pai admitting his mistake in under-estimating his friend's capability. With what zest Dr. Pai would read such letters from his erstwhile critics, as if he had been waiting for them ever since!

On first sight, Dr. Pai appears a least perturbed and undisturbed soul. Still waters run deep. Behind the patient exterior lies a dynamic personality glimpses of which may perhaps be had in the brilliant pair of eyes and the two hard lines drawn on the face. He is in deep reverie, always. One may easily mistake this for some small worry or other but it is far from that. It is the reverie of a born planner, a soul surcharged with ideas one vying with another to take shape and attain priority. Though seventy, Dr. Pai travels much to meet old friends and make new contacts. He is to be found at his desk either in his house or in the Office of the 'Academy,' now poring over the papers brought to him from half a dozen institutions or recounting the obstacles he met in his efforts. There comes a visitor from Trivandrum with supplication in his eyes. He wants his son to join the Medical College immediately. 'This year itself' is the oft repeated phrase. Dr. Pai is ready to welcome him with a smile, offer his hands with warmth, look into his problems with attention and promise him a seat, 'a sure seat,' four years hence. Talking over a cup of coffee, he lays bare the scheme of reservations and convinces the visitor that everything is right under the sun so long as there is a

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reservation. The visitor leaves the house contented and resigned. If the Doctor finds time he may himself take such visitors round the campus showing them everything including the dead bodies in the cold storage, the bore-well recently constructed, and the buildings coming up, drawing a graphic picture of what is to be. On such conducted tours, the visitor is apt to get the impression that his host is a stickler for efficiency in execution. No word escapes Dr. Pai's mouth without its taking form in a deed. Indeed, it may be said of him that his word itself is the deed, so quick does the one follow the other. He is most of all gifted with a graphic imagination which can foresee all the obstacles long before ordinary folk arrive to think of them. To each and every impediment he has a ready made solvent at hand. If this is not enough, he calls to his aid his iron will and iron heart and braves the weather like a valiant warrior. More than all, he waits and waits patiently for a better time and perhaps, for a single word of appreciation from the un-expected quarter. Finally, when he emerges victorious and compliments are showered on him, he takes them with equanimity, his humility all the more evident and goes to work on the next blue-print of his fertile mind.

Such remarkable persistence and effort, boldness and self confidence, courage and patience are rarely combined with imagination and constructive genius as in Dr. Pai. Fifty years ago, when the young Doctor, soon after passing his Intermediate, went round collecting funds in cash and kind to build his old school at Kemmannu, he showed a similar tendency to persevere in the face of odds. He recollects with great joy his extracting a few hundred rupees from a Bombay philanthropist who turned him out several times, pleading lack of time. Dr. Pai pugnaciously accepted this impregnable challenge and waited on him in his house. When the philanthropist saw the 'wisp of a boy' he was indeed surprised and his heart

melted. There in Bombay, waiting at the gate of the mansion of the big millionaire, Dr. Pai realised the secret of conquering despondence and defeat. To mark time, to wait was itself the way to success.

Waiting has its own reward even in banking. To collect small sums from myriads of depositors is indeed a hard task but a most rewarding adventure, for Dr. Pai believes his mission fulfilled when he has inculcated the much needed habit of thrift in the people. To take banking to the villages was one of Dr. Pai's pet themes which he worked out successfully through what are known as Rural Branches of the 'Syndicate.' Similar is the policy of advances so far as the Syndicate is concerned. Just as deposits are collected from many, the loans are also not concentrated but dispersed widely, thus spreading the risk and improving the earnings of the bank. Dr. Pai compares this policy to that of reinforced concrete where adhesive cement creates a hard substance from small pebbles and stones. Dr. Pai is proud to announce that his bank has a very wide clientele of 10 lakhs. The goodwill created by such a vast section of the community reposing trust and confidence in an institution and its prime-mover have been the force behind many of the 'miracles' wrought by Dr. Pai later on. The bank is 'the thing' which inspired him and breathed confidence and power into all his ideas and ideals. It was the base of operations of all his acts of public service. So much, therefore, depends on the success of the 'Syndicate' that it would be worthwhile analysing the reasons given by the Doctor himself. Firstly, he says that truth not only triumphs in the long run but pays. Wherever he moves, the Chairman of the Syndicate presents a true picture of the position of his bank. Secondly, as a banker and businessman Dr. Pai believes in human contacts. He is ready to make new acquaintances and revive old ones while on tour, speaking good and hearing

good. The public may be slow to absorb truth and fact but the narration of fact was the best forte in the ultimate analysis. Lastly, Dr. Pai expects from his employees, honesty, sincerity and conscientious duty. It has been certainly his great good fortune that he has found the right men to do the right jobs. He has the unique gift of discovering efficiency in persons whether they are university-trained or not. He believes in training within the industry more than any other qualification. Many are the young talents so nurtured and trained under the vigilant stewardship of Dr. Pai that everything goes by the regularity of a clock-work in his institutions. He treats every employee with respect and shows himself more as a friend than as a master. 'The good user of men places himself below others,' said Laotse the Chinese philosopher. Judging by Laotse's standard Dr. Pai is a very 'good user of men.' In his institutions he has been able to attract the country's best talent irrespective of caste, creed and age. Famous surgeons with two or three decades of experience jostle with young and ambitious doctors in his medical college. He is interested in pooling the experience of the old, retired technical men with the exuberance of youth. All are used to the immense benefit of the hundreds of young men being trained in the arts, science, commerce, medicine, engineering, education and law courses, vital subjects from the point of view of national reconstruction. The purpose defined and requisite men appointed, the Doctor is thereafter content to be a worker amongst them and never their master. The details of administration are entirely left in the hands of those who are put in charge. This freedom has been responsible to a great extent to evolve healthy traditions and help rapid growth of these young institutions.

TO GIVE BIRTH, TO NOURISH

TO GIVE BIRTH WITHOUT TAKING POSSESSION,

TO ACT WITHOUT APPROPRIATION

TO BE CHIEF AMONG MEN WITHOUT MANAGING THEM

— This is the 'mystic virtue' according to Laotse, a virtue possessed in ample measure by Dr. Pai.

Looking back on the last seventy years it may be said that by all human standards, Dr. Pai is an eminently successful man. The measuring rods of money, of power, of fame and name assess him generously and place him among the chosen few of the State. The sum total of his achievements in the twin worlds of finance and education is perhaps unsurpassed in recent history. Yet, Dr. Pai is an extremely humble soul. He attributes all his success to the proper fusion of time and opportunity with men and matter. He does not know probably that this is the mark of the best of men: 'In his actions, he loves choosing the right time.' Like the Fabian Socialists of England Dr. Pai allows his ideas to percolate and seep into the mass mind gradually but steadily. Ideas having gained momentum by popular appreciation and revitalised by scathing criticism become a live-force ready to be cast in the mould of big organisations and institutions. Ideas held sincerely and pursued consistently are bound to break the hard core of criticism and flow past every obstacle. What can one man achieve but with the help of others? Good men are necessary for good deeds. To harness people for great tasks, to repose trust in the innate goodness and virtuosity of all men, to make a clean face of situations and to maintain serenity and poise in the face of the most exacting crisis — these constitute the uphill route to success in Dr. Pai's life of endeavour and dedication.

Dr. Pai comes of a family noted for its hospitality, piety, honesty and integrity of character. The branch of the family to which Dr. Pai belongs settled in Brahmavar and it was

during the life time of Dr. Pai's grandfather, Sri Ranga Pai that the family reached the peak of prosperity and fame. Sri Ranga Pai left seven sons who divided and lived separately. Dr. Pai's father was a pious and hospitable soul, courteous and charitable. He died in his 37th year leaving four sons and a daughter. As a consequence Dr. Pai had to conduct his studies in his early years in a none-too-affluent situation. His two elder brothers were great believers in self-help and were dedicated to assiduity. They had opened a cloth shop and a book shop where Dr. Pai would occasionally act as the salesman during his spare hours. Dr. Pai's high school career was quite ordinary and uneventful. As a student, he read less but grasped more in the class room. He was fond of discussion and argument even then and his classmates recollect how he used to entertain them in the midst of their studies. He was married in 1921 while a student of the Madras Medical College. His wife hails from Honavar, North Kanara. Dr. Pai's domestic life has been quite a happy one. An advocate of family planning for the country in general, Dr. Pai is ready to miss the same in particular cases including his own. "Save when you can; insure when you are healthy; marry while you are young," is the triple-headed advice tendered by Dr. Pai to young men about to launch in life. He has preceded these words with personal practice of all the maxims. He married while he was quite young. He is one of the most heavily insured persons and the founder of The Canara Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd., a company which was run efficiently under his care. He must have saved enough, for he does not live luxuriously. It was only recently that he converted his small house in Manipal into a neat-looking bungalow but then he did so, not by demolishing the old structure, but by raising new rooms all round and above it. His dress is simple but elegant. There have been some changes in his sartorial equipment. In the

Thirties, he used to wear a turban and coat. In the forties, he changed over to shirt and dhoti. He still likes this form, but on ceremonial occasions, he dons a long black coat over his dhoti. He is the happy father of eleven children, five boys and six girls.

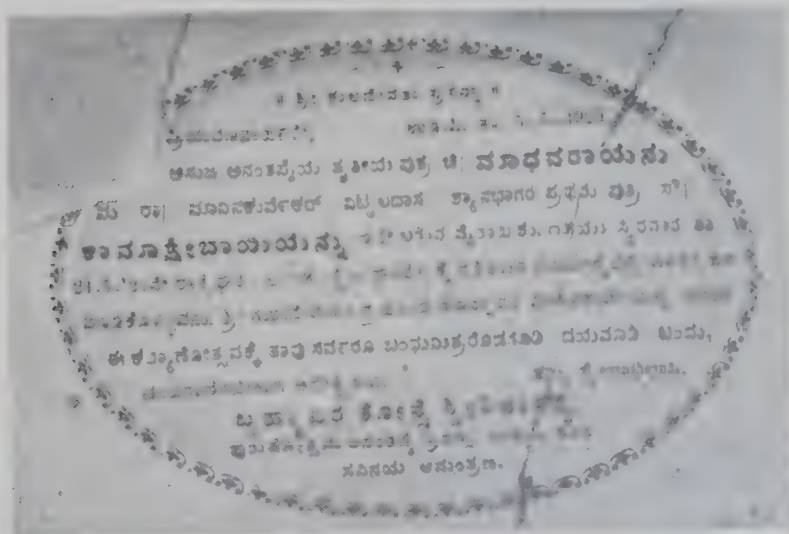
At seventy, Dr. Pai looks more cheerful and prim than many young men. He is as active as ever, his mind seething with ideas of new colleges or schemes of expanding old ones, of new places for the Syndicate's branch expansion. He is a good friend and has not forgotten the old school tie. There are people all over the district and outside who proudly recall their association with him in their student days. He helps them in old age by making one a Headmaster of his school, or another a clerk in one of the many institutions he founded. He is extremely grateful to those who have helped him in hours of need and takes personal interest in the career of their young offspring.

He is the master builder of Udipi, and past-master in the art of self-help. In the two spheres of public good that he has chosen, banking and education, he has achieved singular distinction and success by following up his own line of thought in face of severe prejudice. A doctor turned banker turned educationist, he believes that change is the law of life. He is a free soul ready to give and take. He is rich, but wears wealth lightly. Besides, none else than Dr. Pai is aware of the impermanence of material wealth. He loves to speak in parables. One of his ingenious explanations of Ravivarma's portraits of Laxmi and Saraswati runs like this: "Laxmi, or the wealth goddess is seated on the lotus which in turn stands on water which is very fluid and transient, while Saraswathi, the goddess of knowledge is firmly established on a rock, the hard core of knowledge and illumination." Material wealth apart, Dr. Pai is rich in mind, heart and spirit. Such richness comes



At age 13. Madhav with brother Raghunath

Invitation to marriage: Chi. Madhava Raya with Sow. Kamakshi (Sharda) 1921





L. to R. Standing: Sri T. R. A. Pai, Vakil Mukund Rao (Uncle), B. Vittal Mallya (brother-in-law), P. A. Pai (Brother), U. A. Pai (Brother), Dr. Pai. L. to R. Sitting: Smt. Yashoda Bai holding Baby T. A. Pai, Aunt Smt. Varunakshi, Smt. Marthi Bai (Sister), Mrs. Shanta (W/o. Mr. P. A. Pai), Mrs. Parvathi (W/o. Mr. U. A. Pai), Mrs. Sharada (W/o. Dr. T. M. A. Pai) 1923



Dr. T. M. A. Pai, Sri C. S. Pai (Co-brother)
Mrs. Sharada Pai, Mrs. Kalyani Bai
(Sister to Sharada) 1931



As practising surgeon 1936



All four Pai Brothers with Sri Govind Rao, a Director of CLI. Dr. Pai is standing right. 1936



At the tenth anniversary of the Vittaldas Mills at Mavinkurve (N.K.)
former Bombay State 1939



The growing human family at Kadekar not fully grown, of course 1944



In front of Dr. Pai's residence at Kadekar with Sri Nidambur Rajagopalkrishna Rao

Occasion: Naming of a village road. Sri A. L. N. Rao, the then President of District Board and Sri N. R. Rao, President, Panchayat Board are also in the picture 1944



Happy Grandpa with kids 1964

Happy father of five sons and six daughters 1962





Dr. Pai's Grandfather's House at Kallianpur





With grand daughter Vidya 1968

of giving the best of himself in the service of the people. Describing the characteristics of a sage, the Chinese philosopher makes an observation relevant to the life of Dr. Pai, drawing out the essence of it:

HE LIVES FOR OTHER PEOPLE,
AND GROWS RICHER HIMSELF;
HE GIVES TO OTHER PEOPLE,
AND HAS GREATER ABUNDANCE.

DR. T. M. A. PAI AS A BANKER

Dr. Pai's achievements in the field of industry, commerce and banking have carved for him an important place in the economic life of the country. He is the master architect who has been responsible for building up numerous thriving institutions in the field of banking, insurance, finance, industry, investments and trade, besides a number of schools and colleges — in Arts, Commerce and Science and professional colleges in Medicine, Dental Science, Pharmacy, Engineering and Law. To us who are in the banking field, his achievements in building up this great institution *i.e.* Syndicate Bank Ltd., are both a source of inspiration and admiration, because within a short period and in spite of numerous handicaps and difficulties, he has succeeded in building up an edifice and creating an image of the bank that is justifiably the pride of the country. As to how he moulded the Syndicate from humble beginnings in 1925 into an institution with resources of Rs. 100 crores before he laid down his office as Chairman, and how this

Hejmadi Narahari Rao (42) Bachelor of Commerce and Law, educated at Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, joined the Syndicate Bank in 1946. A Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Bankers, he has undergone a course of training at the Bankers Training College conducted by the Reserve Bank of India. Mr. Rao attended the XIII International Banking Summer School held at Noordwijk, Holland, in 1960. Serving the Bank as Chief Accountant, he occupies one of the top executive positions in the Bank.

institution has been made a great instrument of public good is a thrilling story being an example of what can be achieved by public cooperation and team spirit. Today the Syndicate's work has received appreciation not only from the common man but from the highest government levels within the country and even overseas. The Syndicate was built up not with the help of the richer sections or big institutions; it is an institution of the masses — an institution founded by the middle classes and depends on the common man in the matter of deposits or advances. Its deposits of Rs. 80 crores as on 31st December 1967 come from 10.36 lakhs of accounts out of which 91% are below Rs. 1,500/-. Its advances of Rs. 46 crores have been lent to 1,73,000 accounts. Its share capital of Rs. 1.14 crores come from 7,624 shareholders of which 4,547 hold shares of the value of Rs. 500 - and less. The total number of deposit and borrowing accounts of the Syndicate compares very favourably with the country's total of 121 lakhs deposit accounts and 10 lakhs of borrowing accounts (as on 31st March, 1966). If today the Syndicate is admired as an institution with advanced ideals and a spirit of public service, if today the Syndicate staff are credited with the keen desire to be useful to the common man and with a deep sense of duty and responsibility to the people, if today the Syndicate is marked out as an institution which can be a model in the policy of social control of banking, the credit for this must largely go to Dr. Pai, his dynamism, his vision to think ahead of the times, his indomitable courage in facing difficulties, and ability to steer the institution ably and wisely in the troubled waters that banking in the country has had to face particularly in the first half of this century. Dr. Pai has, through the Syndicate Bank, shown what the objectives of good banking should be, what proper policy must be adopted in the opening of branches, what the goal of a bank should be in deposit mobilisation, how it is the responsibility

of the bankers to create the banking habit in people by sound education and instructive appeal. The branches of the Syndicate that he opened in unbanked areas helped to bring into the banking fold money which might never have come into the banking system. If it is now accepted that deposit mobilisation depends upon the savings of the common man, and that if banks are to increase their resources substantially, they cannot continue to look to the upper middle classes and richer classes, but will have to pool the savings of the average citizen and persuade him to deposit in a bank however small the savings may be. Dr. Pai has through the Pigmy Deposit Scheme, started as early as 1928, shown that this was his conviction, and while he did not enter into controversies with others about the practicability of such schemes, he has proved this from the success of the Pigmy Scheme, through which he has been able to pool crores of rupees from common men — professionals, wage earners and agriculturists, and shown by example as to how really great could be the potential for the growth of deposits, if banks applied themselves intensively to the task of mobilisation of resources. What has been achieved by the Syndicate through its small savings schemes has surpassed all expectations. In the field of advances also, he has not neglected small industries or small business or agriculture, and by making available finance even without collateral, only with an eye to the integrity, experience and ability of the borrower, Dr. Pai has shown how a bank should be conscious of its responsibilities to society, and even where it may appear that there is a small element of risk or the costs appear to be high, a bank has to countenance these and follow a policy of making the resources of the country available to the weaker sections for economic development. Another innovation which Dr. Pai thought of, for providing a suitable forum for long term investment for the middle classes and also for support-

ing the capital market was the Investors' Agency Service to promote investment in shares of good companies and build up for the investor a fortune over a period of 35 years. An investor who paid Rs. 1,000 - per year to the scheme for 35 years could build up Rs. 1,38,000 - by the end of the period with an average return of 7%, and Rs. 1,72,000 - with an average return of 8% by the yield being ploughed back as a further investment. These ideas initially appeared revolutionary, and were criticised as unconventional banking, but today the country has accepted these ideals which Dr. Pai had the courage to initiate even 40 years ago. The Syndicate with its 7,600 shareholders, 10,36,000 deposit accounts, 1,73,000 borrowing accounts, deposits of Rs. 80 crores and advances of Rs. 46 crores and 229 branches spread all over the country is a living testimony to what can be achieved by the efforts of common men by dedicating themselves to the service of the people. Very aptly Sri C. R. Srinivasan, when he presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Bank in 1950 said, "Dr. Madhava Pai, well ahead of his generation in his assessment of values, lent his strength and support to this institution as his contribution to social service and I am glad he is in our midst today and still in charge of the steering wheel. It is not given to all to see the seedling grow into a sapling and the sapling grow into a big banian tree giving shelter and succour to the weary travellers of life. More than the success he has achieved himself, it must be heartening to know that the future of the institution he has served so well is now assured also. In Mr. T. A. Pai, the General Manager, the institution has a man of unusual gifts for, he combines in himself the caution and conservatism of the old school and the enthusiasm and enterprise of the new school. When in course of time, the bank proceeds to celebrate its golden jubilee, it should have developed under his guidance as one of the pillars of the banking

structure of India.” As Sri C. R. Srinivasan predicted, the Bank’s progress since 1950 has indeed been phenomenal.

The Syndicate’s Memorandum of Association mentions this as one of its objectives — “To help cottage industries such as weaving and spinning by supplying yarn and cotton at a moderate price and keeping for sale commodities which will have a ready sale at any time.” It was in 1925 that the Syndicate was founded by Sri T. Upendra Ananth Pai, Sri V. S. Kudva and Dr. T. M. A. Pai with a small capital of Rs. 8,000 -. No doubt the progress of the institution during the first decade of its existence was not very noticeable, but even from the beginning it was adventurous and worked with a clear perspective of its goals. Within three years of its establishment, it started the Pigmy Deposit Scheme which accepted contributions from the depositors at two annas per day at the doors of the depositors themselves. Dr. Pai realised that the poorer sections of the people of this country might not find it possible even to save Rs. 5 - and put it in a Savings Bank Account and much less could they be expected to visit the bank frequently to keep their deposits. He thought therefore of this scheme of pooling small savings at the doors of the depositors themselves, and very aptly it was called the “Pigmy Deposit.’ In the work of collecting these deposits the staff took a keen interest and were prepared to undergo the strain and work with a missionary spirit. Perhaps it is the Pigmy Deposit Scheme which is the key to the Syndicate’s success. It has helped the Syndicate to have close connections with the common man and understand his problems and has paved the way to build up long standing relations with him. This understanding of the common man’s problems and difficulties was instrumental for the liberal policy that the bank adopted in the matter of granting of small loans to him for productive purposes. Again this itself was perhaps responsible for the policy of the bank in the opening

of new branches in unbanked areas because it proved the value of small accounts. Even in the issue of share capital, the bank issued not only Preference shares with Equity shares to suit different classes of investors but also equity shares of the value of Re. 1 - so that the poorest man could become a shareholder of the bank. Today there are lakhs of Pigmy Depositors who have been enabled to realise their ambitions of building a house, or owning a factory, or providing good education for their children, thanks to the Pigmy Deposit Scheme. Dr. Pai drew up the Pigmy Scheme after great thought, and the fact that the scheme has remained unaltered over these 40 years shows the amount of care and wisdom with which the scheme was drawn up.

Another very progressive step Dr. Pai took was the opening of branches in unbanked areas rather than in cities. Most of the earlier branches of the bank were opened in South Kanara, North Kanara, and the rest of the Mysore State and in Kerala and Rayalaseema. Each branch was opened with the objective of seeing that it was able to tap the resources of the neighbouring areas. In the opening of new branches, great stress was laid on economy and keeping costs low. The Bank has today over 111 branches in places with a population of less than 25,000, and at a very large number of these places, it still continues to be the only bank. This policy of opening branches in the rural areas has been continued, and during the year 1968 the bank has programmed to open as many as 27 branches in unbanked areas. Dr. Pai thought of a revolutionary scheme in the year 1946 of having rural representatives in South Kanara instead of regular branches as a solution to the problem of providing banking facilities in areas of low potential and at the same time avoiding the high costs involved in a regular branch. These rural representatives were permitted to accept deposits, issue drafts and make advances etc. and were practically one man

offices until the branches were able to reach a certain size, when the rural centres were made into regular offices. The accounting was centralised at a separate central office for these rural branches. Thus it was possible to see that though many small rural centres were opened, they did not involve heavy expenditure, during the initial years of growth. Consequent on the Banking Companies Act and the restrictions imposed in the matter of opening of new branches, it was not possible to carry on this experiment at other places, but the success of the rural branches in South Kanara shows what could be achieved by affording banking facilities even in areas considered to be of low saving potential. Within a few years of opening, several of these branches in places with a population of 2,000 to 3,000 have been able to build up good business and show deposits which even city branches could not reach.

Dr. Pai laid no small emphasis on banking education. He gave his best attention to shaping the character of those young men and women who joined the institution, and the stress he laid on was hard work, and a spirit of service and identification of interests with the common man. To enable young men to know the technical knowhow, he himself conducted various classes, and also provided through the Academy of General Education sponsored by him, the best training in banking. Members of the staff who had their training under Dr. Pai have been very successful as officers and managers, and responsible for much of the good that the Syndicate could do for the people. He believed in providing a suitable opportunity for the advancement of every staff member, and while he was a strict disciplinarian, he took a kindly interest in all his staff and was always sympathetic and friendly. Any staff member could always look to him for correct lead, advice and guidance.

By granting small advances, by his frequent visits to branches for maintaining public contacts, Dr. Pai established

close connections with businessmen, and industrialists, big and small. He was able to understand their problems and difficulties and helped them not only financially but also by sound advice. Because of his understanding and his personal knowledge of borrowers, the Syndicate did not recall a loan when a debtor was in trouble. There are instances where Dr. Pai even personally helped debtors out of his own resources. Thousands of small entrepreneurs, businessmen, or agriculturists have availed themselves of the bank's assistance, weathered the storms and setbacks in their business and become prosperous, thanks to the broad vision and the sympathetic attitude of the Bank which could never be called a 'fair weather friend' in its approach. Dr. Pai's approach was always sympathetic, because as a person who knew from personal knowledge the difficulties of the small entrepreneur, he was prepared to be unconventional and broadminded provided he was satisfied about the honesty of the borrowers and the genuineness of their financial needs.

Dr. Pai is loved by the officers and staff of the Syndicate not only because he has made the Syndicate what it is today, but also because he took personal interest in them and tried to make them successful. More than any other man he has been responsible for training up leaders by providing them the right opportunities for leadership and taking decisions. He had a kind word for every member of the staff. He took an interest in their problems and difficulties, and the happy relations the Syndicate has had with its staff is due in no small measure to Dr. Pai's sympathy and tolerance and his keen desire to do everything possible for the staff. Under him the Syndicate staff were assured of every help, co-operation and kind treatment, and his staff policy was progressive and sympathetic. It augurs very well for the bank that Sri T. A. Pai, the present Chairman possesses all these great qualities of leadership,

drive and imagination of Dr. Pai. The Bank's progress under the joint efforts of Dr. Pai and Sri T. A. Pai has been rapid.

Dr. Pai was associated with the bank first as Managing Agent, then later as Chairman and Managing Director upto the end of 1961, and since 1962 as Chairman of the Bank. He retired from the office of Chairman in December 1967. Not only thousands of members of the staff, shareholders and lakhs of customers are grateful to him for what he has been able to achieve in making the Syndicate one of the topmost institutions, but the banking sector also is indebted to him for setting an example how an institution should be shaped, if the people are to be served with good banking ideals and services.

Dr. Pai has moulded the lives of all of us, and if today the Syndicate is able to give banking at its best to the common man and if today its motto is "No Man is too small for a Bank Account," these are largely due his efforts and his achievements. The success of the Syndicate is the success of Dr. Pai, and the good work that the Syndicate will be able to do in the coming years is the greatest monument that can stand as a dedication to him.

DR. T. M. A. PAI AND EDUCATION

Dr. T. M. A. Pai's personality and achievement in life may baffle all description. The prefix to his name shows that he is a 'Doctor.' But long back he stopped administering medicine to the patients. But he has been ministering to the economic ailments through banking, insurance, industries and commerce and has been healing the distressed and the down-trodden. What is more important, he has created facilities for the production of Doctors through the Kasturba Medical College. He began his life as a teacher. Even today he continues to be a teacher, though not in the conventional sense. Anybody visiting his house at odd hours will find a group of children always learning their lessons at his feet. And, he teaches through his own shining example how to make life sublime by developing sterling qualities of head and heart. His founding the Academy of General Education 25 years ago and guiding its destiny to give shape to his own refreshing and revolutionary ideas has earned for him national and international laurels. As an educationist, therefore, Dr. Pai excels his all other contributions to the welfare of the nation.

Mr. A. J. Alse is Managing Director of Sri Ramakrishna Theatres Limited., and Editor of Prakasha, a Kannada weekly. He is a member of the Administrative Committee of the Academy of General Education, Manipal and of the Rotary Club of Udipi. He is also an active participant in a variety of public activities and an excellent amateur actor.

The Academy which has at present under it six professional colleges, six colleges of Arts, Science and Commerce and eighteen other educational institutions, with a student strength of nearly 10,000 and perhaps an equal number of alumni and which has built up assets of over Rs. 3 crores has become possible largely due to the genius, vision and dogged perseverance of Dr. Pai. The once barren hill of Manipal is now a picturesque township — an educational campus which is described by all men in the know of things as a seat of Malnad University in the making.

These educational institutions have not only added considerable capital assets to the national wealth of the country, the increased earning capacity itself of the alumni as a result of the educational facilities that these institutions afforded should form a sizeable part of the national income. According to Dr. Pai, if an ordinary S.S.L.C. earns an average of Rs. 2,000 a year, his being enabled to become a graduate, the earning capacity increases to Rs. 4,000 a year and through professional education, it mounts to Rs. 9,000 a year. Calculated on this basis, the increase in national income that the alumni of the Academy institutions contribute is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2 crores every year. That is the intrinsic value of Dr. Pai's work in the field of education.

But Dr. Pai's work in the field of education and his approach to the problems in an unconventional way has also made him a little controversial.

The main controversy hinges around the levy of capitation fees in the professional colleges under the Academy. The system is described as 'commercialisation of education,' 'black-marketing' and absolutely 'immoral.' What Dr. Pai has done in making available professional education 'at cost' to the beneficiaries is looked down by these people as a crime against

the poorer sections of the society, who have no means to pay the exorbitant charges.

Dr. Pai expresses his genuine concern for the lot of the poor with greater force and eloquence and says that the Government is bound to help the 'merited' poor with enough scholarships to cover the capitation and other fees in excess of what is being charged in Government Colleges. There is also justification, he says, for a greater number of seats in Government Colleges being reserved for the poor and the backward only. His only objection is against the Government making available costly professional education at 'subsidised cost' to the rich and the well-to-do who can afford to defray in full the expenses of their children's education. He wants an investigation to see whether it is not mostly the rich men's children who are educated at the cost of the state ex-chequer. Normally, the poor people are out of the picture because of the costly nature of professional education and also because the facilities available for such education are quite limited. Therefore, Dr. Pai argues, it is, in a majority of cases, the rich men who cry hoarse against capitation fees 'in the name of the poor' in glorified self-interest.

Dr. Pai is not altogether wrong in his view. His argument becomes irresistible when he asks, 'Is it a crime for a few discerning parents to come together and decide to educate their children 'at their own cost' as they can afford it and do not want to be 'spoon-fed' by the Government? To them, it is a question of conscience and self-respect. They share the cost of education and maintain the highest possible standards. In the process, they also build up an institution which ultimately becomes a national asset. They feel they owe this duty to their children and believe that education to their children is an investment for which any sacrifice they are called upon to make is truly worthwhile in the interest of their future. Don't

they have this right? Is this right impeachable? Can they be compelled to avail of only the free or subsidised education that the Government chose to give or not to give? If so, under what provisions of law, I want to know."

It is a question posed to all the right thinking people to ponder. Very often, we are swayed by 'slogans' and are deeply attached to 'conventional ideas.' We do not care to look beyond and understand the other side of the picture. Dr. Pai has peered through the complexities of these problems and true to his nature as a visionary-cum-practical man, he has seen the futility of the traditional methods. The 'wizard' in him has found a practical solution to the problem. In putting into practice this solution, he had to encounter lot of resistance and disabuse the minds of those who mattered of prejudices, misconceptions and uncharitable thoughts borne out of years of crystalised ideas and unbending traditions. Today, a large majority of people understand the wisdom of his thoughts and pay tributes to his achievement. But the sporadic attacks that are made against his work and his philosophy also remind him that there are still people who have not understood the problem in all its aspects and he has failed to convince them of the need to encourage his efforts. Therefore criticisms do not excite him. Accusations do not exasperate him. He opens out his heart, his mind and his dreams to any person who shows a little interest in his work. Busy as he is always, he still finds time to open his 'flood-gate to knowledge' for anybody to have a peep into it and take a share. His life itself is an open book which any person can read, study and derive benefit.

The magnitude of the problem facing the field of education at all levels has not been assessed by men in authority or men in responsible positions. The expected 'population explosion'

as a result of which the population of the country is feared to be nearly double in another two or three decades has further aggravated the problem. The resources necessary to maintain the facilities at the present standard itself, for which the size of expansion and development may have to be doubled, appear to be phenomenal. We will have in future not only to spend twice the present recurring expenditure, but also to find enough resources to provide capital assets equal to what has been provided over a century past. There is also the complaint that the teachers are ill-paid and many of the schools and colleges are ill-equipped. These are the challenges that have to be faced. But how?

That is the question that Dr. Pai poses. An answer has to be found if we are serious in our aim of educating and elevating our people. If we think in terms of 'free' education or education at 'subsidised cost' to both the rich and the poor alike, do the Government have the required resources? Are the provisions made in the Five Year Plan adequate to meet the challenge? If the answer is in the negative, we should stop deceiving people with false hopes atleast from now on.

Dr. Pai insists that the people must be told that education of their children is as much their responsibility as it is of the Government. Government can help the weaker sections of the society only. Those who are economically well off — to whichever community or caste they may belong — have to fend for themselves in the sense that they have to pay the cost of education of their children in full. Even the aid that is given to the poor children will be treated as a loan-scholarship which is recoverable when the beneficiary begins earning. Such recoveries will be pooled back to the education fund to meet the additional demands that each year in the future will perforce present.

Unless the parents are slowly persuaded to shoulder

additional burden in educating their children, only a miracle should help the Government undertake the entire responsibility in the way as at present envisaged. The Government, of course, has the option of levying more taxes. But it is a strange phenomena, he says, for the Government to despise voluntary contributions from willing parents on the one hand, and compell the rich and the poor to pay more taxes to meet the commitments on the other.

Let the misplaced charity to the rich by virtue of their community or caste or due to stubborn adherence to a wrong principle in the name of equity and justice be put an end to. Let the exploitation by the rich, again in the name of the poor, to drain the state exchequer be stopped. Then you will be surprised at the remarkable enhancement of our capacity to meet the challenge in the field of education — Dr. Pai assures.

Is he not correct? When the Government is faced with financial stringency, will our dependency on a few philanthropists and the general public to provide adequate funds through their munificence enable us to reach the goal? No. Charity begins at home and no parent would grudge spending on his children if he is told the truth about the difficulties of the Government. After all, in a democracy, if the Government aims at doing everything itself or fails to enthuse the people in sharing greater and greater responsibilities or tries to curb people's initiative and spurns the hand of co-operation of the people in the discharge of its duties and functions, it ceases to be a democratic government. Similarly, people who fail to do their part of the duty and depend entirely on the Government to do everything for them are misfits in a growing democracy. It is Dr. Pai's firm conviction that people's role has a vital place in the success of democracy and the realisation of the national goal.

That is what exactly Dr. Pai has been doing through the

Academy of General Education all these years. He has been preparing the parents to bear the entire cost of education of their children. He is enthusing the people to come forward and start colleges and high schools in rural areas, the Academy offering incentives to supplement Government grants. As a result, firstly, self-sustaining professional colleges which have been maintaining the highest possible standards, where the staff is paid well and which are fully equipped, have been brought into existence under the principle of sharing of the cost of education by the beneficiaries. The shining example of the Academy has inspired similar efforts elsewhere. As a result, the number of professional colleges in the country has greatly increased. The parents, who were driven to a state of despair — not because of want of merit in their children, but because of their birth or paucity of seats — are happy at their sons and daughters coming up in life on their own efforts and resources. An altogether new meaning to 'self-respect' has dawned on them. And, rural areas which ordinarily could not have boasted of a secondary school or a first-grade college have them now. Is it not commendable? Is it not what it should be in a growing democracy? These activities can be aptly described as 'community enterprises' or 'co-operative effort, which conform to the accepted policies of the government.

But there is one thing which should not be lost sight of. Behind this astounding success of Dr. Pai's ideas and activities of the Academy lies the secret of honesty of purpose, labour of love and absolute scrupulousness in dealings. It may not be known to many that the President and the Registrar or other office-bearers of the Academy work honorarily, without any remuneration. Circumspection in constructions and purchase of equipment, plus availability of cheap land in Manipal, must have reduced investment considerably when compared with what is spent for government colleges. Extravagance,

selfishness or lack of seriousness would have shattered Dr. Pai's ideas to pieces. It is not known to many that Dr. Pai himself has sacrificed a good deal to give a shape to his ideas and see it through. He had to mortgage his own property to raise Rs. 75,000 to make the M. G. M. College possible at a crucial period of its birth, besides donating Rs. 50,000 in cash to it. In fact, his gift in cash and in kind to the Academy institutions exceeds Rs. 3.5 lakhs and he proposes to donate another Rs. 70,000 - to commemorate his 70th Birthday for upgrading the Kasturba General Hospital at Manipal to a 1,000 bed hospital so that the Kasturba Medical College which is at present a split college, the pre-clinical section being in Manipal and the clinical at Mangalore, may be developed into two separate independent colleges. In fact during the earlier days of the construction of the Kasturba Medical College, Dr. Pai with the members of his family was breaking the jelly stones every night and during the day he was even doing the dispatch clerk's job.

To this crusading spirit, Dr. Pai's integrity leaves an indelible mark in the development of the Academy institutions. He does not merely preach. He practices what he preaches.

All moneys that are received are scrupulously accounted for. No money is received for which a receipt is not given. When money is spent, it is spent judiciously. Dr. Pai is a strict disciplinarian and adheres strictly to certain basic principles at all costs. Admission is governed by a pre-determined set of principles and tests and the assessment of the result of such tests is open for scrutiny by a doubting parent. Admission transcends territorial limitations or barriers of caste, religion language or otherwise. A cross section of the people of whole of India and foreign places live in Manipal and study in amity and peace. And Dr. Pai is a perfect democrat. The Academy is developed on an absolutely democratic set-up. It has a

Supreme Governing Body which is elected from its membership exceeding about 4,500. In turn an Administrative Committee is elected from the Supreme Governing Body. The office-bearers are appointed by the Administrative Committee. Each educational institution has an independent Trust, in which experienced men imbued with the spirit of service and dedication to the cause of education serve. It is these things which nourished and sustained the growth of the Academy. Once Sri M. P. L. Shastri aptly described Dr. Pai as 'He is not merely a founder of colleges. There is no dirt for such founders. He is a builder of colleges — he builds and brings them up to perfection. That is important.' It is not an easy task. He has dedicated the best part of his life for this purpose —because he firmly believes that the only means to elevate the people is to educate them. In fact when first the Academy was mooted, Dr. Pai's main concern was to salvage those frustrated and helpless youth who could not get through the examinations and enable them to face life by giving them facilities for vocational training. Even today this objective is not forgotten. It is reflected in the pilot project that has been launched in the Sri J. C. B. M. College in Sringeri to help sub-standard students in all possible ways.

These creative works meant a very heavy strain on the physical strength of Dr. Pai. Still, even when he is on the threshold to 71, he appears to be young in spirit and in mind as if he is only 17 and baffles his physicians. What keeps him up really is the supreme satisfaction that his dreams in the field of education have come true and this sense of fulfilment acts as a tonic and tones up his mind and body.

Dr. Pai must be spared for a few more decades, because the fountain of his dreams and desires is still willing forth. It is as perennial as ever. The blue-print of the pattern of distribution of educational institutions and ways and means

to build them up which Dr. Pai evolved at the early days of the Academy under the style of 'Hussain Committee Report' still remains to be fully implemented in the other districts of Malnad, though very nearly complete in South Kanara.

DR. T. M. A. PAI AND HOSPITAL SERVICE

Dr. T. M. A. Pai being a doctor himself has always felt that there are three major maladies afflicting the community anywhere and Manipal was no exception. According to him, the three major "diseases" are poverty, illiteracy and ignorance. He has done enough in his own way to overcome illiteracy by starting many educational institutions. Under his stewardship the Academy of General Education has now as many as 30 institutions wherein over 10,000 students are undergoing training. To overcome poverty he showed the way through the Syndicate Bank how even a poor man or woman could save money and many are the people who were able to save adequately through his ingenious schemes. According to Dr. Pai, ignorance is the cause of ill-health in the majority of cases. When he was in active practice in the 30's and in the early 40's he was able to appreciate the problem at very close quarters and even then he felt that it was his duty to train a few persons to become nurses so that they could not only attend to the sick but also disseminate the knowledge about illness to others.

Dr. C. H. Sivaraman is Professor of Medicine at the Kasturba Medical College and Superintendent of the Kasturba General Hospital, Manipal. He had also served the Mangalore section of the college before serving the Railways for a few years. He is interested in the study of religion and philosophy, with a friendly disposition.

When the Kasturba Medical College became a reality in 1953 it can be said that he achieved his purpose to fight against illness by being responsible for turning out the needed medical graduates for the country in good numbers. But Dr. Pai is not a person to rest on his oars. Moreover, he felt that he owed something to the community in Manipal and Udipi who stood by him in all his endeavours. The Kasturba Medical College having its clinical training at Mangalore did not fulfil his ambition to serve the community in and around Manipal. It was then not possible to embark upon the costly venture of building up a teaching hospital of the magnitude needed for coaching over 100 students a year at Manipal. But at the same time he did not want the community at Manipal to feel that they were neglected. Hence in the year 1956, he made a small beginning in the building at Manipal, which now houses the English Medium Nursery & Primary Schools. As luck would have it, a willing doctor was available in the person of Dr. (Mrs.) A. Padma Rao, wife of Dr. A. Krishna Rao, who was then the Professor of Physiology and who is now the Dean of the College. There were the doctors working as demonstrators in the Anatomy and Physiology Departments and so with this band of doctors headed by Dr. Padma Rao, the Kasturba Maternity Hospital was started. Many of us were very sceptic when this was inaugurated because we felt that Manipal being a small place could not provide enough patients for running a hospital. But Dr. Pai countered our arguments by emphasising to us that in and around Manipal in the various villages there was a population of nearly 9,000 people. His anticipation did not go wrong. Very soon the Kasturba Maternity Hospital became popular and Dr. Pai appointed specialists in Surgery and Medicine and Eye diseases. The Kasturba Maternity Hospital became the Kasturba Maternity & General Hospital.

As the usefulness of the hospital increased, it was soon felt that the space was inadequate and so a bigger building was constructed opposite the main K. M. C. Hostel; but because the newly started Manipal Engineering College did not have its own buildings, the shifting of the hospital was delayed and the premises were utilised by the Engineering College. Even to-day a visitor going round the present Kasturba General Hospital will see to his surprise very wide blackboards in practically every ward. As someone said that "Coming events cast their shadows," here was probably an instance wherein the possibility of this hospital becoming a teaching centre cast its shadow earlier by these boards being fitted by the Engineering College authorities. In the year 1961, the K. G. Hospital section was separated from the Maternity and shifted into its new premises. It was very fortunate that the shifting of the General Hospital coincided with the appointment of Dr. T. Thomas, F.A.C.S., a Thoracic Surgeon with great experience and training from Vellore. Mrs. Thomas fortunately was the Pathologist. Dr. M. Krishnaswamy, M.D., M.R.C.P., was the Physician. With these highly qualified and experienced people who were ably assisted by dedicated assistants, it was possible for the hospital to expand and carry out excellent diagnostic and curative work. The Kamala Nehru Chest Institute was inaugurated and Dr. Thomas was attracting patients right up from Bihar for undergoing thoracic surgery. The Kasturba General Hospital owes a great deal to the untiring efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas who put the hospital on very firm foundations and invited a band of nurses and technicians from Christian Medical College, Vellore. If to-day the Kasturba General Hospital could boast of excellent maintenance of records, a very well run clinical laboratory and histo-pathology laboratory, without hesitation I can say that all these were possible because of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas. So I felt it my duty

to pay my sincere gratitude to them on the occasion of writing this article commemorating the 70th Birth Day of the founder, Dr. T. M. A. Pai.

Very soon the clinical material that became available in the Kasturba General and Maternity Hospitals has induced the authorities to start a Nursing School, a Laboratory Technicians's Course, a Diploma in Pharmacy Course. Dr. A. Thimmappayya, the then District Surgeon of South Kanara, was my good friend and neighbour at Mangalore and he used to discuss with me a number of problems connected with the Kasturba Medical College and the Hospital. Once he told me that the Kasturba General Hospital at Manipal was intending to start a training school for nurses and he wanted my opinion. I was so very sceptic that I told him that it would never be possible to have adequate amount of material to train nurses. But Dr. Pai has probably a bit of Midas touch with him and so the word "impossible" was slowly being pushed out of his dictionary. Within the last 7 years it had not only been possible to train 25 nurses every year but the nurses so trained from Manipal had been rank holders proving thereby that given the zeal, it is possible to work against odds and bring to reality what one has conceived.

To-day the hospital is humming with activity and almost all specialities except psychiatry have been started in Manipal. The Cardio-thoracic Department which was lying dormant after Dr. Thomas left us in 1964 has been re-started with a gusto by Dr. S. R. Ullal and with the appointment of Dr. Cherian Varkey, the Cardiologist, and the acquisition of sophisticated appliances in the near future, first rate cardio-thoracic work will be possible in Manipal. In Dr. A. S. Narayan, one finds a good general surgeon and a Genito Urinary Specialist. The special clinic for Genito Urinary diseases which was started 3 months ago has become an important unit of the Surgical

Department. Recently, Dr. B. Yogish Pai has been coming as a part-time visiting Surgeon to Manipal and his field of speciality is neurology. The Ear, Nose & Throat (ENT) Department under Dr. C. R. Kamath has been doing excellent work and for the whole of Mysore State, Manipal is the only place where the latest surgical treatment for deafness is carried out. The Eye Department under Dr. P. N. Srinivas Rao is a highly specialised and important section of the Hospital. He is also conducting the School of Optometry. The Medicine Department has been steadily growing in popularity. The Paediatric Section has expanded to such an extent as to be recognised by the UNICEF for the sanction of their grant of material for the more useful work in this direction. The National T. B. Institute has thought it fit to make Manipal as a sub-centre. The Skin & Leprosy Department by its silent and good work has been responsible for the authorities to think of starting a Leprosy Hospital and Rehabilitation Centre close to Manipal. The Maternity Section under the continued guidance of Dr. (Mrs.) Padma Rao is now accommodated in the same building as the Kasturba General Hospital. Dr. Padma Rao has been responsible for starting the training for A.N.M. The Family Planning Section under her guidance has been doing yeoman service to people in the entire taluk and beyond. There are as many as 6 Centres located at places like Katapady, Kaup, Padubidri, Kadekar, Malpe and Alevoor which are supervised by this hospital.

A nucleus of a Dental College was already found in the Kasturba General Hospital wherein dental extractions and filling was being done. However, realising the importance of dental health and care, Dr. Pai thought it fit to establish a Dental College itself in Manipal. Manipal is the only place where a Dental College is located in rural areas in the whole of Asia. Under the dynamic Directorship of Dr. S. J. Vazirani,

the Dental Department has been rapidly expanding not only in space but also in the scope of work that is being done. The dental service is also being carried to the schools by the co-operation of the Rotary Club and the Junior Chamber.

The main idea of this hospital located at Manipal is to serve the medical practitioners around Manipal to a radius of about 100 miles. This is mainly a reference hospital. We see every day a good number of cases referred by these doctors to this hospital. We in the hospital investigate them thoroughly, come to a certain conclusion and send the cases back to the practitioners with suggestions for treatment. Thus, there is a very happy co-operation existing between the hospital and the general practitioners. In order to make this relationship more fruitful, the hospital periodically conducts Refresher Courses at no cost to the General Practitioners. These Refresher Courses have been popular and useful.

The hospital is now on its big expansion programme wishing to add on another 300 beds shortly and eventually raise it to 1,000 beds. There is an ambitious programme to have a well equipped upto-date Out-patient Department. The whole idea is to make this hospital a centre for teaching of under-graduates, and post-graduates exclusively at Manipal itself. All this means money and the authorities, particularly Dr. Pai, have been having ingenious ideas of financing this venture. The Medical Relief Society of South Kanara heads the list of the various bodies responsible for financing the hospital. The "Own Your Bed" scheme of Dr. Pai wherein an individual or a group can donate a bed by paying Rs. 3,000 has had a fairly good response. The Rotary Club has come forward to put up the Out-Patient Block. Special mention must be made now of an entire block contributed by Aroor Family and that block houses 40 patients. A set of 16 rooms had been built so that the money collected from these special

ward patients could go in some way to help treat the poor and the needy patients in the General Ward. Dr. Pai has also an idea of starting Poly-Clinics in Bombay, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Hyderabad, etc., with the object of helping the K. M. C. Graduates to utilise these clinics and incidentally the profit can be funnelled back to finance the Kasturba General Hospital. The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of the Health, Education and Welfare Department of the American Government had come forward with a generous grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for running a Burn Research Centre at Manipal.

When Dr. Pai reaches the biblical three score and ten, he can look at all these achievements with a justifiable pride — I say it is justifiable, because it has been his vision that has been responsible for these mighty achievements. No doubt, a large number of people, big and small, have played their role but compared to his ingenuity and vision, they have to rank lower. May God bless Dr. Pai to live for many more years to see his ambitions which are yet unfulfilled become really fulfilled ones.

DR. T. M. A. PAI AND HIS SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Dr. Pai by himself is a rich institution having had a glorious past and with inspiring future guiding the destinies of present and future generation. To attempt to write on such a person, his field of service and his outstanding achievements is rather difficult. To find men who in their own lifetime have realised their hopes and dreams is rare but one such person by whose foresight could realise what he dreamt in building up the society by his service to community is Dr. T. M. A. Pai. He has chosen many avenues of service such as Health, Banking, Education, Insurance and Industries. It did not take much time for him to realise and launch many laudable programmes to eradicate the ills of society *viz.*, ignorance, poverty and disease. To achieve this objective he made use of the forums of several organisations and intimately communicated to the masses the concept of co-operative ventures involving every individual in its participation for the ultimate good of the community. To quote UNESCO 'Courier' his achievement is a triumph of educational planning and educational financing through co-operative sources.

Prof. V. Chandrasekhar is Professor and Head of the Department of Public Health Engineering at the Manipal Engineering College, Manipal. He is a member of the sub-committee on Engineering Education in the Planning Commission's education division. He is also a member of the Rotary Club of Udupi.

He entered the field of Rotary in the year 1958. Rotary accepts the ideal of service as the basis of success and happiness in business and community life. He knew that India being a country with 85% of its population living in rural parts require and demand attention in every field. Therefore by concentrating his social and service activities in the rural areas he has done yeomen service to the rural population and has helped to boost up the potential of rural population. In Rotary, thoughtfulness of others is regarded as the basis of service and helpfulness to others as its expression. Dr. Pai has rightly reflected the image of Rotary while rendering service in all the four avenues *viz.*, Club Service, Vocational Service, Community Service and International Service, and satisfies the four way test. The ideal of selfless service is no doubt a fundamental principle of India's ancient culture but he has been a custodian of such culture and has ably demonstrated by his action in various fields of useful activities. He is imbued with a deep desire for social service. In him has awakened a consciousness of human suffering and determination to do his utmost to relieve human sufferings. To enlarge his orbit of service he gave up medical practice and tried to solve the twin problems of poverty and disease. He diagnosed the cause of poverty as unemployment coupled with lack of saving habit. Thus he established the Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate with meagre resources and to-day it has taken a gigantic shape as Syndicate Bank enjoying the confidence of one and all and deriving admiration. It was largely due to his dynamism and careful nursing of this institution in the initial years, his foresight and ability to think far ahead of the times that made the Syndicate Bank not only one of the biggest banks in the country but also one of the most progressive ones and thus enjoys the reputation of being a pioneer in every field of activity. He made the Syndicate Bank a common man's bank and laid its foundation

on the sound principles of small accounts deposits and advances.

He also realised that problem of unemployment is tied up with that of education and in 1942 established the Academy of General Education to promote educational activities. The Academy of General Education set forth as its goal and objective a detailed and comprehensive survey of the whole of South Kanara District with regard to educational opportunities. Dr. Pai did succeed in creating opportunities for the frustrated young men and women keen on joining a professional course and carving out a career. The success of the Medical College as a co-operative venture led to the sponsoring of the Engineering College in 1957 on the same basis. So far hundreds of Doctors and Engineers have been contributed by these institutions to the nation at a time when it needed most, and this is in no small measure a great service to the nation. To-day in the South Kanara District, Academy of General Education has over 25 educational institutions including professional colleges and has continued to contribute man power to the nation building activities.

To fight the disease, a huge hospital is established at Manipal with all specialities, and the efforts are made to tackle concurrently the problems of public health, health education and environmental sanitation. In recognition of his meritorious service in the triple field of education, banking and health, Government of Mysore honoured him twice with public service awards and Government of India honoured him with Padmashri.

Dr. Pai's service did not earn the appreciation of only our country. It did attract the attention of the world over because whatever he did was challenging, novel and worth imitating. The Rotary however gave him the impetus to build up international contacts and the campus he has developed at Manipal

is a standing testimony of National and International integration. One can imagine how effective he might have been in his activities both in Rotary and outside Rotary for he became the Rotary Governor of District 317 in 1964 within a short span of 6 years ever since he founded the Rotary Club in Udipi. The Rotary Club founded by him in 1958 became remarkably active under his dynamic leadership. It has been instrumental in providing book bank, blood bank, health check up, family planning activity, youth activities, scholarships etc. Its biggest project under world community service has been to develop and upgrade the existing hospital at Manipal to 1,000 bed strength with all modern facilities in medical science. As Governor of District 317 he gave his master plan for the year and urged each Rotary Club to adopt one school and put through the two programmes of adult literacy and fruit plantation. At a time when the country faced acute shortage of food he did not hesitate to suggest ways and means of food production and proper distribution avoiding wastage. According to Dr. Pai there are great opportunities as well as great problems in India. However difficult all these may seem he believes it can be accomplished. No doubt our country will be again in its glory if we emulate persons like him who believe in service and face the challenges of time.

There cannot be a greater tribute that one can pay to Dr. Pai for all his dedicated sincere service to the community and the country on the eve of his 70th Birthday than to re-dedicate ourselves to strive hard and promote useful activities in one's own sphere or vocation. May the community at large be privileged to have his inspiring leadership and faculty of creative genius adopted in all development activities for many more years. Let his noble thoughts kindle the sparks within. Let us hope to live up to his expectations and help the country to regain its glory.

DR. T. M. A. PAI AND INSURANCE

Three and thirty years ago it was first brought out to the knowledge of the common man that every day Udupi was drained of a considerable part of its wealth in the shape of premium by various companies working out of South Kanara and almost every rupee pooled went for the betterment of and succour to other parts of India where the Head Offices of the Companies were located. It was then Dr. T. M. A. Pai, doctor of physical, mental and monetary ailments, decided to see that the monetary flow out of Udupi and South Kanara is checked and diverted into this western most part of our country. This gave birth to a most democratic institution, The Canara Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd., Udupi, an insurance concern of the Policyholders, owned and managed by them.

The Company was a great venture of Dr. T. M. A. Pai, and a fore-runner of the institutions like the Medical College, Engineering College, the Law College and The Kasturba General Hospital and other institutions that followed. Every one of these institutions is a page in the life history of Dr. T.M.A. Pai and monuments by themselves proclaiming the great service

Mr. M. D. Kamath practises law at the court, teaches law at the Udupi Law College and provides legal advice to the Syndicate Bank Ltd. He is also a member of the Rotary Club of Udupi.

rendered to humanity by the benevolent doctor. Age, sickness or any other obstacles cannot deter the Doctor from carrying out his ends in view. Whatever he undertook, was accomplished and flourished. The Canara Mutual also was lucky because it was brought up by Dr. T. M. A. Pai taking proper care of it from time to time.

Dr. T. M. A. Pai started this institution, Canara Mutual, with a band of workers, eight persons out of whom 2 were from Malabar District, who thought and worked with him. He himself was the medical referee of the Company and thus selected good lives for insurance and secured well the status of the Company. He was equally cautious in entrusting the day to day working of the Company in the beginning and later on, the management of the Company to his younger brother Sri T. R. A. Pai who worked with the Company with greatest zeal to make it the biggest company in the whole of Karnataka. The management of the Company was very economic and upright, the expense ratio showing a downward trend making it difficult for other companies to compete with its expense ratio.

The achievements of The Canara Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd., under the supervision and guidance of Dr. T. M. A. Pai and management of his younger brother Sri T. R. A. Pai was unique and unsurpassed, though situated in a small town like Udipi.

Though this is a small place situated among rural surroundings and the population is only about 25,000, it has of late grown in importance as an educational and banking centre. In Udipi, we have 2 Arts and Science Colleges, a Sanskrit college and a Law College. Near Udipi within a distance of 3 miles *i.e.*, at Manipal, there are the Engineering and the Medical Colleges. These and a few other colleges owe their

existence to the efforts of Dr. T. M. A. Pai. On the western side of Udipi lies Malpe which is the biggest fishing centre in India. The establishment of the Divisional Office in Udipi has added to the importance of this place. Though situated in rural surroundings it has all the amenities of a city.

Udipi with its surrounding villages and Manipal, I would call it greater Udipi, is as great a city as any other city. The Canara Mutual was also to a very great extent responsible for this change. The great appreciation of the work of the Canara Mutual was responsible to have a Divisional Office of L.I.C. of India in Udipi, thereby enhancing the prosperity of the town. The various educational institutes of Dr. T. M. A. Pai brought into Udipi, people from far off places both in and out of India. The modern Udipi owes much to Dr. T. M. A. Pai, his genius and constructive work. It will not be strange or exaggerating to say that Dr. T. M. A. Pai is the Father of Modern Udipi.

Annual Report on The Canara Mutual Assurance Company, Limited for the year ending 31st December, 1955 will give a fair picture of this institution.

NEW BUSINESS: During the year, proposals of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,67,82,650 - were received. Out of these as also out of the proposals pending on hand at the beginning of the year, a business of Rs. 1,44,20,250 - in new policies resulted which shows an increase of 63.3% over last year's completed business. The remaining proposals were either rejected or accepted on terms not agreeable to the proponents or were awaiting completion at the close of the year.

INCOME & EXPENSES: The premium Income and Income from interest and other sources amounted to Rs. 24,65,598-7-0 and Rs. 4,09,060-8-11 respectively. Calculated as per Rule 25 of the Insurance Rules the ratio of expenses of management

to the premium income comes to 10.55%. The yield on the mean Life Fund after deduction of tax deducted at source comes to 4.09%.

LIFE FUND: The Life Fund at the close of the year stands at Rs. 1,21,78,753-13-11. The net addition to the Life Fund during the year was Rs. 15,29,524-1-0. The Investment Reserve Fund stands at Rs. 3,54,400 - and is quite sufficient for meeting the fluctuation in the values of Government Securities and other investments.

The following statement indicates the progress made by the Company in recent years:—

The Board of Directors are indeed very grateful for the staunch support and patronage by the public which enabled the Company to achieve the great success shown above. It is for the first time after the inception of the Company that it has written a completed business of over a crore. The members are aware that the Government of India has taken the momentous decision to nationalise life insurance business and the management of the Company has vested in the Government. The Directors look forward to the members affording the same co-operation to the Nationalised Insurance business, which they extended to this Company ere now.

Directors have great satisfaction in reiterating their warm appreciation of devoted services by the Managing Director, Sri T. R. A. Pai, with integrity, enthusiasm and ability. Business procured by the Chief Agents, *viz.*, The Commercial Corporation of India Ltd., and Messrs. Ratilal & Co. Ahmedabad is indeed praiseworthy. Directors desire to put on record their warm appreciation of their very good work. Directors also thank the staff, the field officers and field workers for their sincere and sustained work during the year under report and look to them to go forward to secure support to the Company in an ever increasing manner.

Policy-holders can feel happy that in the integration of Life Insurance business modulated by Government moulded policy of Nationalisation, our members are contributing a sound and well-built unit as part of a good structure.

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PAI

DR. T. M. A. PAI AND RELIGION

I deem it a proud privilege to contribute an article on "Dr. T. M. A. Pai and Religion" to this Souvenir issued on the occasion of the 70th Birthday Celebration of Padmashri Dr. Pai. Perhaps my intimate contact and association with Dr. Pai for the last 20 years in various capacities might have weighed with the Souvenir Committee to pitch upon me as the right person to deal with the religious aspect of Dr. Pai's life. Dr. Pai's life is wonderful and nobody can visualise the depth and dimension of it, because as we go on unfolding it, we find new things, new meanings, new vision and new reflection like a spectrum and for a layman like me, it may be a dream, carrying me away into wilderness, from which I may not come back to the realm of realities.

I therefore confine myself to narrow bounds of "Dr. Pai and Religion." Along with his religious bent of mind, he believes in hard work and in creating opportunities to others to become nobler and richer in whatever walks of life they may be. He believes in the adage "Work is worship," and "Janatha Seve is Janardhana Seve." He is not so much enamoured

Mr. M. V. Padiyar is the Personal Assistant to the Chairman, Syndicate Bank Ltd. He did his Banking Examination of the Indian Institute of Bankers, Bombay, and has been regularly contributing articles on banking, economics, finance and agriculture to the Pigmy and Giant Magazines of the Syndicate Bank.

of going to the temples, or reading the scriptures, but he believes in action. Even when he was a student, with the aim of providing educational facilities to the poor and the downtrodden, he collected funds for starting the school in Kallianpur which is now called the "Hindu Higher Ele. School." As a doctor, he used to give free medicine to the poverty stricken people, for he believes, that serving the people through healing their physical illness, is nothing but worship of God. He cannot bear the sight of the suffering humanity. It was about 35 years ago that he constructed a sanatorium on the hills of Manipal, a solitary building then, for the treatment of T. B. patients who were neglected by their own kith and kin. He has visualised divinity in man. Giving a new life to the suffering is according to him the service of God. He was very much agitated over the ill health, illiteracy and the dire poverty around him. These feelings of sympathy impelled him, disregarding the dangers beset on the way, to start the bank, the various educational institutions, the hospital etc. He thought that these temples of learning, healing and uplifting are the only solution for making the life of the people richer and happier. He has visualised the presence of God in these temples of 'modern times' rather than in the stone idols in the temples which could give only mere solace rather than a way out of these sad sufferings.

The very fact that the Syndicate Bank, then known as The Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Bank, was founded on Vidyadasami Day in 1925 clearly indicates his faith in God and religious traditions. When he conceived an idea of starting an institution or a project or a plan, he used to seek the blessings of any Swamier. He has built up a tradition of inviting Swamiers of Udupi to the Bank and honouring them with Pada Pooja before they adore the Madhwa Pitha and crave their blessings for the progress of the institutions and the well being

of all the staff toiling under its banner. When the Syndicate Bank celebrated its silver jubilee in 1950, to commemorate this happy event and as a mark of his gratitude to the Lord, and with a view to invoke His blessings, Brahmarathotsavam was conducted by the Bank under Dr. Pai's stewardship. Not a single institution was started by him without the blessings or association of the Swamiers, for he believes in God's grace and the religious truths.

It is his view that the religious heads have the great responsibility of not only preaching Dharma, discipline and the rich values of life and traditions, but also the responsibility of promoting social uplift of the masses so as to develop an integrated society with enlightened vision and outlook of life. He believes that a hungry man or a destitute or a frustrated person cannot think of God or the Dharma and any amount of preachings or teachings would have little value and meaning to him. He firmly believes that education makes a man enlightened and provides him an opportunity to develop his personality and understand the rich and the right values of life. With this conviction he has built up a magnificent complex of educational institutions from primary level to professional level. He rightly feels that education is the surest means of arresting the degeneration and degradation towards which our country is heading.

He has also tried to give a modern approach to religion. He is of the opinion that if each community tries to improve its lot by organising itself, most of the problems of the country could be solved and this is possible under the leadership of the respective religious heads who have influence and command over their followers. Such a step would act as a cementing force in maintaining unity, which is so very necessary for the progress and prosperity of the members of that Samaj.

When His Holiness Sri Sudhindra Thirtha Swamier of

Sri Kashi Mutt, the religious and spiritual head of Gowda Saraswath Brahmins, to which Dr. Pai belongs, was camping here in Udipi in 1958 during his Holiness 'Chathurmasa,' Dr. Pai took a prominent part in drawing up the blue print of the constitution of Sree Kashi Mutt Samsthan Welfare Fund and guided its activities as Secretary till last year, with the consent of His Holiness. It was only on account of his ill health that he had to step down from this office. Under the constitution of the Fund each member has to pay Rs. 50 - either in lump sum or during his life time as and when possible, so that the Fund could have sound resources of exceeding Rs. 25 crores collected from 50 lakhs of people belonging to this community and these resources could be utilised not only for helping the community in building up their economic, educational, religious and spiritual life but also for renovation of temples, starting of courses in Sanskrit learning and the teaching of our ancient scriptures, like Upanishads and the Vedas, so that Dharmic life could be reinforced in the Samaj.

He believes that children of the Purohits seek employment in other walks of life because of the attractive emoluments and the day is not far off, when we may not find purohits to perform poojas in the temples and religious rituals in homes. Therefore, it is his plea that the income of the Aichakas in the temples should be sufficiently high and attractive not only to enable them to continue the profession, but also to encourage the younger generation of their families to carry on this profession and uphold our ancient traditions and spiritual outlook among the Samaj members.

It is his conviction that any amount of material progress (that we have been making) will not bring us lasting happiness if it is not built on the spiritual foundation. Discipline in life is possible if we have Dharmic outlook which instills in us the

respect to elders, obedience to parents and teachers, reverence to our Gurus and kindness and affection to all our fellowmen.

The affairs of his family's 'istadevatha'—Sri Venkatramana Temple at Kallianpur were not satisfactorily conducted and therefore, he extended his helping hand to improve the economic and financial conditions as the Managing Trustee of the temple so that the needs of the temple are met. It is his feeling that the temples should be clean and neat in order to maintain a calm, serene and holy atmosphere within the precincts of the temple and to carry out the welfare activities of the Samaj, there must be a hall attached to the temple. He therefore constructed a beautiful hall which could easily accommodate about a thousand people for the purpose of marriage celebrations, feasting during festivals, discourses by Swamiers or others and Harikatha Kalakshepas etc. Any income by way of rent derived for this hall is an additional revenue to the temple. The temple 'viniyogas' should not be affected by the ups and downs of the members of the Samaj, but should continue perpetually, and this hall would be a continuous source of income. He was responsible for Kanakabhishekam at Sri Venkatramana Temple, the first of its kind in the history of the temple, nay, in the history of our district. The gold and silver coins used for the puja were distributed among the devotees by way of prasadam and to adore them as a symbol of God's grace. He feels that such pujas and viniyogas in temples as often as possible and distributing prasadam in any form would enrich the spiritual experience and devotion among the members of the Samaj.

Brothers of Dr. Pai, late Sri Purushotham Ananth Pai and late Sri Upendra Ananth Pai were devout and religious. Dr. Pai drew inspiration from them from his childhood. Dr. Pai looked upon them with reverence and great respect as they were everything to him after the death of his father.

His elder brother late Sri Upendra Ananth Pai, who believed that calm and serene atmosphere was an ideal place for prayer, built a small prayer hall called “Geetha Mandir” on the Manipal Hills, (where religious and spiritual activities are now being carried out). Dr. Pai is the President of this Geetha Mandir. This has become a great centre of spiritual learning, as discourses on Geetha, Upanishads and other scriptures and also Harikathas are being frequently arranged to develop spiritual knowledge among the people in and around Manipal.

Though he admits that he has not read books on Vedas, Upanishads and Suthras, yet by his untiring work dedicated for the well being of the people, keeping unstinted faith in God, he has manifested to the world what one single individual can achieve with the co-operation of the people, and the blessings of God. He is a shining example to the world of reaching great spiritual heights through Karma-marga — dedicated labour of love for human service—we could reach the practical and blissful path laid down in all the scriptures including the Bhagawat Geetha, the crown and glory of Hinduism.

HOUSE OF BANKING

Dr. N. K. THINGALAYA

THE GROWTH OF SYNDICATE BANK

AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The history of the growth of Syndicate Bank during the last four decades is replete with the examples of missionary zeal and remarkable foresight of the men who have guided its destiny during the formative period. Its growth has been very uneven and sporadic. The early years of economic depression and rampant bank failures and then war years of mounting inflationary pressures saw the Bank's operations oscillating violently. In the post - Independence years when the era of bank mergers and expansion dawned, the Bank went ahead in full swing, consolidating its position. It has

Naveenchandra K. Thingalaya born at Mangalore in 1937. Educated in St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, graduating from the University of Madras in 1958. Pursued post-graduate studies in the University of Bombay, specialising in Economics. Obtained Master's degree in Economics in 1960. Enamoured by research studies, registered for Ph. D. in the Department of Economics in 1962. Completed the research work by 1965 and obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. While pursuing the studies, worked as a Research Assistant in Economics in the Department of Economics, University of Bombay.

Joined the Syndicate Bank, immediately after his academic achievements, as Head of the newly created Economic Research Department in Manipal. Has undertaken a series of research projects pertaining to the various aspects of the economy of the district. Edits "Pigmy - Economic Review", the monthly journal of the Bank.

Has a number of research papers to his credit, published in journals like Agricultural Situation in India, Economic Weekly, Yojana, Financial Express, 'Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics' etc. Writes in Kannada also.

grown over these years from a small bank in an obscure town to a big bank of all-India importance. A detailed examination of its performance and progress may be made not merely in terms of its financial results, important though they are, but also in terms of the ideals and ideas it has propagated and popularised through its operations. A Bank's field of operations is essentially finance and perhaps money matters to it more dearly than anything else. But it need not be so if the bank chooses to play a dynamic role in the nation's socio-economic life. Apart from the contribution it makes to the economic prosperity of the people it serves, it can also enrich the social life of the people around it. Syndicate Bank has been playing its part in contributing to the silent social changes through many of its novel schemes.

The analysis of the process of its growth has to be made, therefore, with special reference to the persons, their motivations and the economic background of the banking institute. To pinpoint the specific factors responsible for the development during different years, the entire period of 43 years may have to be divided into shorter segments. But before that a brief introduction to the general economic conditions prevailing in the district on the eve of the birth of Syndicate would be very useful.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND: 1925 : South Kanara, the cradle of seven commercial banks, was essentially — and continues to be even now—an agricultural district. With no industry worth the name, except the British-managed processing factories and a score of tile factories, the district was industrially backward. A few thousands of handlooms, introduced at the beginning of the century by the Basel Mission, were working in and around Mangalore as well as in Udupi. Trade and commerce in the district, however, were on a fairly high level. Mangalore,

Malpe and Coondapur were the important port-towns through which the agricultural produces were exported.

In the field of banking, the district was ahead of other districts having similar economic conditions. To cater to the banking needs of the English business houses working in Mangalore, a branch of the Presidency Bank of Madras had been opened in Mangalore as early as in 1868. By 1925 it was growing strong in Mangalore with its name changed as the Imperial Bank of India (now, State Bank of India). Two other Commercial Banks were born in 1905, one in Mangalore and the other in Udipi. Indigenous bankers and moneylenders were very popular and prosperous too. The District Central Co-operative Bank established in 1913 in Mangalore was making hectic efforts under the leadership of some pioneering co-operators. Three more local banks appeared on the scene, one by one in 1923, 1924 and 1925, all originating in Mangalore. And in Udipi, another small Bank called Udipi Bank came into existence in 1925, just before the Syndicate Bank was born. This was in brief the economic background of the district on the eve of Syndicate's birth. A chronological list of the growth of the banks in the district provides a perspective of the origin and fate of about 20 banks established in the district at various times.

TABLE I

CHRONOLOGY OF BANKING GROWTH IN SOUTH KANARA

NAME OF THE BANK	PLACE	DATE OF REGISTRATION	REMARKS
1. Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.	Udipi	28th May, 1906	—
2. Canara Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	1st July, 1906	—
3. Pangal Nayak Bank Ltd.	Udipi	15th April, 1920	—
4. Jayalaxmi Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	11th Oct., 1923	Merged with Vijaya Bank in 1967.
5. Karnataka Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	28th Feb., 1924	—

NAME OF THE BANK	PLACE	DATE OF REGISTRATION	REMARKS
6. Udipi Bank Ltd.	Udipi	5th May, 1925	Defunct.
7. Catholic Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	5th June, 1925	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1961.
8. Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Ltd.	Udipi	20th Oct., 1925	Name changed into Syndicate Bank Ltd. from 1st Jan. 1964.
9. Moolky Bank Ltd.	Moolky	15th July, 1929	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1961.
10. Vijaya Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	2nd May, 1931	—
11. Bank of Mangalore Ltd.	Mangalore	4th May, 1931	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1959.
12. Coondapur Bank Ltd.	Coondapur	13th Aug., 1932	Went into Liquidation on 4th Aug., 1940.
13. Thulunad Bank & Supply Agency Ltd.	Udipi	2nd Oct., 1933	Went into Liquidation on 3rd Nov. 1940.
14. Nagarkars Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	25th Sept., 1934	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1959.
15. Agricultural and Industrial Bank Ltd.	Coondapur	7th Nov., 1934	Defunct.
16. Pie-Money Bank Private Ltd.	Mangalore	21st Dec., 1934	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1961.
17. Attur and Jawahar Bank Ltd.	Mangalore	29th June, 1939	Defunct.
18. Southern India Apex Bank Ltd.	Udipi	25th June, 1942	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd. in 1953.
19. Maharashtra Apex Bank Ltd.	Udipi	26th April, 1943	Merged with Syndicate Bank Ltd., in 1953.
20. Prabhakar Bank Ltd.	Moodabidri	28th March, 1945	Defunct.

GENESIS OF THE BANK: Ideas of practical businessmen are certainly more powerful than the utopian philosophies of politicians. Backed by the determination to give shape to their ideas,

they can build up business houses or financial institutions from scratch as if it were. The genesis of Syndicate is a splendid living monument of the business acumen and enterprise of a businessman who thought of establishing a bank in mid-Twenties. Mr. Upendra Ananth Pai, the founder-director of the Bank was dealing in handloom textiles. Being well-conversant with the financial difficulties of the handloom weavers, he was thinking of adopting some means to provide financial assistance to the poor illiterate weavers. The need for establishing a joint-stock bank for this purpose became stronger when the handloom industry faced a virtual crisis in 1925. With the active support of two of his brothers who were jointly doing the business under the name of Messrs. P. A. Pai Brothers, the idea was given a concrete shape. A joint-stock bank called "Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd." was registered on 20th October, 1925. The three founder-directors of the Bank were, Sri Upendra Ananth Pai, Sri V. S. Kudva and Dr. T. M. A. Pai — a businessman, an engineer and a doctor respectively. Among the early shareholders there were quite a number of weavers also.

The Memorandum of Association of the Bank stated that the "objects of the bank are to carry on the business of bankers, commission agents and of merchants and to help cottage industries such as weaving and spinning by supplying yarn and cotton at moderate price and keeping for sale commodities which will have a ready sale at any time". Those were the days when the present day type of joint-stock banks, doing exclusively banking business, were very rare. The Reserve Bank of India and all its regulatory functions came into being only after a decade, *i.e.*, in 1935. The business of the Bank commenced from 10th November 1925 in a small room in Udipi with only one employee. Messrs. P. A. Pai Brothers were appointed as the Managing Agents of the Bank for a period of 20 years to guide the destiny of the Bank.

The authorised capital of the Bank was rupees one lakh and the paid-up capital was only Rs. 8,000. In the beginning 1000 shares of Rs. 100 each were floated calling for only Rs. 20 per share. Only 484 shares were subscribed for during the first fifteen months. The response from the people with whom the idea of floating the Banking Company was discussed, was far from encouraging. The wave of bank failures which swept over the country during 1922-23 had so rudely shaken the foundation of the banking sector in the country that the common people were almost averse to banking with small banks. But the business reputation of the Pai Brothers could attract some of the local people into the folds of the Bank. During the first year of its operation, the Bank's deposits amounted to only Rs. 5,758, and the advances stood at Rs. 11,142. No restrictions were there then regarding the relationship between the advances and deposits. It may be noted that the advances policy of the Bank was firmly based on the philosophy of catering to the common man's needs. At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, the directors had "Resolved that a sum of Rs. 2,000 be at present appropriated for the purchase of yarn, colours and allied textile requisites for resale." The prudent management of the business of the Bank during the first year earned for it a fair name and a net profit of Rs. 978, enabling it to pay a dividend of 6½ per cent for the first year.

The year 1928 is of remarkable importance in the history of the Bank. The first Branch of the Bank was opened at Brahmavar, a village about 8 miles from Udipi. This was done at the instance of a local businessman, Mr. T. Vasudeva Pai, who had just then joined the Board of Directors of the Bank. Mr. V. S. Kudva, one of the founder-directors who later on put the entire district on wheels through his well-knit road transport system, had to resign to look after the spring industry which he had built up in Mangalore.

Foundations for a major savings scheme, which later on became the corner-stone of the huge edifice of Syndicate's growing resources, were laid in 1928. The "Pigmy" Savings Scheme was born in this year. The poverty of the Indian masses had become proverbial by the turn of the century. An encounter with the chill penury of a patient provoked Dr. T. M. A. Pai to formulate a savings scheme which would alleviate the misery of the suffering masses. Being a medical man he had to see in his routine work the abject poverty of people in the country-side. Inculcation of the habit of thrift, the doctor soon realised, as the best remedy for all the economic maladies. He drafted with meticulous care the Pigmy Deposit scheme and placed it before the Board of Directors for their approval. Convinced about the desirability of this welfare-motivated savings scheme, the Directors readily gave their consent and ever since then the Pigmy Deposit Scheme has become the distinctive feature of the Bank. Under this scheme an amount as low as 2 annas (now 25 paise) could be deposited by the depositor daily for a period of 7 years. At the end of the period he would get Rs. 350. (now Rs. 700). The deposits would be collected by the Pigmy Collectors from the door of the depositors. Though the scheme appears to be labour-intensive, it has all the advantages of being a scheme that contributes abundantly to the popularisation of banking habits among all sections of the society. It caught the imagination of a large number of petty merchants and the low-income group people, no sooner than it was inaugurated.

FIRST DECADE OF GROWTH 1926 - 1935: The growth of the Bank during the first decade was indeed spectacular considering the promotional activities that were necessary to establish the Bank on a firm footing. The year 1928 marked the turning point and thereafter the branch expansion programme steadily grew extending the sphere of

operations of the Bank over a wide region. The first branch outside the district opened in 1929 at Kumta — a growing business centre in the neighbouring North Kanara District.

The years 1930, 1931 and 1932 were the years of rapid growth in the total deposits of the Bank. It rose steeply from Rs. 1.89 lakhs in 1930 to Rs. 4.33 lakhs in 1931 and to Rs. 8.20 lakhs in 1932. The total advances also kept pace with the expansion in deposits, rising from Rs. 2.08 lakhs in 1930 to Rs. 7.09 lakhs in 1932.

Two branches were opened in 1931 — one in Karwar and the other in Payyanur in Malabar District. The Payyanur branch brought the Bank into direct contact with the plantation industries. The next year was a bad year for the plantations of the South. The advances made to the pepper and coconut growers were very badly blocked on account of the severe depression that disrupted the markets. The plantation labourers who were laid off, had no means of livelihood and were left to starvation. The gold loans of the Bank came as a saviour to a large number of them. The Bank's staff took up the responsibility of catering to their needs and saw that no customer was turned back as most of them had to walk long distances to reach the bank from their plantations. In one year the Payyanur Branch handled about 7,000 loan accounts. The Bank came forward with a far-sighted policy to keep the plantations alive by rendering all assistance, financial and non-financial.

A branch was opened in Mangalore and another in Hubli in 1932. Honavar, Bangalore and Cannanore Branches were opened during the next year. By 1934 six more branches were added at Sirsi, Ankola, Bellary, Belgaum, Kanhangad and Coondapur. One more branch was opened at Adoni by the end of 1935. Thus at the end of the first decade, the Bank

had 16 branches — 5 each in South Kanara and North Kanara and the remaining in other parts of the country.

The financial position of the Bank considerably improved with the deposits reaching a level of Rs. 14.13 lakhs in 1935. It is difficult to believe that this small bank could mobilise about Rs. 1.4 lakhs of deposits annually during this period. However, the popularisation of the Pigmy savings scheme netted in the meagre savings of a large number of people from all walks of life. Similarly, the spurt in advances was remarkable — from Rs. 0.11 lakhs in 1926 to Rs. 14.10 lakhs in 1935. The investment portfolio of the Bank at the end of the decade amounted to Rs. 3.24 lakhs.

The authorised capital was raised in view of the growing business activities to Rs. 5 lakhs in 1933 by the creation of 4,000 fully paid Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each bearing 6 per cent cumulative dividend, free of income tax. There was good response from the public for this issue. The total paid-up capital thus stood at Rs. 2.15 lakhs at the end of 1935.

The first decade thus saw the Bank steadily growing and making its mark in the field of commercial banking in this part of the country. The efforts of the Managing Agents were concentrated in establishing the institution through cautious care and commercially sound business policies. Their personal contacts and family ties with people in those places where the Bank's branches were opened, were highly instrumental in maintaining rapport between the Bank and the local interests.

Dr. Pai as the Managing Director of the Bank had been evolving a policy goal for the Bank to serve the common man and to carry to the people in the lowest rung of the rural society, the benefits of banking habits by bringing them into the folds of the bank. Pigmy deposit scheme was one of the measures which had the potentialities of generating larger deposits for

the bank and also of contributing in no small measure to the economic welfare of the people. "Laxmi Cash Certificates" were another similar scheme initiated in 1933. These certificates were of 5 year's duration and were issued at the prices of Rs. 8, Rs. 80, and Rs. 400 — repayable on maturity as Rs. 10, Rs. 100, and Rs. 500 respectively.

"Laxmi Provident Deposit" was a variant of the present day fixed deposit scheme. It was a fixed deposit for a period of 10 years, with multiples of Rs. 25. These novel schemes endeared the bank to a number of people in the towns and villages where the Bank was operating, because, these schemes provided new opportunities to the people having meagre savings to invest them safely and profitably.

Two important fields into which the Bank extended its attention and active participation during the first decade of its operations were, the land market and the life insurance. The sudden fall in the land prices during the depression was causing untold economic hardships to people possessing the landed property. People who had invested their life's savings on lands and buildings were severely hit. To arrest the decline in the land market, a land investment Company known as the Canara Land Investments Ltd., was established by Dr. Pai and his associates. The Bank rendered all help to promote this company which had its own capital. The object of this company was to purchase lands and improve them by investment and proper management. The Bank was appointed as the Managers of this company. The company was doing excellent work from the very beginning as it had the advantages of having at its beck and call the rich practical experiences of the executives of the Bank. The company had concentrated its activities at two places in the district in 1935 — Madi and Manipal. The seeds for the development of the present-day township of Manipal were sown way back in 1935 on the rocky

surface of a barren hillock. And at Madi today stands seed multiplication farm with all modern farm implements, covering an area of about 60 acres.

Insurance was the other subject on which Dr. Pai had bestowed his entrepreneurial efforts along with the development of the Bank. As a medical man he was often confronted with the grim pictures of human misery coloured by the cruelties of fate. Life Insurance, he thought, would be an appropriate agency to mitigate the economic problems arising out of the sudden demise of the bread-winner of a family. Many insurance companies were there in the field, no doubt. But they were mostly in the towns with the majority of villagers remaining beyond the reach of these insurance companies. The Canara Mutual Assurance Company Ltd., therefore, came into being in November 1935. A unique feature of this company was that the policy-holders were virtually the proprietors of the company, sharing the profits. The Bank was appointed as its Secretaries. Deriving the benefits of the Bank which was having by then a network 16 branches, the company was able to get substantial business very soon, specially from the areas where the Bank was operating.

A DECADE OF STEADY EXPANSION 1936 - 1945: The second decade is marked by rapid changes in the Indian economy and the succession of events like the depression and war inflation. The establishment of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935 was a major land mark in the history of Indian banking. And for the Syndicate this decade was of special importance as a number of changes took place in its management, status and business operations.

A positive policy of Branch expansion programme came into being in the early years of this decade. It was observed that all the places do not offer good scope for the development

of banking operations. There were places which were very good deposit centres while the scope for investment would be narrow there. But there were other business centres which were ably suited for making secured advances on a large scale. The differences in the ruling rates of interest in various parts of the country was another factor that influenced the Branch expansion programme of the Bank. The objects of the Bank's policy in this regard was epitomised in the statement of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, made as early as 9th October 1932 on the occasion of the opening of Hubli Branch: "It has been the policy of the Directors to lean in favour of branch Banking in as much as this procedure makes possible the easy transfer of capital from regions which have a surplus to regions not so well endowed and enables funds to be distributed to different regions according to seasonal needs. We have been always on the look out to spread out activities in proper places." In 1936 as many as 11 branches were opened in the important agricultural marketing centres like Byadgi, Bhatkal, Gadag, Hospet, Karkal, Kasaragod, Nandyal, Prodatur, Sagar, Tadpatri and Taliparamba.

The net work of Syndicate's Branches was able to expand the exchange business considerably by the end of 1936. The growing business necessitated the opening of a branch in Bombay. In April 1937, the Bank opened its Bombay Branch and became a member of the Clearing House in the same year. Declaring open the Bombay Branch, Dr. Pai remarked: "Branch banking enables the work of financial irrigation to be done much more smoothly than would otherwise be the case." This was indeed true as the subsequent development of the Bank revealed.

The growth in the banking activities demanded an expansion in the share capital of the Bank. The authorised capital was increased from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs by the floatation

of 5,000 new ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each. The shares were issued at a premium and were subscribed within a month. The paid-up capital rose from Rs. 2.20 lakhs to Rs. 3.68 lakhs. The reserves also improved considerably from Rs. 0.52 lakhs to Rs. 2.10 lakhs. And this enabled the Bank to be included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act as from 18th June, 1937.

The Indian Companies Amendment Act of 1936 brought about major changes in the operations of the Bank. The changes in the Act did not permit the management of other companies by the banking companies. The Bank could not continue to be the Managers of the Canara Land Investments Co. due to the changes in the Companies Act. A separation was made from 7th January 1939. By this time the company was in a position to manage its own affairs. The credit for building up this company was entirely due to the Bank.

The Bank had to sever its connection with the Canara Mutual Assurance Co. also. This change was effected from 14th January 1939. And the Managing Agency system also had to be discontinued under the provisions of the same Act. Messrs. P. A. Pai Brothers retired as the Managing Agents from 13th January 1939, after nurturing the Bank for 13 years. Dr. Pai was elected to continue as the Chairman of the Board of Directors and was also appointed as the Managing Director since that date. There were 8 directors on the Board including the Chairman. They were, Sri U. A. Pai, the founder-director; Sri K. Padmanabha Baliga — an influential merchant and landlord; Sri M. N. Prabhu Shiroorkar — a leading businessman from Ankola; Sri V. V. Shanbhag, a merchant from Honavar; Sri S. R. Haldipurkar, M.L.C. a forest contractor of Karwar; Sri B. Padmanabha Pai a prominent merchant of Brahmavar and Dr. N. Shripad Rao — a retired Railway Assistant Surgeon. The Board of Directors was a small group of experienced businessmen from various parts of Karnatak, who pooled together their vast experiences of business and commerce.

At the time of the retirement of the Managing Agents, an impressive farewell party was arranged at Udipi. Dr. Pai who had closely watched the Bank growing into adolescence, said in his reply to the farewell address: "We have brought this child into existence and it is now of 13 years of age. Now under old customs it is being married and handed over to you. She has to go to her husband's house. As parents, we only wish that the same care and love which it was her privilege to have from us, she may get from your hands in large measure. She is a village girl but full of vitality and not knowing all the city ways. She has got adjustability. The Institution to-day is of such a nature that even if a branch were now started in London it would still be able to turn out good work and make it self-supporting in a short time. It is like a small boat which requires little depth of water for going, unlike a steamer which requires many feet of water. This Bank, unlike other Institutions, caters to the needs of even the poorest by its Pigmy Scheme and such people form the bulk of the population and hence its activities can be carried on in any place." The sentiments expressed in these words were borne by the endless efforts made by him and his colleagues in developing the Bank. The Bank had grown during these years from its single-room branch-cum-Head Office in Udipi in 1926 to a wide-spread branch net-work in 1938 as can be seen from the following table:

TABLE II
GROWTH OF SYNDICATE FROM 1926 TO 1938

FINANCIAL INDICATORS		1926		1938	
Paid-up Capital	..	Rs.	8,000	Rs.	3,79,000
Reserves	..		—	Rs.	2,00,000
Deposits	..	Rs.	5,758	Rs.	24,87,214
Advances	..	Rs.	11,142	Rs.	27,84,476
Net Profit	..	Rs.	978	Rs.	49,254
Branches	..		I		32

The growth of the Bank from its small base over 13 years was indeed phenomenal. The deposits — the growth in which was an infallible indicator of the extent of the people's faith in a Banking company in those days of frequent bank failures — stood at Rs. 24.87 lakhs in 1938. The volume of bank credit expanded to Rs. 27.84 lakhs in 1938 from the meagre amount of advances made in the first year of the Bank's operations. The financial position of the Bank was fairly strong as could be seen by the profits made by the Bank. The total assets of the Bank rose to Rs. 44.87 lakhs and the investments amounted to Rs. 10.17 lakhs. Thus the Bank was in a position to stand on its own when the Managing Agents retired.

The Board of Directors, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pai, continued the branch expansion programme. By 1941 seven new branches were opened at Anantpur, Cuddapha, Kurnool, Secunderabad, Sholapur, Dharwar and Udupi Car Street. It was then felt that it was advisable to involve the local enthusiasm, and local capital and to have local Board of Directors as they would accelerate the expansion of the business activities of the Bank. The Bank, therefore, helped the promotion of the Southern India Apex Bank Limited with its Head Office at Udupi in 1942. And in 1943 the Maharashtra Apex Bank Limited was established at Udupi. There was a clear demarcation of the area of operations of these 2 Banks on the basis of a geographical division. The former was to operate in the South — mainly in Malabar and Tamilnad; the latter was to confine its operations to Maharashtra and North Karnatak. They had their own Boards of Directors comprised of eminent businessmen and financiers from the respective regions. Dr. Pai himself was the Chairman of the Southern India Apex Bank, with the Syndicate Bank as Managing Agents. The Maharashtra Apex Bank, headed by Sri U. A. Pai and Syndicate was to be the Managing Agents. The purpose of

this move for decentralisation was to develop the branch banking activities on a more firm footing on the basis of the active participation of the local business interests. This experiment worked well and by 1945 the two Banks had their branches in the following places:

MAHARASHTRA APEX BANK LTD.

Sangli
Karad
Kolhapur
Rabkavi
Udipi (H.O.)

SOUTHERN INDIA APEX BANK LTD.

Coimbatore
Madras
Badagara
Calicut
Palghat
Tellicherry
Taliparamba
Payyanur
Udipi Branch
Udipi (H. O.)

However, by the end of the same year the Managing Agency of these two banks were given up. Cordial relations were continuously maintained even though some amount of competition was unavoidable as their branches were operating in one or two places common to both.

In 1943, Mr. T. A. Pai joined the Bank as a Deputy Manager, and later in the same year he was made the General Manager. His association with the Bank brought new dynamism and vigour to the Bank that was growing in various directions. Some of the measures he was instrumental in taking immediately after he joined the Bank were the matters relating to the emoluments and working conditions of the Bank's personnel. Mr. T. A. Pai's joining the Bank coincided with the Bank's deposits crossing the one crore level. And in the next two years the deposits were double that of the 1943 level of deposits.

The growth of the Bank during the decade 1936 - 1945 was marked by a process of accelerated growth of an exponential type. The deposits had increased from Rs. 21.50 lakhs in

1936 to Rs. 235.33 lakhs in 1945. The advances as well as the investments had crossed the one crore level generating a net profit of Rs. 2.18 lakhs. The salaries and bonus paid to the staff had increased from just Rs. 41,000 in 1936 to a little over Rs. 3 lakhs in 1945. The increase in the salaries were more rapid specially after 1943. The dividends paid to the shareholders also increased steadily during the period.

The performance and progress of the Bank during this decade were spectacular enough to impart an element of stability to the Bank's operations. The Bank was by now being counted among the leading Banking institutions of the South.

A DECADE OF CONSOLIDATION 1946 - 1955: The achievements of the Bank during this decade were more in terms of its efforts to consolidate its position through mergers and the bold and imaginative programme of rural branch expansion. This decade was of considerable importance because of the political and economic changes that took place in the country. The dawn of Independence followed by the Planning era had salutary impact on the banking sector along with their all-pervasive influence on the Indian economy. Tuning its operations in consonance with the changing times, the Bank was able to make rapid progress.

One notable quality of the men at the helm of affairs of the Bank was their dynamic policies and innovations in the banking operations. A strong rural bias was the core of their policy goal which was later on engrained in the State's policy regarding banking development in India. In 1946 it was decided to open a large number of branches in the rural areas with population less than 5,000 in South Kanara District. It had already a branch in a small village like Brahmavar and the small towns — Coondapur and Karkal within the district. Selecting a fairly representative group of villages from the

coastal and interior parts of the district, 31 new branches were opened on November 22, 1946 in the following places:

PLACE	POPULATION*	PLACE	POPULATION*	PLACE†
Badiadka	10,093	Kaup	3,498	Farangipet
Bailur	7,778	Kemmannu	5,012	Harekal
Barkur	7,141	Moodabidri	7,462	Hiriadka
Basrur	4,481	Mulki	9,798	Kirimanjeshwar
Belthangady	2,560	Nitte	7,780	Kokkarne
Byndoor	6,628	Palimar	1,333	Koteshwar
Gangulli	9,716	Perdoor	5,355	Mangalpady
Gurpur	4,400	Saligram	8,035	Manjeshwar
Hebri	4,505	Shankarnarayan	5,161	Paivalike
Kadekar	3,000	Uppinangady	2,672	Ullal
				Venoor

* The population figures refer to 1951, the nearest census year.

† These eleven Branches were subsequently closed.

This was a novel idea generally looked down by the orthodox banking stalwarts. But Dr. Pai's conviction was that a well-knit system of rural banks would be a very strong link between the rural and urban areas, integrating thereby the secluded rural sector with the rest of the economy. This venture was a success in a majority of the cases as the cost of maintenance was kept at a reasonably low level. The involvement of the local people was encouraged to a large extent by selecting the local people for employment in these branches.

In the same year a branch was opened in Madras, the state capital of the then composite state in which South Kanara was included till 1956. A few more branches were opened at Alleppey, Kumbla, Malpe, Panemangalore and Puttur next year.

By the end of 1949 when the Bank was celebrating its Silver Jubilee, it was having 79 branches all over South India. In South Kanara district alone through its 26 branches, the Bank was having 11,548 deposit accounts and 10,274 borrowing accounts. This was in fact a reflection of the avowed policy of the Bank to consider that "No man is too small for a Bank Account". The human approach in banking operations was the key-stone of the Bank's dealings while the entire activities

were not in any way out of gear with the sound principles of commercial banking. The two were harmoniously blended to attain the desirable results.

At the end of the quarter century of its operations, the Bank was having a deposit of Rs. 3.39 crores. The advances were a little less than Rs. 2 crores and the investment portfolio was Rs. 1.49 crores. The Bank which was started with a share capital of Rs. 8,000 was able to make a net profit of over Rs. 4 lakhs after a quarter century's useful service. Sri G. R. Srinivasan, a noted journalist and Member of the Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras, remarked in his presidential address on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Bank: "This Bank has illustrated the limitless possibilities of the field yet to be chartered by its campaign and collection of 'Pigmy' Deposits". Dr. Pai who was consistently emphasising the need for the rapid spread of banking activities into the rural areas, also emphasised that Banking should not be too costly a service for the common man. He pointed out: "Our Banking system has to evolve itself into a simple, effective pattern to suit the needs of the people who are poor. Banking service in India has been costlier than in most other advanced countries. A backward country like ours requires a cheap, economical and efficient banking service, otherwise progress would be retarded and hampered."

To organise the banking sector in the country on a more uniform manner conducive to the growing needs of the economy, the Banking Companies Act of 1949 was passed by the Government of India. This enlarged the scope of activities and the regulatory powers of the Reserve Bank of India. It was also considered expedient to amalgamate the large number of small banks in the country into viable units. But before the Reserve Bank could give concrete shape to this policy, Syndicate Bank was seriously considering the expediency of

taking over smaller banks. In 1953, the assets and liabilities of the Southern India Apex Bank Ltd. and the Maharashtra Apex Bank Ltd. were taken over by Syndicate Bank. The shareholders of the Southern India Apex Bank were given not only a rupee for every rupee of capital invested but also something more from the Bank's surplus of assets over liabilities. Through this process of merger the Bank added 8 new branches to its existing group of branches and also secured the services of Sri K. K. Pai the Managing Director of Southern India Apex Bank Ltd.

The Syndicate Bank was one of the first banks in the country to obtain the licence from the Reserve Bank of India to carry on the banking business. After fulfilling all the specific requirements of the Reserve Bank, the licence was received on the 29th July 1953.

The progress of the Bank during this decade was very impressive indeed. The deposits and advances doubled in 1955 over the 1946 level. From Rs. 278.12 lakhs of deposits in 1946 to Rs. 667.03 lakhs in 1955 was a big jump and so also was the increase in advances from Rs. 154.86 lakhs to Rs. 393.78 lakhs. The investments, net profits and the Capital reserves were all doubled during this period as shown in Table III.

TABLE III
DECENNIAL DEVELOPMENT : 1946 - 1955
(in Lakhs of Rupees)

FINANCIAL INDICATORS			1946	1955
Reserves	..	..	7.08	15.00
Deposits	..	..	278.12	667.03
Advances	..	..	154.86	393.78
Investments	..	..	147.97	307.71
Salaries	..	..	3.97	14.09
Net Profit	..	..	3.83	5.96

The number of branches stood at 93 by the end of the decade, making a network of branches spread in the rural and urban



Head Office Building

1925 — 1949



District Bankers' Meet: Dr. Pai holding forth on need to spread banking habits in rural areas. 1937

With Sir Mirza Ismail, Diwan of Mysore, and Sri A. L. N. Chairman, Udipi Municipality.

'Pigmy' Banker

1937





The first Branch in Bombay at Sir P. M. Road inaugurated.

1938



With Dr. Moses, Mayor of Bombay, Dr. A. V. Baliga and others at
the doors of the Bombay Branch at Sir P. M. Road. 1938



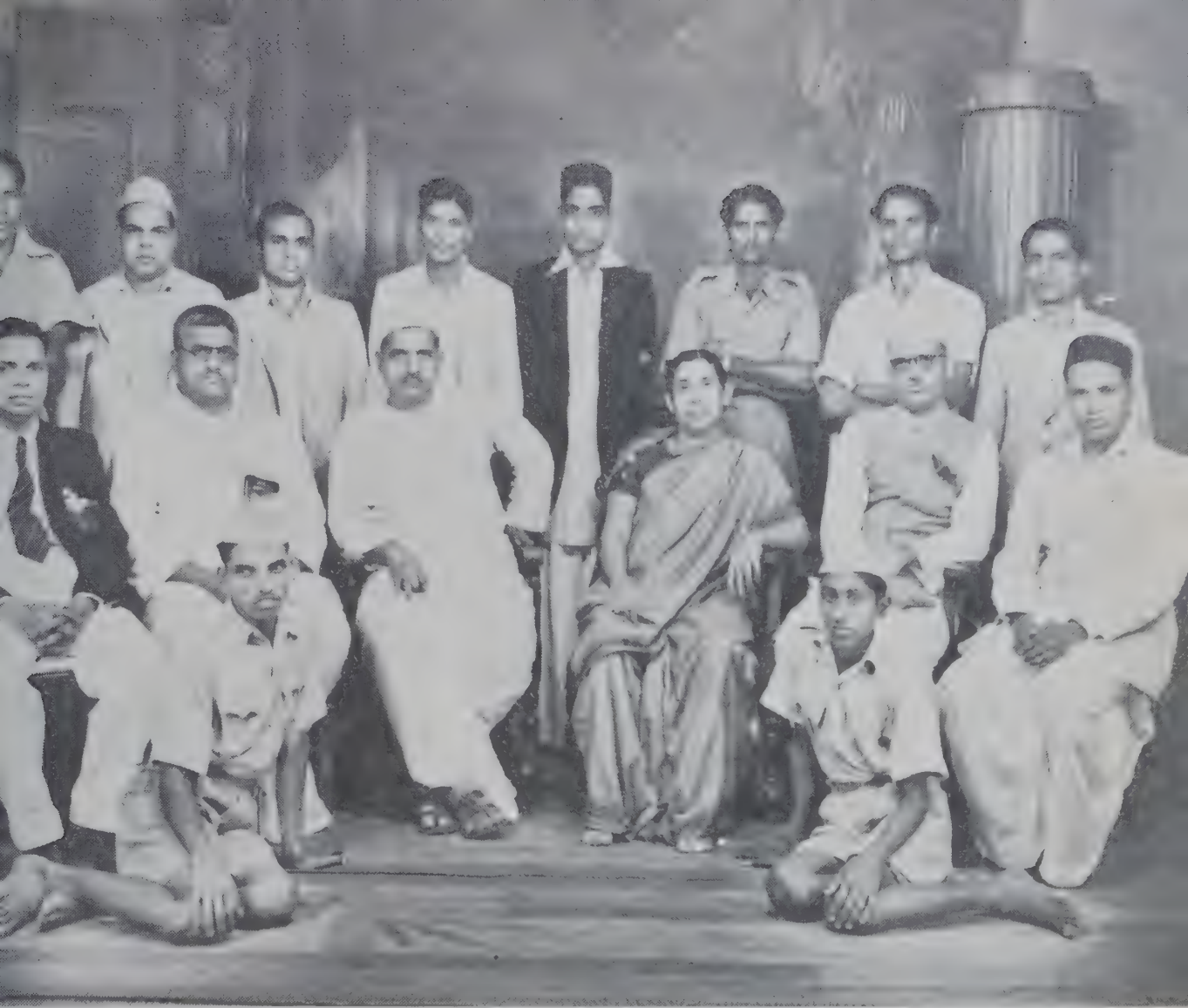
M/s P. A. Pai Brothers relinquish Managing Agency of Syndicate Bank Ltd.,
Brother Sri P. A. Pai is at the extreme right. 1939



With Sri T. A. Pai, General Manager of the Bank,
when he assumed office. 1944



With officers and men of the Bank on his fiftieth birthday 1948



Visit to Nipani Branch of the Syndicate Bank Ltd.

1949



Head Office Building

1949 — 1964

With auditor Sri Umanath Rao and brother



With the Board of Directors of the Southern India Apex Bank Ltd. 1954



1951



Promoting public relations through argument at Nellore

1959

With Hon'ble Sri B. Gopala Reddi, Union Minister, on the occasion of inauguration of the new Building of the Bank at Hampankatta, Mangalore. 1958





New Building of the Syndicate Bank at Hampankatta, Mangalore 1968



One of the rural branches of the Syndicate Bank Ltd., at Moodabidri, South Kanara

Addressing local businessmen at Gadag 1962





Scene on the occasion of Laying the Foundation Stone for the Branch Building at Gandhinagar, Bangalore. 1963



Branch Building at Gandhinagar, Bangalore.





Banquets at the Jammalmadugu Branch (A. P.)



Civic reception at Mangalore (Mysore)

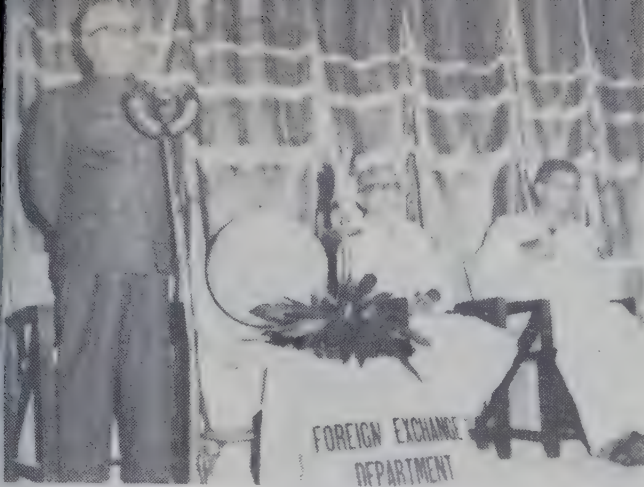
FELICITATIONS GALORE:

Happy remembrance of the first
garlanding at Guntur (A. P.)



Collecting a memento from the hands of
Dist. Collector at Guntur (A. P.)





Inaugurating the Foreign Exchange Dept. of the Syndicate Bank 1963



At the V. V. Mohalla (Mysore)
All Women's branch 1966

NEW BANKING SERVICES:

With the Union Food Minister Sri Subramaniam during the Seeds Distribution Programme 1966



Donated ambulance to the Defence Forces (AIR wing) at HAL, Bangalore 1967





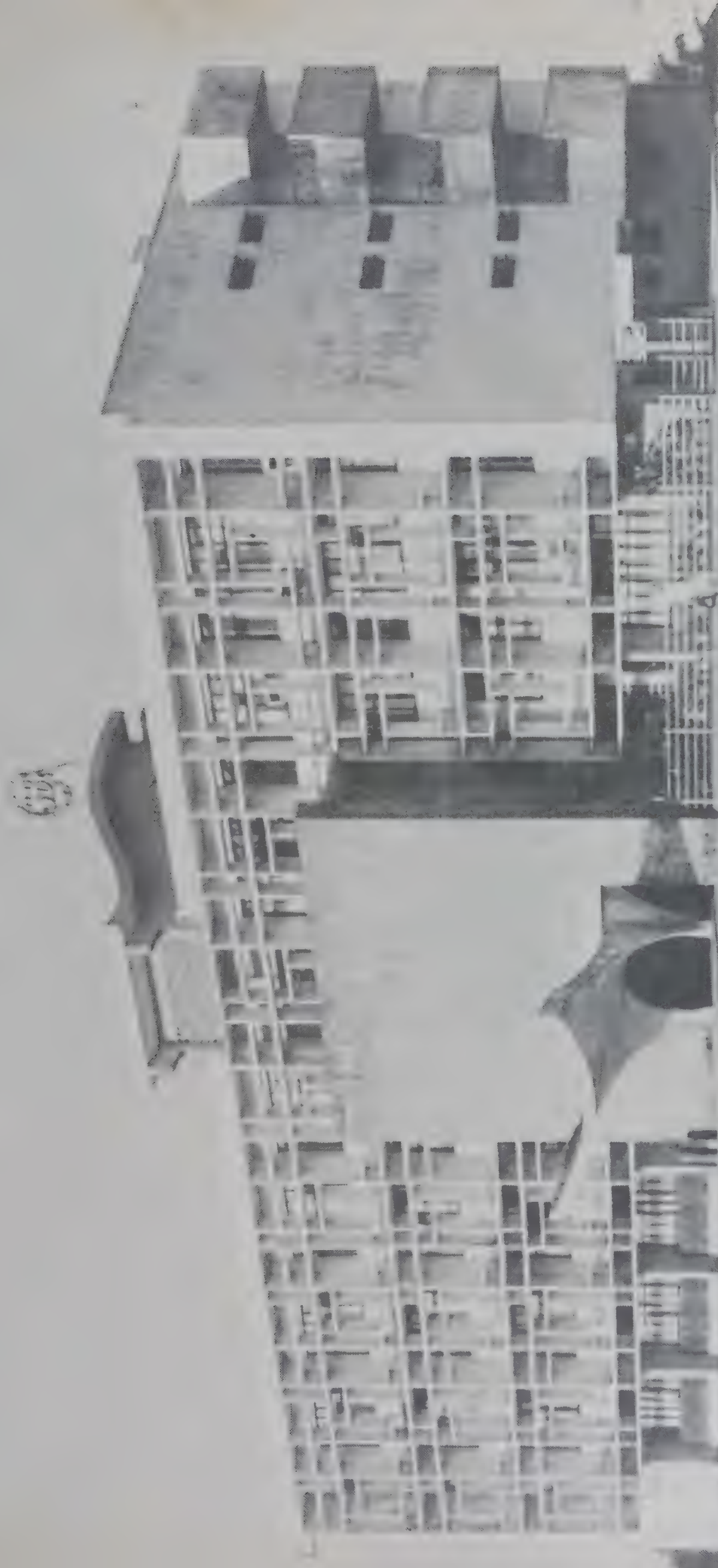
At the Board of Directors' meeting at Calcutta

1966

Head Office Building from 1964

Board Meeting 1966







Chief Officer Sri K. K. Pai presents a casket as a token of recognition of the meritorious services of Dr. Pai to the Syndicate Bank Ltd. 1967

areas in various parts of South India. To a great extent the Bank was successful in consolidating its position in the Banking sector on account of the resources and strength, it could gather from its branches in South Kanara district. But from the pattern of geographic distribution of the branches, the Bank could no longer be called a 'Local Bank.' It acquired the features of an all-India Bank and was poised for greater achievements in the Banking world which was becoming more and more competitive.

THE DECADE OF RAPID GROWTH 1956 - 1965: It was not until the fourth decade that the Bank was able to achieve an unprecedented rate of growth. Mergers and the expansion of the Bank's activities in various new fields were greatly responsible for its rapid rate of growth. The Bank boldly tried a few innovations with great success. As many as 18 big and small banks merged with Syndicate Bank and the novel schemes like the All Women's Branch, Investors' Agency Department and the Agricultural Finance Department were started during this decade. The expansion programmes initiated during the earlier years gathered momentum and proceeded at an accelerated rate, thanks to the dynamic leadership and initiative of the men who chalked out the programmes. The emphasis throughout this period was on the improvement of the quality of service and hence special arrangements were made to impart training to the staff members. The results obtained at the end of the decade boosted up the status of the Bank among the Big Banks in the country. The 'Pigmy' Bank grew into a 'Giant' Bank by the end of the fifties.

The branch expansion programme during this decade was organised on two fronts — by opening new branches in selected places and by taking over the assets and liabilities of small banks operating in places where Syndicate did not have its branches. In the initial years of this decade the Bank opened

branches in some parts of Andhra Pradesh and also in places like Gulbarga, Jamkhandi, Ilkal, Badami in the newly formed Mysore State (after the States' re-organisation in 1956). In 1958, 11 branches were opened, three in Bangalore, two in Belgaum, one each in Baroda, Bombay, Mangalore, Hungund, Koppa and Tiptur. The next year also the branch expansion programme was carried on, opening up more branches in Mysore State. By the end of the decade, in 1965, the total number of branches of the Bank were 204 as against 93 in 1955. The annual rate of addition of branches was as high as 11. No doubt a considerable part of this growth was due to the amalgamations and mergers. The 18 Banks merged with the Bank during the decade accounted for 48 branches. The particulars of these Banks are given in Table IV.

TABLE IV
BANKS MERGED WITH SYNDICATE BANK

NAME OF THE BANK	YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT	HEAD OFFICE	NUMBER OF BRANCHES AT THE TIME OF MERGER	YEAR OF MERGER
1. Nagarkars Bank	1934	Mangalore	3	1959
2. Bank of Mangalore	1931	Mangalore	1	1959
3. Asiatic Mercantile Bank	1946	Cochin	2	1960
4. Moolky Bank	1929	Moolky	1	1961
5. Pie-Money Bank	1934	Mangalore	1	1961
6. Catholic Bank	1925	Mangalore	9	1961
7. People's Bank	1913	Thirthahalli	5	1961
8. Hindu Bank	1932	Karur	8	1962
9. Salem Ammapet Sengunder Bank	1933	Salem	1	1962
10. Kerala Service Bank	1928	Trivandrum	8	1962
11. Pollachi Town Bank	1917	Pollachi	1	1963
12. Citizens Bank	1937	Robertsonpet	1	1963
13. Sri Kannika-Parameshwari Bank	1927	Coimbatore	1	1963
14. The Oriental Union Bank	1929	Kaduthuruthy	2	1964
15. The Kotagiri Bank	1929	Kotagiri	1	1964
16. Sri Ranga Raja Bank	1921	Mettupalayam	1	1964
17. The Kothamangalam Namboodiri Bank	1929	Quilandy	1	1964
18. The South Travancore Bank	1929	Neyyoor	1	1964

Some of the Banks were taken over under Section 45 of the Banking Companies Act, for example, the Catholic Bank Ltd., Pie-Money Bank Ltd., Moolky Bank Ltd., and People's Bank Ltd. The other Banks were taken over on the basis of the transfer of assets and liabilities without taking over their capital. Apart from the transfer of the assets and liabilities, the assimilation of the human resources of the taken-over Banks was skilfully managed. Special training was imparted to them and the emoluments were raised to the higher levels prevailing in the Bank.

The need for training the Bank staff to carry out banking operations was felt as early as in 1955. It was thought necessary to encourage young men to take up banking as a career, imbued with the service motive. To train the personnel at the lower levels it was decided to have a training college. Thus in 1957 the Staff Training College came into existence at the Head Office, with a senior officer designated as its principal. Practical training in banking was started in the same year.

In 1957, Sri T. A. Pai, then General Manager, went abroad to represent the Indian Banks at the International Banking Summer School in West Germany. After visiting Europe and United Kingdom he returned to India bringing with him new ideas and measures for procedural simplification. Shortly thereafter Sri H. V. Kamath, then Superintendent of Advances, was deputed by the Bank to undergo a year's training in foreign banking methods at the Dresdner Bank, West Germany. A few months later Sri K. K. Pai, then Deputy General Manager, was chosen by the Indian Banks Association to represent Indian Banks at the International Banking Summer School that held its session in Scotland. In the succeeding year Sri H. N. Rao, Divisional Manager, represented the Indian Banks at the International Banking Summer School which held its session in Holland. All these

officers availed of the facilities offered by one or the other of the big five banks of England to observe their banking procedures. In 1959 Dr. Pai, the Managing Director visited Europe, United Kingdom and United States. He could establish new contacts and renew the older ones during his tour in these countries. These contacts have had their own influence on the growth of the Bank in the later years.

In 1960, the Bank pioneered an unique investment service, the first of its kind to be introduced by any bank in India. A department known as the Investors Agency Department was inaugurated on the 30th April. This department was to render expert financial guidance through its specially trained personnel to the small investors enabling them to invest their savings on sound and remunerative shares and securities. The scheme envisaged the accumulation of the periodical income from the investments to be reinvested. This scheme was precursor of the present day Unit Trust of India. It became very popular with the middle income group investors.

The increasing participation of the Bank in the industrial advances necessitated the establishment of a separate Industrial Finance Department. In 1961 this department was set up with a view to encourage advances to small industries and enterprising entrepreneurs in keeping with the policy of assisting the common man.

A major change in the administrative set up came at the end of 1961. Dr. Pai who was the Chairman and the Managing Director, retired from the post of Managing Director on 12th November 1961. For 22 years Dr. Pai was the Managing Director and from 1st January 1962 Sri T. A. Pai succeeded him as the Managing Director. Sri Pai's elevation to the post of Managing Director, infused dynamism in the operations of the Bank. Soon the total deposits crossed the 25 crores level, investments rose above Rs. 10 crores. The reserves

of the Bank stood at Rs. 53.50 lakhs as against the paid-up capital of Rs. 48.07 at the end of 1961.

As the Reserve Bank was advising the Banks to improve their capital and reserve structure to form at least 6 per cent of the total deposits, the Bank increased its authorised capital from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2 crores in 1962. The formation of the Deposit Insurance Corporation in 1962 was an important event which strengthened the confidence of the common man in the banking activities. As for the Syndicate Bank, since a large majority of its depositors were small depositors, a sizable proportion of the deposits of the Bank came to be covered by Deposit Insurance Corporation.

An innovation in the field of female employment in banking industry was made by the Syndicate Bank by opening up "All Women's Branch." The first all women's branch was opened in August 1962 at Seshadripuram, Bangalore entirely manned by women, as the name itself indicates, with thirteen female staff. That indeed was a mile-stone in the Syndicate's progressive march towards the larger involvement of women in the banking activities hitherto exclusively handled by men. It created a sensation in the financial world, but proved to be a great success. The initial misapprehensions of people in and out the banking circle regarding this bold venture, were soon belied. The successful functioning of this branch prompted the management to open another all women's branch at Trivandrum in December 1962. Two more branches were inaugurated in Hyderabad - Chikkadpalli and Madras - T. Nagar in the following year. In 1964, another all women's branch was set up at Karol Bagh, New Delhi. Recently in April 1966 another addition to this list of all women's branches has been made by opening a branch at Vani Vilas Mohalla in Mysore. In a number of other branches like Mangalore, Karwar and Bombay, the savings bank section is entirely

managed by women. Thus the women in Syndicate are given ample opportunities and responsibilities in financial management. The first female was appointed by the Bank as early as in 1938. And since then the intake of females has been growing, reaching the figure of about 800 in 1967.

It was in 1963 that the Bank entered the field of Foreign Exchange. The Reserve Bank of India granted a licence to do foreign exchange business in April 1963 and the Department was inaugurated in Bombay on the 30th April 1963. Arrangements with the correspondent banks were made all over the world and within a year, 7 of the Bank's branches were able to take up the foreign exchange business.

After the liberation of Goa in 1962, the Indian Commercial Banks were vying with each other in opening branches in the Union Territory. Syndicate also took the opportunity to expand its operations by opening two branches in Goa at Sanquilim and Curchorem in 1963. Subsequently two more branches at Betim and Panaji were opened in 1966.

The name of the Bank was changed into an abbreviated name in 1964. Though the registered name of the Bank was "Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd." it was popularly called the 'Syndicate Bank.' In view of the Bank having become a national institution with a net work of 190 branches spread over 7 states and also in view of the merger of several small banks with it, the Board of Directors decided to delete the word "Canara." From the 1st of January 1964 the Bank's name was changed into "Syndicate Bank Ltd."

"Mukund Nivas", a two storeyed building in Udipi has been the Head Office of the Bank since 1949. The expansion in the number of departments and personnel created the need for a more spacious office accommodation. The Head Office of the Bank, therefore, was shifted from Udipi to a newly constructed imposing building at Manipal in the

same year. The building built at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs standing on the Manipal hillock, symbolised the rural bias entrenched in the operations of the Bank. Syndicate is the only bank of its size in the country which has its Head Office in such a remote rural area.

Syndicate Bank from its very inception was having a majority of its customers in the rural areas and directly or indirectly its lending operations were linked to farm operations. Farm financing, therefore, was not new to the Bank. But when the commercial banks in the country were increasingly becoming indifferent to farm credit, Syndicate took up the challenge to make a bold headway. Early in 1964 an Agricultural Finance Department was set to advance credit exclusively for agricultural purposes. And Syndicate thought of bringing about a basic change in the attitude towards the realisation and appreciation of the importance of farm credit. Its policy was based on a cardinal principle: farmers as a class are honest and trust-worthy. Its image of a farmer is not that of a bankrupt borrower as he is commonly caricatured; but a credit-worthy producer who deserves sympathetic support. Short-term and medium-term loans were offered to the farmers for the production of foodgrains, installation of pumpsets and minor land improvements. In the initial stages the farm finance scheme was confined to South Kanara district where the Bank had 46 branches. A batch of specially trained youngmen known as 'Farm Representatives' was put on the job to visit the farmers and to offer to them technical advice on all aspects of farming. The enthusiasm of the Farm Representatives in their credit supervision and farm extension work was matched by the spontaneous support and perceptibility of the farmers.

The growing scarcity of foodgrains in the country led to the formation of the Food Corporation of India in 1964.

Mr. T. A. Pai was invited to be the Chairman of this Corporation to give some positive guidance to its operations. He resigned from the Bank to take up this onerous job, because, he thought it was his duty to respond to the nation's call during the period of crisis. For one year he was with the Food Corporation giving to it the best of his attention and guidance. To maintain the continuity and efficiency in the management of the Bank, the Board of Directors appointed Mr. K. K. Pai as the Chief Officer. And in the same year, the Bank opened a branch in Calcutta.

By the end of the decade, the total deposits stood at Rs. 59 crores rising from a level of Rs. 8 crores in 1956. The mobilisation of about Rs. 51 crores over the decade is not a small achievement. Advances also increased over six-folds during the period. The working results of the Bank were impressive enough, judged by the net profits declared and the huge amount of dividends paid. The shareholders of the Bank were by then as many as 4,876 persons, 57 per cent of whom were holding shares worth less than Rs. 500. Through its liberal policy of encouraging the staff members to buy the Bank's shares, the Bank was achieving its objectives of being "the common man's bank" in every sense of the term.

SYNDICATE TODAY: The Bank has now the total resources exceeding Rs. 100 crores. Its net work of 229 branches covers all the southern states and also Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal in the north. It is also the largest Bank in Mysore State having 124 branches within the State. As a result of its 'area approach' in branch expansion programme, it has 50 branches in the rural areas in South Kanara district alone.

TABLE V

POPULATION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SYNDICATE BRANCHES

POPULATION GROUP				NUMBER OF BRANCHES	
Upto	5,000	..	..	..	37
	10,000	..	..	..	29
	25,000	..	..	..	47
	50,000	..	..	..	26
	1 Lakh	..	..	..	26
	5 Lakhs	..	..	..	36
	10 Lakhs	..	..	..	13
Above	10 Lakhs	..	..	..	15
Total				..	229

With its total deposits at Rs. 80.15 crores, the Bank stands 12th among the big banks in India. The Savings Bank Deposits, to which the Bank has been giving special attention, stand at Rs. 19.68 crores accounting for about 25 per cent of the total deposits. The total number of deposit accounts are more than 10.30 lakhs as on 31st December 1967. Syndicate's total advances are Rs. 46.43 crores, most of which are made to small traders, professionals, farmers and small industry. Serving the common man's credit needs has been the forte of Syndicate Bank. Small loans of even Rs. 25 are still being entertained by the Bank side by side with large industrial advances. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Syndicate should have the largest number of borrowing accounts among all the commercial banks in India. With over 1.70 lakh borrowing accounts, the Bank stands first, followed by the State Bank of India.

"Pigmy today is the pride of our Bank", Dr. Pai asserted in the Chairman's statement last year. And he said: "We are desirous of pushing through this scheme more extensively in future, as Pigmy is the only scheme which can bring in crores of deposits in small savings from the common man, the labourer, the factory worker or the small business man." Continuing

the Pigmy Deposit scheme, an experiment is being made through the initiation of the studentship scheme. This scheme is designed to serve two purposes — a systematic attempt of deposit mobilisation through Pigmy savings collection and an organised method of helping the poor students to pursue their education through their own earnings.

Syndicate Bank which has been a pioneer in the field of agricultural finance has taken a bold step in introducing the 'Agricard' in South Kanara district, this year. An Agricard entitles the card-holder to purchase his seasonal recurring requirements of inputs like seeds, fertilisers or pesticides, from the approved dealers on presentation of the card without any transaction in cash. The amount of credit available under this scheme for the time being, is Rs. 500 per cardholder. When the Agricard is issued a loan will be arranged and the amount of loan will be kept in an Agricard Current Account, to which debits will be made as and when duly authorised invoices are presented to the Branch which has issued the card. The Agricard holder will be charged $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as interest. Cash withdrawals are not permitted from this account since the very object of the credit card system is to facilitate the purchase of farm inputs. In India where the credit-worthiness of a vast majority of farmers is normally at the lowest level, the Agricard scheme comes out as a unique experiment in farm financing.

Syndicate's growing interest in agricultural development is also manifested in the establishment of the "Syndicate Agriculture Foundation" in 1965. This is an attempt to educate the farmers in the district through field trials, farm research and the dissemination of the improved farm technologies. A soil testing laboratory and an informative monthly journal in Kannada, "Krishiloka", are run by the Foundation in addition to organising farm symposia and other activities.

The Bank has a scheme of granting loans upto Rs. 5,000 for studies abroad. This has enabled so far 580 scholars to go abroad for technical studies and qualify themselves. Loans amounting to Rs. 24 lakhs have so far been sanctioned under the scheme. On the same lines a scheme for financing higher studies in India has been introduced this year. Loans upto Rs. 3,000 with collateral security are granted at a moderate rate of interest to deserving first class students who want to prosecute higher studies in India.

The Bank has since 1958 been giving donations to a Loan Scholarship Fund for giving loan scholarships to students going for technical courses. The fund has so far granted 458 loan scholarships amounting to Rs. 1.68 lakhs to poor students on the basis of merit.

Mention may also be made about the interesting literature on banking published by the Bank from time to time. "Pigmy Economic Review" is a monthly journal being issued regularly since 1955. "It is in the direction of helping our clientele to understand intelligently the economic problems of the day that this Review will be found useful" — the first editorial in the journal explained. With a circulation of over 4000 copies, Pigmy has been enlightening public opinion in the field of agriculture, banking commerce and industry. GIANT is the other monthly publication meant for the staff of the Bank. It is being published since 1959. The Bank has also brought out a number of volumes in commemoration of the silver jubilee celebrations of the branches in various places. These souvenirs are good reference books highlighting the important features of the places where the Syndicate has its branch for over 25 years.

Keeping abreast of the growing need for fast and accurate accounting, the Bank has installed an IBM accounting machine for data processing at the Head Office at Manipal.

The Bank has been considering the need for having up-to-date statistical information so as to decide on new policies, review them from time to time and arrive at correct decisions. An Economic Research Department has therefore been set up in April, 1966 and charged with the responsibility of gathering statistical data on important aspects of the Bank's working. The Department has conducted various surveys within the South Kanara District and has been able to publish several papers bringing out interesting features of the economy of the District.

The shadows of Social Control falling on the Banking sector have stipulated that the Chairman of the Board of Directors should be the full time executive head. Dr. Pai, therefore, resigned on 15th December 1967; and along with him four of his colleagues in the Board — Sri M. N. Prabhu Shiroorkar, Sri V. V. Shanbhag, Sri L. H. Prabhu and Sri A. L. N. Rao also retired. Sri T. A. Pai has succeeded Dr. Pai as the Chairman and Managing Director. No better choice could have been made than that of Sri Pai who completes this year 25 years' eventful service with the Syndicate Bank. He has already come to be known in the Banking circles, as a progressive Banker. He is also a member of the National Credit Council recently set up by the Government of India.

THE SUCCESS STORY - AN APPRAISAL: An assessment of the relative importance of various factors which have contributed to the progress achieved by the Bank during the last four decades is not an easy task. More so when the period studied happens to be the formative years of Indian Banking industry. But a few major factors which have been the guiding stars of the Bank may be briefly explained.

This Bank, like a few of the Banks which were started along with it in the district, could have remained just another

Bank. But it has secured for itself the distinction of being a pioneer in many non-conventional aspects of banking. And this to a large extent, is the reflection of the creative genius and organisational capabilities of one man who has gathered around him a band of trusted workers. His vision, ceaseless efforts and enterprise have been highly instrumental in pushing forward the various schemes of the Bank.

A thorough diagnosis of the malady and then the prescription of the effective remedy is what a physician does to cure the human body. Dr. Pai, true to his profession, did the same thing in banking operations. He tried to understand sympathetically the economic problems of the common man and then thought of evolving the finance schemes to cater to their needs. He brought relief to them and sought their good will. Their support gave him confidence and thus the initial resistance to growth was eliminated. There are numerous examples of small men who have grown with along the Bank from very humble beginning. They continue to be with the Bank now. The human relations are not relegated to the background giving all importance to the cold calculations in the lending operations. One of the recent advertisements of the Bank says: "Customer is King".

Faithful and friendly service is what Dr. Pai wanted his men to render to the society. Though a hard task master, he has been always ready with encouragement and help to deserving workers. He has also encouraged his branch managers to play their role in all the nation building activities in their localities. Many of the managers have taken much interest in the establishment of educational institutions in their towns or villages. The Academy of General Education — another institution built by Dr. Pai has made great strides in establishing a chain of educational institutes in the district.

The pattern of Syndicate's growth resembles that of the Bank of America in many respects. Both have risen from very humble beginnings. Mr. A. P. Giannini, the founder and the moving spirit behind the gigantic growth of the Bank of America, was having a strong rural bias and it was he who popularised the policy of branch banking. He was also anxious to serve the common man. He firmly stood with the farm community when the Depression hit them severally. He has rapidly built up the Bank of Italy through mergers and by taking over the small banks. The story of Syndicate is not much different. The rural branches, farm loans and small advances have been the distinctive features of Syndicate.

"Our conception of a bank," Mr. Giannini has said, "is that of a great public servant — an institution run in the interest and for the welfare of the people it serves." Syndicate's Dr. T. M. A. Pai has also expressed a similar feeling when he said: "It is our desire that the Syndicate should serve the common people of this country 'faithfully and friendly' and be in a position to render services not only efficiently but also with that personal touch we have always had with our customers."

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APPENDICES

- I. A Few Selected Indicators of Growth of the Bank: 1926-1967
- II. List of Directors of the Bank: Past and Present.
- III. Chronological Order of Branch opening.
- IV. Operational Expenditure and Income of the Bank.



APPENDIX - I

A FEW SELECTED INDICATORS

YEAR	PAID-UP CAPITAL	RESERVES	DEPOSITS	ADVANCES	INVESTMENTS
1926	0.08	—	0.06	0.11	—
1927	0.10	—	0.16	0.15	—
1928	0.12	0.01	0.29	0.28	—
1929	0.14	0.01	0.66	0.66	0.07
1930	0.20	0.06	1.89	2.08	—
1931	0.20	0.06	4.33	4.44	0.03
1932	0.20	0.10	8.20	7.09	1.34
1933	0.40	0.20	10.69	9.93	2.27
1934	1.30	0.34	11.44	11.27	2.03
1935	2.15	0.46	14.13	14.10	3.24
1936	2.20	0.52	21.50	18.82	12.04
1937	3.68	2.10	28.63	30.22	11.91
1938	3.79	2.00	24.87	27.84	10.17
1939	4.60	2.06	24.49	24.14	13.93
1940	5.21	2.02	23.14	21.44	7.33
1941	6.10	2.10	33.82	26.70	15.58
1942	7.25	2.02	58.92	36.62	21.07
1943	15.66	3.52	111.64	48.22	47.41
1944	19.23	3.75	140.35	66.23	60.34
1945	19.39	4.91	235.33	106.39	115.86
1946	21.68	7.08	278.12	154.86	147.97
1947	22.15	7.36	333.20	189.34	160.57
1948	22.69	7.76	341.45	194.04	147.90
1949	22.81	10.00	339.10	151.00	148.96
1950	23.56	9.00	368.99	183.63	133.34
1951	24.38	10.00	361.71	252.53	128.69
1952	25.11	11.00	401.07	242.71	130.69
1953	25.34	12.10	471.51	308.17	148.59
1954	25.52	13.50	542.37	316.80	208.86
1955	26.76	15.00	667.03	393.78	307.71
1956	27.81	18.00	846.18	511.92	342.55
1957	28.47	22.00	1031.07	634.41	384.19
1958	28.96	26.50	1311.30	800.63	609.72
1959	47.02	35.00	1708.82	1089.52	735.06
1960	47.21	42.50	1886.89	1223.61	616.94
1961	48.07	53.50	2463.20	1545.32	894.17
1962	76.65	66.00	3265.37	1827.42	1203.53
1963	80.58	75.25	4549.17	2782.93	1647.07
1964	93.58	85.00	5145.38	3348.03	1821.66
1965	99.73	100.00	5911.12	3725.38	1894.30
1966	100.55	133.85	7402.52	4791.16	2613.37
1967	122.84	144.91	8015.23	4643.01	3027.19

* Excluding Taxation and Bonus after 1965.

OF GROWTH OF THE BANK: 1926 - 1967

(Amount in Lakhs of Rupees)

SALARIES & BONUS	DIVIDEND	NET PROFIT*	TOTAL RESOURCES	PER CENT RATE ON EQUITY†	NUMBER OF BRANCHES
—	0.01	0.01	0.17	6.25	1
—	0.01	0.01	0.29	6.25	1
—	0.01	0.01	0.46	6.25	2
0.01	0.01	0.02	0.95	7.00	3
0.02	0.02	0.02	2.42	10.00	3
0.06	0.03	0.07	4.95	15.00	5
0.10	0.03	0.13	9.26	15.00	6
0.19	0.13	0.23	13.91	15.00	9
0.26	0.06	0.21	15.93	15.00	15
0.32	0.15	0.21	20.61	15.00	16
0.41	0.16	0.27	35.46	15.00	27
0.61	0.30	0.33	49.48	12.50	31
0.77	0.40	0.49	44.87	15.00	32
0.72	0.39	0.38	45.02	12.50	32
0.65	0.48	0.49	37.01	12.50	32
0.73	0.52	0.50	58.47	15.00	39
0.86	0.61	0.61	90.83	15.00	44
1.63	1.01	1.36	153.10	20.00	47
2.25	1.23	1.58	194.74	15.00	48
3.04	1.18	2.18	303.84	15.00	53
3.97	1.27	3.83	426.07	15.00	73
5.20	1.41	4.03	472.83	15.00	78
5.77	1.35	4.15	492.60	12.50	78
7.20	1.37	4.08	485.68	12.50	79
8.43	1.41	4.21	525.57	9.00	79
8.66	1.46	4.01	517.98	9.00	79
9.28	1.50	3.52	499.64	9.00	84
9.56	1.53	4.01	593.62	9.00	92
11.49	1.53	5.21	658.98	9.00	92
14.09	1.76	5.96	870.32	12.50	93
15.97	1.97	8.95	1064.10	15.00	96
19.75	2.05	10.62	1281.66	15.00	104
26.93	2.08	10.22	1708.01	15.00	115
32.58	4.87	20.02	2207.49	20.00	129
41.68	6.36	25.23	2296.89	20.00	139
49.08	6.53	32.10	3003.11	20.00	155
64.02	8.40	30.33	3897.34	20.00	173
87.43	11.66	39.91	5732.29	20.00	189
104.64	13.58	48.49	7015.55	20.00	203
144.90	16.12	31.00	7915.92	20.00	204
182.63	16.77	32.94	9519.59	20.00	217
219.62	18.83	25.26	10289.68	20.00	218

†The dividend rates declared during 1950 to 1958 are tax-free.

APPENDIX - II

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF THE BANK: PAST AND PRESENT

NAME	FROM	TO
Sri Upendra Ananth Pai	20—10—1925	16—4—1945
UDIPI	29—3—1946	20—6—1949
Dr. T. M. A. Pai, M.B.,B.S.		
UDIPI	20—10—1925	15—12—1967
Sri M. Vaman Kudva		
Merchant		
UDIPI	20—10—1925	27—2—1929
Sri Sitharam Kamath Banglekar		
Merchant & Landlord		
MULKI	7—11—1925	11—3—1928
Sri M. Annaya		
Merchant & Commission Agent		
MALPE	24—1—1926	27—6—1926
Sri Baptista Picardo		
Landlord & Merchant		
MALPE	24—1—1926	27—2—1926
Sri I. F. Lewis		
Merchant		
UDIPI	24—1—1926	27—6—1926
Sri K. Padmanabha Baliga		
Merchant		
KALLIANPUR	4—8—1926	31—3—1950
Sri T. Vasudeva Pai		
Landlord		
BRAHMAVAR	4—8—1926	15—7—1934
Sri T. Vittal Pai		
Headmaster		
H. H. E. School		
KALLIANPUR	11—3—1928	15—2—1930
Sri B. Seetharam Kamath		
Merchant		
MULKI	17—3—1929	15—2—1930
Sri U. Rama Rao, B.A.,B.L.		
Vakil		
UDIPI	17—3—1929	6—11—1929
Sri M. N. Prabhu Shiroorkar		
Landholder & Banker		
SHIROOR	10—11—1929	6—8—1962
	1—12—1962	15—12—1967

NAME	FROM	TO
Sri V. V. Shanbhag Landholder HONAVAR	16— 3—1930	15—12—1967
Sri Anjar Ramanna Hegde Landholder HIRIADKA	16— 3—1930	22—10—1936
Sri S. R. Haldipurkar Forest Contractor KARWAR	2— 7—1931	18— 6—1944
Dr. N. Shripad Rao Retd. Asst. Surgeon UDIPI	15— 7—1934	16— 4—1945
Sri Kagal Vaman Venkatesh Pai Banker & Landlord MANGALORE	1936	17— 4—1937
Sri N. Rama Rao Pleader BELGAUM	1936	9— 4—1939
Sri K. Ramanatha Pai Vakil UDIPI	22—10—1936	28— 7—1938
Dr. Padubidri Sanjiva Pai Retd. Dt. Medical Officer UDIPI	21— 2—1937	15—12—1938
Sri B. Padmanabha Pai Merchant BRAHMAVAR	31— 7—1938	
Sri L. H. Prabhu, B.A.,LL.B. Pleader HONAVAR	9— 4—1939	15—12—1967
Sri R. Venkata Rao, B.A.,B.L. Pleader NANDYAL	30—11—1940	4— 4—1943
Sri K. Vittal Manjunath Kamath Merchant & Landlord COONDAPOOR	4— 4—1943	30—12—1958
Sri K. Raghunatha Shenoy Pleader COONDAPOOR	20— 5—1944	31—12—1946
Sri K. R. Haldipurkar, B.A.,LL.B. Pleader KARWAR	9— 7—1944	13— 2—1950
Sri P. Padmanabha Rao, B.A.,B.L. Vakil UDIPI	16— 4—1945 1—12—1962	6— 8—1962 17— 1—1964

NAME	FROM	TO
Sri A. Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A.,B.L. Advocate UDIPY	29— 3—1946 1—12—1962	6— 8—1962 15—12—1967
Sri K. Gururaja Rao, B.A.,B.L. Advocate UDIPY	27— 7—1949	
Dr. K. L. Aithala, M.B.,B.S. Regd. Medical Practitioner UDIPY	2— 4—1960	
Sri M. D. Narayan, B.SC.,M.S.(COLO.)M.P. Coffee Planter KOPPA	2— 4—1960	
Dr. K. Mohandas Pai, B.SC.,M.B.,B.S. Regd. Medical Practitioner UDIPY	2— 4—1960	
Dr. B. S. Jirge, M.R.C.S.(ENG.),M.R.C.P.(LOND.) Regd. Medical Practitioner BELGAUM	18— 2—1963	
Sri Kalathil Velayudhan Nair, B.A.,B.L. Advocate ERNAKULAM	18— 2—1963	
Sri Yadalam N. Gangadhara Setty Cloth Merchant BANGALORE	18— 2—1963	
Sri T. A. Pai, B.COM.(BOM.),A.I.I.B. MANIPAL	1— 1—1962	
Sri K. S. G. Haja Shareeff Merchant MADRAS	15— 2—1964	
Sri M. Y. GHORPADE, M.A.(ECON.),M.L.A. SANDUR	7— 1—1968	
Sri Mansingh L. Bhakta, B. A., LL. B. Solicitor, High Court BOMBAY	7— 1—1968	
Dr. Niranjana C. Mehta, PH. D. (California) Agricultural Consultant BANGALORE	4— 2—1968	
Sri R. Rajagopalan, F. C. A., D. M.A. Chartered Accountant HYDERABAD	4— 2—1968	
Sri B. Narayana Nayak Agriculturist MANGALORE	4— 2—1968	

APPENDIX - III

CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF BRANCH OPENING

BRANCH	DATE OF OPENING	BRANCH	DATE OF OPENING
1. Udupi: <i>Local Office</i>	4-11-1925	41. Bagalkot	24- 8-1942
2. Brahmavar	2- 5-1928	42. Malwan	18-10-1942
3. Kumta	25-11-1929	43. Vengurla	27-11-1942
4. Karwar	21- 7-1931	44. Ratnagiri	3-12-1942
5. Payyanur	6-11-1931	45. Shimoga	4-10-1943
6. Hubli	9-10-1932	46. Davangere	8-10-1943
7. Honnavar	27- 1-1933	47. Arsikere	11-10-1943
8. Bangalore: <i>Gandhinagar</i>	23- 7-1933	48. Chickmagalur	17-11-1944
9. Cannanore	24- 8-1933	49. Mysore	21- 4-1945
10. Sirsi	27- 4-1934	50. Cochin	27- 4-1945
11. Belgaum: <i>Ganapathigalli</i>	27- 5-1934	51. Vijayawada	2-11-1945
12. Ankola	24- 9-1934	52. Guntur	11-11-1945
13. Coondapoor	24- 9-1934	53. Coimbatore	16-11-1945
14. Kanhangad	24- 9-1934	54. Kadekar	20- 2-1946
15. Bellary	15-11-1934	55. Madras	21- 2-1946
16. Adoni	9-12-1935	56. Jammalamadugu	6- 9-1946
17. Hospet	6- 1-1936	57. Mulki	11- 9-1946
18. Bhatkal	30- 5-1936	58. Bailur	22-11-1946
19. Gadag	23- 7-1936	59. Barkur	22-11-1946
20. Karkala	21- 8-1936	60. Basrur	22-11-1946
21. Kasaragod	24-10-1936	61. Belthangady	22-11-1946
22. Sagar	29-10-1936	62. Byndoor	22-11-1946
23. Byadgi	29-11-1936	63. Gangulli	22-11-1946
24. Taliparamba	29-11-1936	64. Gurpur	22-11-1946
25. Tadpatri	3-12-1936	65. Hebri	22-11-1946
26. Proddatur	10-12-1936	66. Kaup	22-11-1946
27. Nandyal	16-12-1936	67. Kemmannu	22-11-1946
28. Bombay: <i>Fort</i>	23- 4-1937	68. Moodabidri	22-11-1946
29. Hindupur	3- 9-1937	69. Nitte	22-11-1946
30. Tumkur	9- 9-1937	70. Palimar	22-11-1946
31. Nipani	6-10-1937	71. Perdoor	22-11-1946
32. Mangalore: <i>Hampankatta</i>	31- 7-1938	72. Saligram	22-11-1946
33. Kurnool	17- 5-1941	73. Shankernarayana	22-11-1946
34. Dharwar	5- 6-1941	74. Alleppey	10- 2-1947
35. Udupi: <i>Car Street</i>	5- 6-1941	75. Kumbha	31- 7-1947
36. Sholapur	12- 8-1941	76. Malpe	27- 8-1947
37. Secunderabad	3- 9-1941	77. Puttur	24- 9-1947
38. Anantapur	26- 9-1941	78. Panemangalore	19-10-1947
39. Cuddapah	26- 9-1941	79. Bangalore: <i>Chamrajpet</i>	1- 4-1949
40. Bijapur	20- 8-1942	80. Gokarn	5- 2-1952

BRANCH	DATE OF OPENING	BRANCH	DATE OF OPENING
81. Kinnigoli	2- 6-1952	121. Nellore	25- 5-1959
82. Nileshtar	16- 6-1952	122. Bantwal	1- 9-1959
83. Chamrajnagar	22-10-1952	123. Mangalore: <i>Car Street</i>	1- 9-1959
84. Chittaldurg	27-10-1952	124. Badiadka	5-10-1959
85. Badagara	1-12-1953	125. Padubidri	5-10-1959
86. Karad	1-12-1953	126. Sorab	5-10-1959
87. Kolhapur	1-12-1953	127. Uppinangady	5-10-1959
88. Kozhikode	1-12-1953	128. Vittal	5-10-1959
89. Palghat	1-12-1953	129. Sullia	18-11-1959
90. Rabkavi	1-12-1953	130. Bombay: <i>Matunga</i>	1- 2-1960
91. Sangli	1-12-1953	131. Erode	1- 2-1960
92. Tellicherry	1-12-1953	132. Kottayam	1- 2-1960
93. Raichur	29- 7-1955	133. Rajahmundry	1- 2-1960
94. Uravakonda	26-10-1956	134. Salem	1- 2-1960
95. Gulbarga	19-11-1956	135. Trivandrum	8- 2-1960
96. Hyderabad	22-11-1956	136. Ernakulam	15- 2-1960
97. Sringeri	3-10-1957	137. Trichur	15- 2-1960
98. Guntakal	7-10-1957	138. Bombay: <i>Mulund</i>	10- 8-1960
99. Jamkhandi	25-10-1957	139. Suratkal	10- 8-1960
100. Ilkal	28-10-1957	140. Javali	14- 2-1961
101. Guledgud	30-10-1957	141. Dharwar: <i>K. U. C.</i>	9- 3-1961
102. Badami	1-11-1957	142. Mangalore: <i>Maidan Rd.</i>	4- 9-1961
103. Manipal	25-11-1957	143. Bajpe	11- 9-1961
104. Kopbal	16-12-1957	144. Kallianpur	11- 9-1961
105. Baroda	9- 2-1958	145. Mangalore: <i>Kadri</i>	11- 9-1961
106. Mangalore: <i>Bunder</i>	20- 2-1958	146. Mangalore: <i>Kankanady</i>	11- 9-1961
107. Belgaum: <i>Camp</i>	27- 3-1958	147. Mangalore: <i>Kulsbekar</i>	11- 9-1961
108. Belgaum: <i>Shahpur</i>	27- 3-1958	148. Shirva	11- 9-1961
109. Tiptur	27- 3-1958	149. Udupi: <i>Catholic Centre</i>	11- 9-1961
110. Hungund	18- 4-1958	150. Siddapur	18- 9-1961
111. Bangalore: <i>Chickpet</i>	5- 6-1958	151. Ramdurg	20- 9-1961
112. Bangalore: <i>Cantonment</i>	11- 6-1958	152. Bhadravati	14-11-1961
113. Bombay: <i>Mandvi</i>	25- 6-1958	153. Nagar	14-11-1961
114. B'lore: <i>Seshadripuram</i>	15- 9-1958	154. Shiralkoppa	14-11-1961
115. Koppa	20-10-1958	155. Thirthahalli	14-11-1961
116. Gangavathi	2- 1-1959	156. Gundlupet	9- 2-1962
117. Kakinada	20- 3-1959	157. Mundkur	27- 4-1962
118. Yadgiri	16- 4-1959	158. Devakottai	27- 8-1962
119. Dandeli	16- 4-1959	159. Dindigul	27- 8-1962
120. Vellore	29- 4-1959	160. Dindigul: <i>Nagalnagar</i>	27- 8-1962

BRANCH	DATE OF OPENING
161. Karur	27- 8-1962
162. Salem: <i>Ammamet</i>	27- 8-1962
163. Tiruchirapalli	27- 8-1962
164. Tirupattur	27- 8-1962
165. Udumalpet	27- 8-1962
166. Changanacherry	29-12-1962
167. Kayamkulam	29-12-1962
168. Pandalam	29-12-1962
169. Ponkunnam	29-12-1962
170. Punalur	29-12-1962
171. Quilon	29-12-1962
172. Thodupuzha	29-12-1962
173. Trivandrum: <i>Local</i>	29-12-1962
174. Robertsonpet: <i>KGF</i>	16- 1-1963
175. Sanquelim	31- 3-1963
176. Bangalore: <i>Rajajinagar</i>	15- 4-1963
177. Bangalore: <i>Jayanagar</i>	22- 4-1963
178. Bangalore: <i>Frazertown</i>	23- 4-1963
179. Curchorem	29- 5-1963
180. Sadalga	3- 6-1963
181. Madras: <i>Perambur</i>	28- 6-1963
182. Hyderabad: <i>Pathergatty</i>	1- 7-1963
183. Madras: <i>Mount Road</i>	11- 7-1963
184. Hyderabad: <i>Cbikkadpalli</i>	29-7-1963
185. Banganapalli	31- 7-1963
186. Rayachoti	7- 8-1963
187. Pollachi	31- 8-1963
188. Madras: <i>T'Nagar</i>	6- 9-1963
189. Coimbatore: <i>Avanashi Rd.</i>	3-10-1963
190. Golden Rock	17- 1-1964
191. Kaduthuruthy	15- 6-1964
192. Kuruvilangad	15- 6-1964
193. Basavakalyan	7-10-1964
194. Kotagiri	7-10-1964
195. Bombay: <i>Broach Street</i>	7-11-1964

BRANCH	DATE OF OPENING
196. Mettupalayam	23-11-1964
197. Quilandy	26-11-1964
198. Alwal	7-12-1964
199. N. Delhi: <i>Asaf Ali Rd.</i>	7-12-1964
200. Neyyoor	9-12-1964
201. Delhi: <i>Karol Bagh</i>	26-12-1964
202. Kuniyamuthur	26-12-1964
203. Wellington	26-12-1964
204. Calcutta	17- 6-1965
205. Sadashivagad	23- 2-1966
206. Betim	16- 3-1966
207. Delhi: <i>Cbandni Chowk</i>	4- 4-1966
208. Mysore: <i>V. V. Mohalla</i>	13- 4-1966
209. Panjim	25- 4-1966
210. Madurai	30- 6-1966
211. Ahmedabad	22- 7-1966
212. Vizianagaram	10- 9-1966
213. Kotekar	16- 9-1966
214. Bangalore: <i>HAL</i>	29- 9-1966
215. N. Delhi: <i>Connaught Circus</i>	19-10-66
216. Poona	9-12-1966
217. Yadiki	22-12-1966
218. Bidar	13-10-1967
219. Nizamabad	31- 1-1968
220. Banavar	27- 2-1968
221. Hiriadka	27- 2-1968
222. Jawalagera	27- 2-1968
223. Koteswar	27- 2-1968
224. Venur	27- 2-1968
225. Basarikatte	11- 4-1968
226. Mandya Sugar Town	11- 4-1968
227. Uppala (Mangalapadi)	11- 4-1968
228. Belgaum: <i>M. C. Campus</i>	12- 4-1968
229. Mudgal	12- 4-1968

APPENDIX - IV

OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE BANK

(Amount in Lakhs of Rupees)

YEAR	SALARIES AND BONUS	INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS, BORROWINGS, ETC.	GROSS OPERATING EXPENDITURE	GROSS OPERATING INCOME
1926	—	—	0.01	0.02
1927	—	—	0.01	0.02
1928	—	0.01	0.02	0.03
1929	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.06
1930	0.02	0.07	0.12	0.14
1931	0.06	0.20	0.32	0.39
1932	0.10	0.36	1.54	1.67
1933	0.19	0.52	0.86	1.09
1934	0.26	0.61	1.09	1.30
1935	0.32	0.59	1.17	1.38
1936	0.41	0.87	1.65	1.92
1937	0.61	1.05	2.43	2.76
1938	0.77	1.22	2.89	3.38
1939	0.72	0.98	2.43	2.81
1940	0.65	0.87	2.22	2.71
1941	0.73	0.81	2.23	2.73
1942	0.86	0.96	2.81	3.42
1943	1.63	1.15	3.84	5.20
1944	2.25	2.09	6.12	7.70
1945	3.04	2.56	7.40	9.58
1946	3.97	4.70	10.87	14.70
1947	5.20	5.65	13.61	17.64
1948	5.77	6.22	15.10	19.25
1949	7.20	4.37	17.90	21.98
1950	8.43	6.10	19.60	23.81
1951	8.66	7.16	19.69	23.69
1952	9.28	8.19	21.48	25.00
1953	9.56	8.61	23.43	27.44
1954	11.49	10.56	27.89	33.10
1955	14.09	13.11	32.55	38.52
1956	15.97	17.99	40.44	49.39
1957	19.75	25.01	52.59	63.21
1958	26.93	35.49	71.95	82.18
1959	32.58	46.53	90.15	110.17
1960	41.68	52.38	108.62	133.85
1961	49.08	60.78	125.07	157.17
1962	64.02	82.91	168.46	198.79
1963	87.43	107.14	221.84	261.76
1964	104.64	154.54	305.85	354.35
1965	144.90	170.97	381.03	412.03
1966	182.63	252.84	510.65	543.60
1967	219.62	305.93	607.50	632.76

RUSTOM C. COOPER

BANKING AND COMMERCE

All through the centuries, ever since the barter system was replaced by money as the medium of exchange, banking has played a vital role in the economic life of nations. We have no doubt travelled a long way from the days of Adam Smith and the classical economists, but we should not lose sight of the fact that whatever may be the sophistications, the refinements or idiosyncrasies in the evolution of modern economic thought, the basic concept still remains valid, namely, that production, distribution and consumption are all equally important as different organs in the body economic. All the three are closely interdependent and neglect of any one at the

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Practising Chartered Accountant since 1948; Member, Managing Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, since 1954; Member: Senate, Univ. of Bombay since 1954; Central Council, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India since 1958; President: The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, 1963-64; Member: Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee since 1964; Research Programmes Committee, Ministry of Finance since 1960; Chairman: Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd., 1964-66; President: Indian Merchants' Chamber 1967-68. Director: Victor Gaskets India Ltd., Navasari Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd., Gaekwar Mills Ltd., Firth Sterling Steel Corpn. of India Ltd., Ramon & Demm Ltd., Central Bank of India Ltd., etc., Vice-Chairman: Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay.

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expense of others is bound to imperil the health of the body. It is necessary to remind ourselves of this fundamental fact.

Speaking broadly, agriculture and industry are the main factors of production while commerce is the channel through which what is produced moves out from the farm and factory to the ultimate consumer. At the other end, patterns of consumption and residual savings will be governed by changes in socio-economic motivations.

An English Poet has very appropriately remarked:

“Commerce, though the child of Agriculture, fosters his parent who else must sweat and toil and gain but scanty fare.” This underlines the importance of commerce as an essential link in the economic structure. It is the pipeline which keeps the flow smooth and regular. Unless this pipeline is kept unclogged, the entire machine will come to a grinding halt sooner or later.

The shape and contours of our banking system have always mirrored the changes in the general economic environment from time to time. In the pre-independent era, when we were under alien rule, ours was primarily a colonial economy. There was little or no industrial activity and consequently Indian banking was concerned largely with the financing of domestic trade, wholesale and retail. Steadily and slowly, Banks spread out and expanded their area of operations, building up in course of time a net-work of branches in the more important commercial and marketing centres throughout the country. These branches serve the needs of the hinterland and provide seasonal credit to agriculturists and traders against local produce. In those days, roads were almost non-existent and transportation extremely difficult, with the result that produce had to remain stored up at or near the places of production till transport became available to carry it to the far-off towns and cities

which were the major consuming centres. During this intervening period the farmers and traders needed financial accommodation to help them carry the stocks. In providing such accommodation to those in genuine need of it, these small quasi-urban branches of banks performed a valuable service whose importance should not be belittled or minimised.

After we became independent and particularly after the inauguration of our Five Year Plans, a major transformation has taken place in our economic structure and the country has embarked upon an era of industrial revolution. To keep in step with the growing tempo of industrialisation, the banking system was called upon to face new challenges and shoulder new responsibilities. Their entire outlook and attitude has changed during the past few years and today there is no aspect of industrial financing which our banks are incapable of handling effectively and successfully. While there is an insatiable demand from industry for larger and larger doses of bank credit, the deposit resources of the banking system have not grown at the same pace. Hence, it became inevitable that the enlargement of industrial advances portfolio of banks was accompanied by a shrinkage in the size of the commercial advances portfolio. The magnitude of the qualitative and quantitative changes that have taken place during the past fifteen years is illustrated by the following table:

It will be seen that while the increase in industrial advances over the 15 year period has been of the order of 670%, the improvement in advances to commerce has been no higher than 85%.

While no one can deny that in the larger interests of speedy economic growth, a more rapid expansion of industrial finance is to be encouraged and welcomed, it is at the same time equally necessary to ensure that trade and commerce are not completely

starved of bank credit. To deprive commerce of its legitimate share of bank finance would be a suicidal and self-defeating policy, for unless the goods turned out in larger quantities by the Leviathan of industry keep on moving to their ultimate destination, namely, the consumers, the wheels of the industrial machine will get bogged down under their own weight. If there is excessive accumulation of stocks at the producing end and if there is a bottle-neck which prevents the outward flow of such stocks, there will be utter confusion and chaos. At the producing end there will be deterioration and wastage due to prolonged and enforced storage of goods, and the inventory accumulation will exert mounting pressure on the financial resources of the manufacturing units. On the other hand, at the consuming end owing to paucity of supplies there will be pockets of artificial scarcity leading to mal-distribution, black marketing and other anti-social evils.

In this connection we cannot but help making a reference to the hardship caused to trade and commerce when in 1966 the Reserve Bank — no doubt out of good intentions — directed that the lion's share of the quantum of increase in bank credit should be directed to industry leaving only a small moiety available to commerce and trade. The directive was issued with the best of motives and with a twin objective namely that all efforts should be made to stimulate industrial production and at the same time keep down the general price level. In actual implementation however this created genuine hardship and suffering with the result that the directive had subsequently to be withdrawn. The flow of credit is very much like the circulation of blood. Just as the circulation of blood has to be smooth and uniform through out all the organs of the human body, so also credit should flow steadily and evenly through various sectors of the economy. If credit flow is artificially plugged or arrested, it would do irreparable harm to the

economy just as clotting of our blood vessels would lead to fatal results.

During the period when the Reserve Bank's above mentioned directive was in force, the mills and factories were enabled to produce larger quantities of goods — thanks to a very liberal flow of bank credit — but at the same time the wholesale trader found it difficult to lift the stocks from the mills, because the quantum of credit available to him was being gradually curtailed. Accumulation of stocks in the warehouses of mills added enormously to their financial difficulties. At the other end, the consumer who depended upon the retailer and the wholesaler for his requirements was unable to get his supplies adequately or in time because the trader himself had no stocks in his shops, being unable to obtain accommodation from banks to carry such stocks. Thus a paradoxical situation developed under which while there was accumulation of stocks in the factories, there was scarcity in the domestic household. Rise in prices and widespread hardships were the result.

There will be of course no two opinions on the proposition that anti-social, speculative and hoarding activities should be effectively curbed by all available means. For this purpose the instrument of selective credit controls has been wielded from time to time by the monetary authorities with varying degrees of success but this weapon should be used discriminately and sparingly if the economic machine should be spared from sudden jolts and jerks.

It is the bounden duty of banks to co-operate with the authorities in exposing and curbing unfair practices that may be indulged in by certain sections of businessmen, but a wholesale denial of legitimate credit to commerce and trade would do more harm than good. It is equally the duty and responsibility of the business community to subject itself to

self-discipline. The hoardings of commodities in short supply resort to stock-piling in a period of scarcity is definitely unethical and anti-social. Such unscrupulous businessmen who hold the community to ransom must certainly be denied banking facilities. Similarly, all trading firms, even if they be sole-proprietor concerns or partnership concerns not subject to the rules and regulations governing corporate bodies should be forced to keep proper accounts and get such accounts audited by certified auditors. This would not only enhance their credit-worthiness in the eyes of their bankers but would also improve their image in the public eye.

At present there is a growing tendency for the State to spread its tentacles to all sectors of the economy and actively participate in trading and commercial activities. The Food Corporation of India which is a state organisation enjoys complete monopoly in the procurement of food-grains. Similarly, the State Trading Corporation is constantly expanding its commercial empire. So long as ours is a mixed type of economy, trade will and must continue to be carried on both by state organisations and by the private sector. All these institutions will necessarily need adequate bank credit. It will be an act of folly to choke and throttle the flow of credit to trade and commerce and at the same time expect industry to thrive and the general economy to prosper. Commerce does not relate only to internal trade but embraces foreign trade as well. Just as increasing emphasis is being laid rightly on credit for export trade so also bank credit should be made available in an adequate and reasonable measure to internal trade and commerce.

It is earnestly hoped that the National Credit Council which has been charged with the duty of directing the flow of credit among all the sectors of the economy equitably, judiciously and purposefully, will not overlook the legitimate claims of

trade and commerce, merely out of ideological prejudices and prepossessions.

Bank Credit to trade and commerce is made available in various forms. The most common type of advance is against merchandise which is either pledged or hypothecated to the lending Bank. In this respect the provision of adequate storage accommodation acquires special importance. It is unfortunate that in our country this problem has not received the attention which it deserves. Quite a substantial quantity of agricultural produce is lost year after year due to faulty storage methods. A chain of warehouses should be constructed throughout the country and the warehouse receipts should acquire greater popularity and prestige as valid documents of title to goods.

As is well-known, as a result of increased allround economic activity the pressure on the transport system of the country is becoming greater day by day. The railways are no longer able to move goods from one part of the country to the other speedily or in sufficient quantities. Lorry transport has therefore come to the forefront in recent years. Unfortunately lorry receipts have not received the same legal recognition as railway receipts. This is a serious lacuna and should be remedied at the earliest possible moment. If this is done banks would be in a position to grant advance to trade and commerce against goods in transit which are covered either by lorry receipts or by railway receipts.

While in our country in keeping with past traditions, banks have looked upon inventories — whether pledged or hypothecated — as the best form of security, Banks in U.S.A. and other developed countries are inclined to attach greater value to Bills receivable or book debts as we call them here. These items represent amounts due to the seller of goods from those to whom the goods have been sold on credit. Whereas goods

in the warehouses run the risk of stagnating indefinitely in the event of slump in the market, Bills Receivable represents goods already sold out in respect of which only the price remains to be recovered. Of course there is a risk in the case of Bills Receivable also in the sense that some of those who bought goods on credit may not be able to pay in time but if the seller exercises sufficient judgement and care in the selection of his customers entitled to credit, such risks could be minimised. Banks are now-a-days willing to advance monies to their trader-customers against such book debts. This type of advance can become more popular if an insurance company or similar agency comes forward to underwrite the risks inherent in the book debts.

It often happens that traders and businessmen obtain the goods from the manufacturers on credit on the strength of their acceptance of D/A Bills drawn by such manufacturers on them. It is obvious that the goods so obtained on credit have an unpaid Vendors lien attached to them. The trader in such circumstances has no pledgeable right or interest in the goods on the strength of which he could himself raise a loan from his bankers. Unfortunately, instances have come to light where traders have abused this facility and the allied facility of a Trust Receipt. Such examples though few are calculated to discourage banks from extending these facilities freely to the mercantile community. It is upto the business community to evolve a code of conduct and ensure that such abuses do not take place.

It is also necessary to mention yet another handicap faced by Banks in extending credit more liberally to trading concerns. In the case of joint-stock companies where advances are granted to them against hypothecation of their goods the law provides for registration of a charge in favour of the lending bank but in the case of partnership and other concerns not governed by

the Companies Act there is no such provision for registration of charge. In the absence of such a provision and the consequent danger of other creditors claiming a charge over the same goods in preference to the lending bank, puts the latter at a great disadvantage. It is therefore, necessary to enact suitable amendments to the law on this subject.

The absence of a regular Bill Market consisting of genuine trade bills is yet another drawback of Indian monetary structure. Other advanced countries have perfected the techniques of Bill Market and Discount Houses. The Bill Market Scheme now operated by the Reserve Bank is not a full-fledged scheme in the real sense of the term. If this lacuna can be made good, it will help considerably to increase the velocity of credit circulation in the economy.

These are a few aspects of Banking and Commerce which I would like to put before this learned gathering for a more detailed consideration. I am sure, the distinguished bankers and businessmen, educationists and economists, administrators and agriculturists, industrialists and intellectuals and other leaders of public opinion from different walks of life participating in this Seminar will give mature consideration to these matters during the course of further deliberations.

(Amount in Crores of Rupees)

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ARVIND N. MAFATLAL

BANKING AND INDUSTRY

When around the turn of the eighteenth century, the British entrepreneurs ushered in the first industrial revolution of the world, the finances which they needed were provided by their own savings supplemented by borrowings from friends and relatives: borrowings from professional money-lenders did play some role but not much. Banks as such hardly played any major role in the financing of the British industrial revolution. This absence of support from banks did not create any difficulty in Britain because in relation to

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the requirements, the available finances were more or less adequate. Normal domestic savings plus the inflow of resources drawn from the colonial exploitation (mainly of India) were sufficient.

Later entrants in the drive for industrialisation, however, were not so fortunate. Resources or savings to match the investment on the scale that was attempted had, therefore, in part, to be raised through some unorthodox methods. Thus it came about that in the Bismarchian Germany and Meiji Japan, State had to play a major role in raising part of the finance. In addition, 'forced savings' were raised in both these (and to a lesser extent, in some other) countries, through bank credit. After these examples, it became usual in capital-short countries to look to the banking system to provide some part of the funds for capital formation in the non-traditional sectors of the economy.

SILENT REVOLUTION IN INDIAN BANKING: When after independence, we in this country launched a planned drive for industrialisation, it was felt that banks should play a similar role in this country. And, as I shall have occasion to point out a little later, the banks have indeed played a considerable role in financing our industrialisation. What strikes one in retrospect, however, is the remarkable fact that a sharp shift in the lending policy of banks took place in this country without practically any public debate or pressure on the banks to execute such a shift. It was a veritable silent revolution in the banking practice in this country. The banking revolution was so silent that even the bankers who were drawn into this revolution seem to have become aware of it much after.

Why was it so? I believe there were two important reasons why such a radical shift in the lending policy of the banks took place so easily and so noiselessly.

DE JURE AND DE FACTO: The first is related to the mode of providing the finance. In Germany and Japan, the finance for industrial investment was provided directly in the form of *term loans* specifically for purchase of capital equipment, *i.e.*, a long-term lock-up of funds. This sort of lending was a major departure from the British banking tradition, which permitted only 'self-liquidating' short-term credit to enable a businessman (generally a merchant) to hold a particular lot of inventory for a few months.

For well-known historical reasons, the British banking tradition was and is still today deeply rooted in India. I, for one, believe that, under the Indian conditions, this adherence to the British tradition was and is quite proper. Yet, it is remarkable to note how this trader-oriented banking tradition was, in India, made to permit a massive shift in lending policy away from trade and in favour of industry. The feat was performed like this. When an industrialist was extended bank credit, the formal understanding was that the credit would be used for holding inventory; this formal understanding was buttressed usually by the hypothecation of inventory, and not fixed assets for the purpose of the bank credit. Indeed, both the bank, and the borrower held — and continue to hold — firmly to this formal understanding. (Why, was not credit usually refused if the only security offered was some fixed asset?) Yet, if one takes a broad and long view of this sort of lending operations, it is evident that the whole thing provided a crucial support to the financing of fixed capital formation in the industry for the simple reason that when a bank provides funds for holding inventory, that loan frees the funds of the industrialists for the other use namely fixed capital investment.

To put it in the jargon of economists, any such tying of particular sources of funds in particular uses is rather a superficial way of looking at things: in the ultimate analysis, all

sources put funds in a common pool where all of them become indistinguishable from each other; and from this common pool is financed all acquisition of assets whether fixed or others.

To put it in common parlance, what the industrial entrepreneur needs is the *total* of resources required for acquisition of *all* assets (fixed assets, inventory and other assets): so long as he can manage to get *all* the required resources, it does not matter what part of this total was provided by a particular agency. It is the *total* which is of crucial importance. It serves the purpose of the entrepreneur if the banks provide a good part of the total. Looked at from this point of view, the most important fact about the lending operations of the Indian banking system was that, as we shall soon see, it did provide a sizeable part of the total funds required for the assets formation in Indian industries during the post-independence period.

Besides, there is the well-known fact that when a short-term loan is generally renewed as and when it falls due for repayment and particularly when the borrowing entrepreneur can more or less take such a renewal for granted, the credit which is nominally a short-term credit becomes for all practical purposes a long-term loan. As can be easily understood, this factor also played an important role in carrying through the silent revolution in Indian banking.

CLOSE RELATIONSHIP: The second important reason that made a remarkable shift in the structure of bank credit possible was the close relationship between various leading industrial houses and the banks, which resulted from interlocking of directorship and even ownership. Of late, this interlocking has come in for some severe criticism. But as a historical fact, it has to be noted that this interlocking of banking and industrial interests made it very easy for industrialists to secure banks

credit for new ventures even before these new ventures went into production and much before they were to begin earning even a modicum of return on invested capital. By the normal criteria of credit extension laid down under the British tradition, such new units would have been denied bank credit. But the interlocking of interests cleared the way for such credit in India. Time-honoured British banking practices were quietly set aside and working capital was and is being made available for expansion of industrial assets.

In fine, although, in theory and even in the consciousness of most of the bankers, the British banking tradition continued to dominate Indian banking, banks did manage, in practice, to carry out a quiet revolution in their lending policy: this change of policy enabled them to play a most important role in the financing of industrial capital formation in India.

Having briefly set out these analytical considerations, let me now turn to the facts of the revolution in the lending policy of the banks. The relevant statistical data are presented in Appendix A.

SHIFT DURING THE SECOND PLAN: At the end of March 1951, total credit extended by scheduled commercial banks in India was Rs. 585 crores. The biggest chunk of this total went to commerce, which claimed Rs. 236 crores or 40.4 per cent of the total. The share of industry in the total bank credit was smaller at Rs. 196 crores or 33.5 per cent of the total. This was the position at the end of the pre-plan year.

During the First Plan period, the gap between the shares of the two sectors started narrowing. Yet throughout the First Plan years, commerce continued to get a larger share in the total credit as compared with industry. Even at the end of the First Plan, the shares of the two sectors were respectively 41.0 per cent and 36.2 per cent.

A radical change in the relative shares of these two sectors in the total bank credit came in the first year of the Second Plan. The Reserve Bank data on the sectoral break-up of bank in 1957 relate to the end of June and not March. When these data were tabulated, it was found that during the preceding 15 months (from March-end 1956 to June-end 1957), the share of industry had shot up from 36.2 per cent to 41.0 per cent while that of commerce dropped from 41.0 per cent to 38.2 per cent. Thus industry replaced commerce as the largest recipient of bank credit. The new position acquired by industry in this memorable 15-month period was never lost in the later period; indeed, it has been strengthened slowly but steadily.

GREATER ROLE THAN CAPITAL MARKET: The latest available data on this subject relate to March end 1966. These data reveal that while the share of industry had further increased to 64.3 per cent, that of commerce had further declined to 24.4 per cent. All those who recognise the tremendous importance of industry in shaping the economic destiny of India cannot but express great satisfaction at this most beneficial shift in the allocation of bank credit in this country.

In March-end 1966, the total advances of 75 scheduled commercial banks of India stood at Rs. 2,347 crores. Out of this, a lion's share — Rs. 1,510 crores — went to industry. The total assets/liabilities of all the large and medium industrial establishments in the country at that time may be placed at about Rs. 6,000 crores. It would thus appear that banks provided about a quarter of the total capital resources of the large and medium industry. Incidentally, the amount of bank credit is larger than the equity capital of the industry: in other words, so far as provision of financial resources for industry is concerned, the banks play a greater role than capital market. All this speaks volumes for the crucial role that the bank-credit has been playing in the industrial development in India.

TEN-FOLD RISE: What is the latest position? The authoritative Reserve Bank figures may be available after a year or so. A rough guess may, however, be offered for the broad magnitude of the bank credit to industry. Currently, the total bank credit is of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores. In view of the more or less steady increase in the share of industry in the total bank credit, its percentage share at present may be about 67 per cent or slightly more. On these assumptions, the total bank credit to industry may be placed at about Rs. 2,000 crores — sizeable amount by any standards. And remember, the corresponding figure was just about Rs. 200 crores in 1951.

It is also interesting to note that during the 17 years since 1951, the total bank credit has expanded by about Rs. 2,400 crores. Of this increase, Rs. 1,800 crores (or three-fourths of the total increase) has gone to industry. It is undeniable that industry has been excellently served by the banking system, all the complaints of inadequacy of bank credit notwithstanding.

SECOND REVOLUTION: While there is absolutely no doubt about the great and beneficial role played by banks in our industrial development, one need not deduce therefrom that all is well with our banking system and its operations. You are all familiar with the good deal of criticism — partly justified and partly unjustified — that has recently been levelled against the working of the Indian banking system. *Prima facie*, it has been felt that a second revolution is overdue in the Indian banking system. Of course, this second revolution is unlikely to be a silent one; it is also very likely to be accompanied by some drastic changes in the *modus operandi* of the banks. The recently announced social control of banks is an important phase of the second revolution. What direction the new changes will ultimately take, it is as yet too early to say. Already a broad-based National Credit Council has been constituted. This

Council has begun to take a long and hard look at the entire problem of *planning of the total credit* (i. e. credit in both the organised and the non-organised sectors of the economy) in our country. When economic history of the recent period comes to be written some day, our future historians are likely to wonder how we could have gone about our three Five Year Plans without bothering to plan the allocation of our admittedly scarce credit resources, which after all (and despite all the plans on paper) are the principal levers, in practice, for channelising real resources. They would wonder: how was it that the National Credit Council was established in 1968 and not in 1951? Anyway, better late than never; and let us hope that now that it has been constituted, it would be able to fulfil the high expectations aroused by its formation.

I do not propose to dilate in this paper on many changes in our banking practice which are called for under rapidly changing economic and political situation in the country. In due course, I intend to put forward my suggestions in this connection to the National Credit Council. (As you know, I have the privilege of being a member of this Council.) However, I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to put forth a few suggestions for the consideration of my friends in the banking world.

SMALL INDUSTRIALISTS: My first suggestion relates to the provision of a larger share in the total bank credit to small industrialists. The latest available Reserve Bank data indicate that more than 38,000 small industrialists got just Rs. 151 crores of bank credit, i.e., about 5 per cent of the total bank credit. It has been estimated that small industrialists of various sorts account for about 30 per cent of the total industrial production in the country. Against this, their share in the total bank credit works out to only 5 per cent: in the credit granted to industry only, the share of small industrialists works out to

only 7.5 per cent. It will be agreed that this is a little unfair.

Indeed, it can be argued that just because these units are weaker and smaller, their share in credit should be larger than their share in industrial output. But that is a far off ideal. As an immediate policy objective, I would suggest that over and above Rs. 150 crores credit already extended to them, an additional Rs. 150 crores credit should be provided to them to bring the total bank credit to small industrialists to Rs. 300 crores (i.e., about 10 per cent of the total bank credit.) I have submitted a detailed scheme along these lines to my colleagues in the National Credit Council and I hope that it would meet with the general approval of the members of the Council and the bankers.

I should also think that there is considerable scope for the banks to distribute their credit more evenly, both as between different industries and industrial units as also between different regions. Many of our banks are national organisations, deriving their resources from all over the country. They must consciously aim at wide disposal of their assistance, geographically and industrywise. They must also pay attention to growth of export oriented units. The net-work of branches which the banks generally have, should help in this task. This requires better organisation and planning on the part of banks.

CREDIT FOR AGRICULTURAL INPUTS: My second suggestion relates to the provision of credit to help expand production and distribution of agricultural inputs. The importance of the agricultural inputs is generally recognised. Besides, the task of the banks in this direction has been considerably facilitated by the special scheme of incentives announced by the Reserve Bank. In case the banks have any suggestions for modifying or supplementing these incentives, I think the

Reserve Bank might be willing to consider them most sympathetically.

As I see it, here is an excellent opportunity for the banks to make a signal contribution to national progress in the most strategic sector of the national economy and earn the gratitude of the entire nation. This could well be the most dramatic demonstration on the part of the banks to show to the whole nation that they have really imbibed the spirit of social control. And yet, given the special incentives offered by the Reserve Bank, all their efforts would fall well within the bounds of normal business. Let me repeat, it would be good business, not charity. All that is required from the banks in this connection is some re-orientation of its staff which is quite normal with any dynamic business organisation which keeps a sharp watch on the changing landscape of business and makes continuous efforts to adapt itself to keep abreast of these changes. I am sure that the Indian bankers who have acquitted themselves so excellently during the eventful two decades since independence will face this new challenge quite creditably.

It is apparent that organisationally, there is need for improvements to enable the banks to discharge their functions effectively. Modern industry is highly complex and so is modern agriculture, and it is therefore, essential that banks build an adequate staff of technologists and financial and market analysts. My impression is that while banks have expanded their industrial lending considerably, they have been operating in their traditional ways, without adequate technical and financial appraisal of industrial and agricultural projects. This should be remedied early. Banking requires the highest technical and professional competence, as vast sums of public money are being lent out.

I would like to conclude this paper with a word of caution addressed to my colleagues in industry. As I am myself

connected with industry, I fully appreciate the great need of credit in industry. I am also aware of the fact that not infrequently many a good industrial unit suffers seriously just for the lack of sufficient funds. There is thus some grain of truth in the oft-repeated complaints against either credit restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank or the inadequacy of available bank credit. Nevertheless, I must say that my friends in industry show inadequate appreciation of the dislocating consequences that can and do follow from unrestrained expansion of credit, be it for industry or for Government.

The point is that if the expansion of credit exceeds the accretion to time deposits of banks, that excess credit-creation has an inflationary impact, similar to the impact of deficit financing by the Government. In view of this, we should not look upon bank credit as a practically unlimited source of funds.

Hence, it would be advisable to keep our investment (in fixed and other assets) within limits of our savings, so that undue reliance on bank credit (i.e. created money) is kept to the minimum. Bank credit cannot be and should not be made a substitute for genuine savings of the community. If we want to invest more, we cannot shirk the responsibility of savings.

APPENDIX - A

ADVANCES OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS ACCORDING TO PURPOSE
(Amount in Crores of Rupees)

END OF	NO. OF REPORTING BANKS	Industry		Commerce		Others		Total	
		AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL
March 1951	88	196.1	33.5	236.3	40.4	152.2	26.1	584.6	100.0
First Plan									
March 1952	89	233.0	36.9	252.0	39.9	147.2	23.2	632.2	100.0
March 1953	88	204.1	35.4	209.8	36.4	162.5	28.2	576.4	100.0
March 1954	81	198.6	34.7	233.2	40.7	140.4	24.6	572.2	100.0
March 1955	85	243.2	37.9	257.5	40.1	141.2	22.0	641.9	100.0
March 1956	84	278.5	36.2	316.2	41.0	175.5	22.8	770.2	100.0
Second Plan									
June 1957	87	390.4	42.2	352.7	38.1	181.9	19.7	925.0	100.0
April 1958	87	441.9	45.3	335.7	34.5	197.0	20.2	974.6	100.0
April 1959	89	471.2	46.2	344.9	33.8	204.3	20.0	1020.4	100.0
April 1960	91	533.3	47.2	369.3	32.8	223.4	20.0	1126.0	100.0
April 1961	85	687.8	52.7	408.4	31.3	210.0	16.0	1306.2	100.0
Third Plan									
1962	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
March 1963	77	921.2	57.2	444.0	27.6	245.5	15.2	1610.7	100.0
March 1964	75	1104.4	59.2	486.8	26.1	274.0	14.7	1864.8	100.0
March 1965	75	1287.3	61.5	536.8	25.6	270.6	12.9	2094.7	100.0
March 1966	75	1509.8	64.3	573.0	24.4	264.0	11.3	2346.8	100.0

*Not Available.

BANKING AND STATE

In developed countries, the intervention of the Government, largely through the Central Bank, in the domain of commercial banks has two main objectives, *viz.*, making credit policy effective through measures designed to influence the cost and availability of credit and safe-guarding the interests of depositors through ensuring sound management as well as operational standards. The developed countries have generally a sophisticated structure of financial intermediaries reflecting a high degree of institutionalisation of savings and investment processes. This enables the central banking authority to perform the traditional regulatory role through the use of

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monetary instruments. However, even in developed countries, the promotional role of central banking is not insignificant in the sense that various special measures are designed to stimulate the flow of credit to certain desired sectors, particularly exports, agriculture, etc.

In developing countries, the problem is not merely one of inadequacy of savings in relation to investment requirements but also the lack of facilities for the institutionalisation of available savings. The growth of banking, as also of other financial intermediaries, is generally inadequate or lopsided reflecting the absence of widespread banking habit. For example, in India, bank deposits still form less than 15 per cent of national income as against 47 per cent in the U.S.A. and 32 per cent in the U.K. The leeway which has to be made in respect of banking facilities is indicated by the fact that there is one banking office for every 75,000 of the population as against 7,000 in the U. K. and 4,000 in the U.S.A.

The Indian situation thus calls for a major adaptation in the role of central bank with a positive accent on promotional and developmental measures; institutionally adequate progress of the banking system on sound lines has to be ensured and functionally the credit system has to be attuned to meeting the requirements of a developing economy. More precisely, the policies and practices of the banking system should be directed to serve the basic social and economic objectives, namely, the optimum growth rate for the economy and prevention of any monopolistic trend, concentration of economic power and misdirection of resources. The central bank has to assist in the development of an appropriate framework of medium and long-term financial institutions in order to cater to the growing requirements of industrial investment which cannot be undertaken by the banking system. Provision of agricultural credit is another area of the Reserve Bank's special responsibilities.

This paper attempts a broad survey of the measures taken by the Reserve Bank in the pursuit of its objectives in the promotional and regulatory spheres.

One of the first organisational tasks of the Central Bank in relation to the commercial banking system in a developing economy is to place the banking system on a sound and secure basis. A strict observance of standards relating to capital base, liquidity, quality of lending and quality of management is necessary in all countries; in less developed countries, where the banking system too is less developed and banking habit needs to be nursed carefully, a greater responsibility for ensuring adherence to these standards devolves on the Central Bank. The operational standards to which banks in India have to conform are laid down in the Banking Regulation Act originally enacted in 1949, under which the Reserve Bank has in effect assumed the responsibility of safeguarding depositors' and public interest and generally ensuring sound banking through a system of inspection and licensing of banks. The inspection of banks on a regular basis represents the most significant of the supervisory powers exercised by the Bank. In the course of inspections, the Reserve Bank examines a bank's affairs, paying special attention to its lending and investment policies, the state and quality of its assets, the extent of its compliance with the various statutory provisions such as those regarding capital funds and liquidity ratios and in general the tone of its management and the method of its operations. The Reserve Bank is also empowered to bring about desired changes in the composition of bank managements. The Reserve Bank's experience over nearly two decades has demonstrated the usefulness of the system of inspection in minimising unsound banking methods and practices and generally in toning up the standards of bank management.

The strengthening of the banking system has also been

brought about through encouraging mergers among the weaker units or even between a larger unit and small units, largely on a voluntary basis and where necessary through the statutory provisions for compulsory amalgamation. The process of consolidation of the banking system has been particularly striking since 1962 when, following the failure of a couple of medium-sized banks in 1960, there was some setback to depositors' confidence. A number of weak units have thus been weeded out and the number of commercial banks were brought down from 93 scheduled and 258 non-scheduled banks in 1960 to 73 scheduled banks and 19 non-scheduled banks in 1967. The sharp decline in the number of banks does not indicate a reduction in banking facilities but represents the impetus the merger movement has received and the improvement in the general quality of banking that comes with size and is implicit in being a scheduled bank. A further measure of protection to depositors was the establishment of the Deposit Insurance Corporation as a statutory body in 1962. The Deposit Insurance Corporation which administers the scheme of deposit insurance is a fully owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank. Initially deposits upto Rs. 1,500 in an account were fully insured by the Corporation and the limit has now been raised to Rs. 5,000 which covers over 90 per cent of the deposit accounts in commercial banks in India.

In furtherance of its objective of building up high banking standards for which sound management is an essential prerequisite, the Reserve Bank has also been playing a significant role in improving banking education and training in the country. In 1954, the Reserve Bank established a Bankers' Training College which provides specialised training to commercial bank executives at senior and intermediate levels. During the last few years, the College has been providing training facilities to co-operative banks also.

The inadequacy of banking offices in relation to the area and population of the country calls for vigorous efforts to extend banking facilities to the semi-urban and rural areas. The Rural Banking Enquiry Committee which went into this question in 1950, envisaged the then Imperial Bank of India and the co-operative banking institutions as the primary agencies for achieving this objective. Subsequently, the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee considered the problem of branch expansion in the context of the rather slow progress made by the commercial and co-operative banks. The Committee (1954) therefore recommended the creation of "a strong, State partnered commercial banking institution with an effective machinery of branches spread over the whole country." Thus, one of the immediate objectives of the formation of the State Bank of India in 1955 was the need to provide for the rapid spread of banking facilities, particularly in semi-urban and rural areas. The State Bank was accordingly required to implement a phased programme of branch expansion, covering semi-urban and rural areas. Since the opening of branches in such areas was bound to be unremunerative in the initial stages, provision was made for the creation of an Integration and Development Fund out of the dividends payable to the Reserve Bank on its holdings of State Bank's shares for meeting the losses incurred on new branches. The conversion of some of the erstwhile State-associated banks into the subsidiaries of the State Bank has further helped towards the objective of promotion of banking facilities. The State Bank and its Subsidiaries now account for over 2,200 offices or nearly a third of the total number of commercial bank offices of the country. About three-fourths of the offices of the State Bank and its Subsidiaries are located in centres with population of less than 50,000. The extension of the State Bank's and its Subsidiaries' branch network has in effect been more than an

extension of banking and credit facilities to new areas. By extending the area of remittance facilities and providing safe custody and, where necessary, lending facilities to other commercial banks, it has further facilitated the opening of branches by other banks in new areas.

In this respect the role of the Reserve Bank vis-a-vis private commercial banks has been largely directed towards avoiding overbanking in certain areas already supplied with banking facilities and encouraging banks to open branches with a view to extending the boundaries of banking. Accordingly, the provisions laid down in the Banking Regulation Act requiring the Reserve Bank's permission for opening new offices have been deployed to control the indiscriminate opening of branches by banks which had resulted in concentration of branches in certain urban areas to the neglect of rural and semi-urban centres. More recently, a positive emphasis has been given to branch licensing policy for achieving a planned expansion of banking facilities into semi-urban and rural areas in order to enable commercial banks to mobilize the untapped rural deposits. Banks are now required to formulate their plans of branch expansion over a period and secure the Reserve Bank's approval in advance. They are required in particular to provide for the needs of unbanked areas. In granting approval for branch expansion programmes, the Reserve Bank pays regard to the need for co-ordinating the programmes of the various banks and the desirability of spreading the branch network into areas inadequately served by banks. A broad measure of success of the policies pursued by the Reserve Bank in this regard is indicated by the fact that under the first and second branch expansion programmes of private commercial banks covering the five year period, July 1962 to July 1967, 419 out of 1143 offices opened were in unbanked centres.

A significant aspect of the Reserve Bank's promotional

and regulatory policies is to facilitate the functional adaptation of commercial banks' operations. The monetary policy of the central bank is a technique of the authorities' intervention in the economic process aimed at regulating the cost and supply of credit in relation to its demand. In a developing economy, the central bank has to ensure that the growth in money supply is sufficient to meet the growing requirements of the economy without, at the same time, endangering price stability. Monetary policy should thus regulate credit in a short-term setting but should reckon with monetary needs of a growing economy. At the same time, sectors which have to be encouraged have to be given preferential treatment and sectors which should be positively discouraged should be clearly identified. In this context, monetary policy has to be increasingly selective. Further, the predominance of currency in money supply and the absence of a well developed credit structure and securities market in a economy like ours sets a limit to the use of traditional instruments of monetary control. Increasing emphasis has therefore been placed on direct regulation of credit. Since 1956 banks have been discouraged from lending against commodities in short supply with a view to preventing hoarding and speculative tendencies. Similarly, positive encouragement has been provided to banks in order to enable them to lend to certain priority sectors like small scale industries and exports as well as to cater in some measure to the term requirements of industries.

Small industries have generally received limited assistance from the organized banking system owing to the reluctance of the commercial banks to relax their normal criteria for lending. To overcome the hesitancy of the banks to lend more freely to small enterprises, the Reserve Bank, in consultation with the Government of India, introduced a scheme in 1960 for guaranteeing loans made by the commercial banks and other

credit institutions to small-scale industrial units. This scheme aims at providing a degree of protection to the commercial banks and other lending institutions against possible losses on their advances to small-scale units. The Reserve Bank is the administrative agent of the Government for the credit guarantee scheme. From a modest beginning, the facilities provided under the scheme have been utilised by banks on an increasing scale, the guarantees issued to banks rising from Rs. 64 lakhs in 1960 to Rs. 84.2 crores in 1967.

Another sector which receives special treatment from the Reserve Bank is exports, the financing of which has been given due encouragement by the monetary authorities. In view of the urgent task of export promotion and the shortage of credit in relation to demand, it was necessary to devise special arrangements for enlarging the supply of and cheapening the cost of export credit. In the Reserve Bank's overall credit policy measures, preference to export finance has been given by either giving additional borrowing quotas at the Bank rate for export purposes or insulating such borrowing from the operation of the higher interest rates, banks have to pay under the net liquidity ratio system. The Export Bills Scheme operated by the Reserve Bank is designed to provide refinance to banks at Bank rate or below in respect of short-term credit provided by banks to exporters. A similar scheme for refinancing medium term credit granted by banks to exporters (*i.e.* credit provided for over 6 months, but not exceeding 10 years) is being operated by the Industrial Development Bank of India. Similarly, wherever selective credit controls operate, credit for export purposes is exempted from the operation of margins, ceilings or norms prescribed by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has also fixed ceiling rates of interest on export credit extended by banks. Such ceilings currently operative are 6 per cent in respect of all types of export credit,

as against 9 per cent in respect of lending to sectors other than exports.

The credit policy of the Reserve Bank is being increasingly oriented towards encouraging commercial banks to increase their lendings to certain priority sectors such as agriculture (for financing major inputs like fertilizers and pesticides), small scale industries and exports. The total increase in commercial banks' advances over the base period in respect of both post shipment and packing credit, agricultural inputs (chemical fertilizers and pesticides) and small scale industries guaranteed by the Credit Guarantee Organisation is eligible for refinance at a concessional rate of 4% irrespective of a bank's net liquidity ratio.

Basically, the problem in India is one of ensuring a purposeful distribution of credit to all productive sectors within the framework of the planned economy. But in the context of shortage of resources, an equitable and purposeful distribution of credit, within the resources available, has to be achieved. For this purpose a high level body at the all-India level, namely, the National Credit Council, has recently been set up consisting of representatives of various interests. The Council's deliberations will be of assistance to the Government and the Reserve Bank in mobilising deposits and ensuring their use for the maximum benefit of the economy.

Having set appropriate guidelines regarding credit priorities in consultation with the National Credit Council, it is also necessary to orient the decision making process of the commercial banks at the management level in order to ensure that the priorities indicated are adopted and implemented. The basic postulate of the scheme of social control over commercial banks is that particular clients or groups of clients are not favoured and that the influence of share holding in the constitution of the board of directors and in the actual credit decision

is neutralised. Several amendments to the Banking Regulation Act which are being promoted will confer on the Reserve Bank new, more positive and purposeful powers to ensure that bank managements conform to the priorities of the economic development.

The Reserve Bank has a special responsibility in the sphere of rural credit, in view of the predominance of agriculture in the Indian economy and the urgent need to expand and co-ordinate credit facilities available to the agricultural sector. The major financial assistance which the Bank has been providing to the co-operative sector has been through the provision of concessional finance for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops.

The recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee marked an important stage in the evolution of the Reserve Bank's policy in regard to the provision of rural credit. A decisive responsibility was placed on the Reserve Bank for strengthening and widening of the co-operative credit structure and enlargement of its financial resources. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank has participated in the formulation of schemes for the reorganisation of co-operative credit structure by the State Governments in various States and in strengthening or establishing State co-operative banks as Apex credit institutions. Further, State Governments have been assisted to contribute to the share capital of co-operative banks through financial accommodation from the National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund. This fund which was set up in 1956 derives its resources from contributions made by the Reserve Bank from its profits. The fund is used by the Bank for making long-term loans to State co-operative banks for provision of medium-term credit for agricultural purposes and for purchasing debentures of Central Loan Mortgage Banks. The Stabilization Fund set up by the Bank at the same time provides

medium-term credit to State co-operative banks to enable them to convert their short-term credit into medium-term credit where such conversion becomes necessary owing to natural calamities. The strengthening of the co-operative credit system has also been sought to be achieved through a system of inspection of State co-operative and other co-operative credit agencies. The Reserve Bank has recently been vested with statutory powers to inspect the co-operative banks and to regulate their operations in the same manner as the Reserve Bank exercises control over commercial banks' working.

Another area to which the Reserve Bank has turned its attention with a view to improving the credit facilities is term credit to industry and agriculture. The medium and long-term financial needs arising from a quickened pace of industrialization being large, specialized financial institutions had to be established to meet them. The Reserve Bank played an active role in the setting up of the first specialized financial institution, *viz.*, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, in 1948, and later in the setting up of the State Finance Corporations. The Bank not only subscribed to their share capital but also enabled them to borrow from it. In 1958, the Reserve Bank assisted commercial banks' entry into the field of medium-term finance through assisting in the setting up of the Refinance Corporation for Industry to which it subscribed 40 per cent of the initial capital.

In 1964, there was a significant shift in the Government policy relating to the role of term lending institutions. In view of the dimensions of the problems that rapid industrialization posed, an apex Industrial Development Bank of the Reserve Bank of India was set up in 1964. The role of the Industrial Development Bank of India is not only to co-ordinate and supplement the resources of existing institutions (it has acquired 50 per cent of the I.F.C.'s capital and has absorbed the Refinance

Corporation) but to function as a developmental agency to fill in the gaps in the industrial structure and with regard to industrial priorities in terms of the Plans. The Industrial Development Bank of India is also empowered to borrow from the Reserve Bank.

The provision of refinancing facilities in respect of term lending by credit institutions was extended to the agricultural sector through the establishment of Agricultural Refinance Corporation in 1963. This Corporation refinances medium and long-term loans made by commercial, co-operative and land mortgage banks for agricultural development schemes.

Another aspect of Reserve Bank's interest in industrial finance as well as in the mobilization of savings is its initiative in setting up the Unit Trust of India in 1964, which channelises savings, especially of the middle and low-income groups, for investment in stock market securities. The Reserve Bank has not only subscribed to the share capital of the Trust but is also closely associated with its operations; in fact the Act incorporating the Trust provides that the Board of Trustees must be guided by such directives as may be given by the Bank in the public interest.

Over the past decade or so, the institutional framework of banking has made appreciable progress through the constant surveillance exercised by the Reserve Bank, the structural adaptation of the banking system and the creation of facilities for the growth of banking expertise. Some measure of progress has also been achieved in the diversification of the lending operations of banks, consistent with the productive needs of the economy and national priorities. The major directions of the Reserve Bank's policy in the coming years would be to assist deposit mobilization and purposeful allocation of credit.

While the progress made in strengthening and consolidation the banking system has been substantial, there are still

several shortcomings of the Indian banking system, particularly in the context of the need to attune their operations to our social objectives. After a public discussion of the various alternatives, the idea of social control over banking has been chosen as a basic postulate of State policy, bearing in mind the specialized nature of the banking business and the importance of allowing a reasonable degree of autonomy and decentralisation in operations. It should be recognised, however, that neither legislation nor a structural change in the management of banks can by itself be sufficient to achieve the objectives of social control. What is needed is a change of outlook on the part of bank managements and staff and a readiness to learn new techniques and adopt new methods and procedures to carry out the additional tasks which are envisaged in the scheme of social control. It is to be hoped that the banking system will show the necessary capacity to adjust itself to the new situation and fulfil the role expected of it as an instrument of planned economic development.

BANKING AND SOCIETY

Although the words, "bank," "banker," and "banking" have been in vogue for centuries, nobody has so far tried to define them. Halsbury's laws of England explains "banker" as an individual, a partnership or a corporation whose sole or predominating business is the receipt of money on current or deposit account and the payment of cheques drawn by and the collection of cheque, paid in by a customer. But this is only one aspect, of course the most important one, of the functions of a bank whose umbrella provides shelter for a wide variety of activities keeping in step with the requirements of the society it serves. This explains why the law makers of different countries have preferred to say that a company included in a list of banks for a particular purpose is a bank. Yet the society knows what a bank is and what it should expect of it.

In a traditional society, the bankers' functions are simple

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in conformity with the simple needs of such a society. They are essentially confined to lending of money. The moneylender uses by and large his own resources for the purpose and supplements them occasionally through deposits and borrowings from his friends. In doing so, he is not worried about the purpose for which he lends but is solely motivated by considerations of safety of his money and the return on it. The cost of borrowing from a moneylender may be excessive in relation to the risks he accepts and the fear of the borrower being exploited has promoted the Governments throughout the world to enact laws for making usury illegal and regulating the activities of moneylenders.

Yet interestingly enough, the moneylender has thrived during the past few centuries. A part of the explanation is that he fills the gap in an unorganised or undeveloped money market. But more important than this is his capacity to meet the credit needs of the society promptly. This explains why a villager in this country is still enamoured of his moneylender whose door can be knocked at midnight to secure a loan instead of a bank whose formalities and procedures are a time-consuming process for him. Yet it would be a mistake to think that the moneylender does not assess the worth of his borrower or does not keep an eye on the use of his credit. Indeed he knows not only these two techniques but has also mastered the art of determining when and how to recover his dues.

The institutional banker has been struggling to acquire the qualities of the moneylender in the matter of prompt service to the society, widen the scope of services according to its needs, and reduce their cost without affecting his profitability. In this struggle intensified by growing competition within the banking industry, he has to mobilise his resources in money, men and organisation for being useful to the society subject to three overriding considerations, *viz.*, the safety of the depositors'

money, the responsibility as an agent of the official monetary policy and his duty to his shareholders and employees.

It needs to be emphasized that the banks deal in other people's money of which they are essentially the custodians. As such, they must always be ready to meet the demand of depositors for withdrawal of deposits as and when they fall due. In doing so they can no doubt take calculated risks to the extent they can afford to shoulder without impairing their financial stability but they cannot cross the limit of safety whatever might be the needs of the society. True, the element of risk is reduced by the Deposit Insurance Scheme, but the cure cannot be superior to the prevention of the disease. Its existence can encourage the bankers to be venturesome but they cannot afford to gamble with other people's money even for the benefit of the society.

Second, the ultimate objective of banking operations is to improve the efficiency of the national economy. This is also the objective of the Government's monetary policy administered through the central banking authority. For this purpose, the banks function as agents of the Central Bank. This presupposes that the banking system is efficient enough to serve the society and function as an agent of the Government at the same time. The Companies Act and the Banking Regulation Act aim at strengthening the efficiency of the banking system, while the Central Bank tones the activities of the banks through inspection, advice, guidelines and directives. Cumulatively, these devices help the Central Bank to evolve banking policies and practices in support of the economic policy and regulate the freedom of the bankers in the sphere of their banking operations, their costs, and their ability to charge the customers for their services.

Since the total effect of their role as an agent of the Government has a restraining influence on profitability, it indirectly

affects the capacity of the banks to safeguard the interests of their employees and shareholders and to plough back a portion of the surplus in owned resources on the foundation of which they go on building up the edifice of resources and expanding their services. The limitations are, however, inherent in the banking system. They are also essential in the larger interests of the society. The opinions might, however, differ on the precise quantum of the size of the limitations, the capacity of the banking system to absorb the disadvantages of limitations through managerial efficiency and on their ability to serve the society.

The crux of the problem is adaptation of the country's financial processes to the changing and expanding needs for finance. The banks have, therefore, to be dynamic in thought and action while adjusting their policies and practices to such a process and keeping an eye on their capacity and strength to move forward. It implies that this bold approach must percolate from the Board Room level to the lowest step of the ladder which comes in direct contacts with the society and actually discharges their social responsibilities. The needs of the community vary from country to country depending on the degree of its economic development. Similarly, the financial and managerial strength of the banking systems vary widely. Even within a country, there is a wide variation between different banks. Yet by the force of sheer competition, the banks are obliged to be in continuous search of avenues for making themselves more useful to the society, and if possible, at a cheaper cost.

In this process, the world banking has made considerable strides, particularly during the past two decades. In transacting general routine business of seeking deposits, granting loans, arranging remittance, accepting bills for collections and providing safe deposit facilities, it has initiated

practices which have enabled the banking industry to be the vehicle of domestic economic growth. In international banking, it first acquired experience through affiliation to serve its customers dealing with foreign countries and help the new entrants to get into the international market. It then entered the international banking business in competition with domestic institutions without engaging itself in retail banking business, or aspiring to take over the servicing of international companies choosing to deal with the same bank in different countries. In this process, it has established the widest possible international links.

The mobilisation of deposits is obviously the mainstay of the banking activity. The growing competition has not only forced the foreign banks to evolve different types of savings schemes and improve the design of cheque, so as to make it more attractive than before but also to make the depositors' task easier. The working hours are, for instance, fixed for each branch to suit the convenience of the depositor in the locality instead of the convenience of the bank's staff and procedures. For the benefit of these such as the hoteliers, the banks offer safe deposit facilities which help them push their cash bag into the vault for being picked up next morning and depositing the money.

More important than this is the search for attracting new depositors. Before launching an ambitious programme of branch banking in 1954, a Swedish bank, Svenska Handelsbank, for instance, undertook an elaborate survey of the deposit possibilities in various towns in Sweden and discovered that the average customer was lazy and his normal movement was barely within a radius of 600 metres. This revelation has influenced its policy regarding new branches and their location. In Western Europe, the payment by cheque of weekly wages and salaries is growing through a purely voluntary effort of

banks, employers and employees. Certain banks also back it up with overdraft facilities and thereby assure themselves of keeping their accounts throughout their lifetime.

A survey recently undertaken by a London-based bank showed that the students are the best customers of banks and among them the medical students are above the best. It has further revealed that once they have an account with a bank, they continue to maintain it even after they start earning. This has promoted another bank to offer a bait of 10 s. to serve as a nucleus for opening an account of a child soon after its birth. The experience suggests that half the accounts never change from one bank to another.

One of the difficulties of the banks in accepting small accounts is the cost. This problem is being tackled in the west through computer banking. The computers have been translating accounts procedures into the form of computer instructions, leaving the branches of the banks free for carrying out their true functions. They also handle credit cards, standing orders, travellers' cheques, etc. as well as cheque clearing. These are no doubt defensive measures against rising costs; but the more recent development is the processing of information and its exchange between the clerk at the counter, the ledger keeper and the cashier in less than a second. There is no token and no loss of waiting. In another two years, the computer can help the customer of a bank to use his cheque book at any branch when it will provide facilities for each branch to have an access to his record. Those wanting to throw the computer out of this country might well imagine the loss to the society.

A question currently being debated in the banking world is about competition among banks for attracting deposits on the basis of interest rates. One view is that the banks should know their interest better and each should be left to decide

what it should pay to a particular depositor for his deposit in order to tap the idle resources with one sector of the society and lend to the other. The other view point is that an excessive premium on savings without augmenting the savings potential pushes up the cost of credit to the detriment of the community at large. The later thesis has made the inter-banks agreements fashionable and the central bank's directives respectable. But this serves as a disincentive to bank depositors in a country or in an area where the interest rates are rigged up by forces of unorganised markets. West Germany seem to think that powerful competitive pressures are necessary and has left the savings and specialised institutions to compete freely.

The past few years have diversified the lending policies of the banking industry throughout the world. Each country has no doubt developed its own techniques to meet its own peculiar credit needs; but there are certain common features which have been brought into bold relief partly by circumstances beyond the control of the banker and his borrower, such as the Government's policies and partly on account of the change in the society's attitude. It is now recognised that a borrower playing a role in the economic sphere is socially desirable and that the banker's job is to help him efficiently and effectively to play that role. The notion that the banker provides the umbrella when it is not needed but takes it away when it is most needed has faded. This does not, however, mean that the foreign bankers have thrown caution to the winds.

Two features of their lending policies need to be mentioned specifically. First, the Western bankers have learnt the language of their customers unburdening their own difficulties. Seond, there is a continuous dialogue between the borrower and his banker over problems of mutual interest in order to resolve the points of conflict by pooling the experience and commitments of both instead of relying on the bald statements of

subordinate bank officers. Not infrequently, the Western banks help their customers in formulating their budgets, development programmes, etc., so that the customers can operate within the framework of their respective budgets, wield the mechanism of the budgetary control to their advantage and conform to the discipline expected of them by their bankers. The second feature is the role of banks in influencing the management policies of their industrial and business constituents. How far the banks should get themselves involved in the management of their clients is a debatable point. But such extra-curricular activity does help the banks to improve the working of their customers, reduce their own risks and improve the tone of banking operations.

To put the same proposition more explicitly it would be fair to say that the society expects the banks to be more friendly and reliable, give banking facilities to the extent expected of them and to serve as a catalyst of deposit mobilisation and their utilisation for its economic benefit. These expectations are being gradually realised abroad without discarding considerations of safety. In this context, it is significant that there has been a certain degree of shift in the role of yardsticks such as liquidity ratio, margins, ceilings on lendings to individuals, etc. Their original conception was based on considerations of safety. More recently they are also being treated as weapons for supporting the monetary policy.

If in spite of the restraints from the monetary authority and the handicaps of dealing with other people's money, the banks have been doing their duty to the society and expanding their services in order to keep their activity in step with the growing needs of the society, the credit goes to the ingenuity of the bankers. The sophistication of techniques is the very creed of the bankers who have to sell their services. In them are assimilated the apparently conflicting interests of depositors

and the vast numbers of borrowers. They know from the wealth of experience, their activities in the field of research and the specialists at their disposal, not only when and what to touch, but also how much. And if they find that the society's needs of banking still remain unsatisfied, they try to know why and search for a new mechanism which can help them overcome their deficiency.

This explains the difference in banking trends in different countries. In Britain the current trend is towards monopoly, in West Germany the Big Three account for only a fraction of the country's banking business. Again in Britain and Western Europe, the commercial banks have confined their activity to the traditional pattern but have extended their interests to other spheres through subsidiaries, affiliates, consortia, formation of new companies, etc. Those, who have preferred this technique, argue that the acquisition of existing institutions and the pooling of resources and experience helps the banks to overcome the problem of recruiting specialised staff and of training the recruits. Moreover, the combination of a wide range of complex banking activities in one institution makes it unwieldy, reduces its efficiency and makes the word 'bank' increasingly vague. The Canadian Banking Law recently enacted has, however, rejected these arguments and has opted out for "department stores" of banking.

The foregoing discussion leads us to certain broad conclusions which may be restated before turning to the domestic scene. First, a society's banking needs widen with the pace of its economic growth and the changes in its social and political environment. Second, the banking system of the country must respond to the needs of the society without impairing its stability. To discharge this duty to the society, it must not only be in a continuous search of fresh avenues which the growing society offers but must also strive to ascertain what

tomorrow's society would need and prepare itself for the future tasks. Third, it must continuously attempt to improve the quality of its services to stand the test of sophistication which the society seeks to achieve. Fourth, the banker's role is more extensive than merely handling the money. It can be dynamic only when he places his varied experience at the disposal of the society for purposes of building up the sinews of growth and social services so that he becomes the inseparable part of the society and the people confide to him their troubles which they would not even to their doctors, lawyers, closest friends and parents. Finally, while building up such a glorious edifice, he has to reconcile the twin, and sometimes conflicting, functions of being an agent of the Government for making a success of the monetary policy and as the custodian of the interests of the shareholders and the employees. In this mission, he accepts legitimate risks consistent with capacity, links charges, without profiteering, with the quality and quantity of services, and strives for profitability.

The greater the consciousness among the bankers about their social obligations, the larger will be their utility to the society and wider will be the distance between them and the moneylenders. If in certain countries, there is a prejudice against the bankers, it is because the dividing lines between them and the moneylender is thin. Of course, if the Communists hate him by branding him as the guard of the capitalist system, that can be readily understood. But there is a wide gulf between a rigid approach to economic problems and considerations of safety. A progressive banker has the task of reducing the gulf to activate the society. The Indian experience suggests that either he does it himself or is forced to do it.

The traditional society of India has been struggling for modernisation for the past 100 years. The progress during

the first 60 years was extremely slow on account of initial prejudices, lack of experience and the emphasis on self-held and voluntary effort. Besides the three Presidency Banks, later merged into the Imperial Bank and a few exchange banks, there was a sprinkling of commercial banks sponsored by and large by public men anxious to serve the society but having no banking experience, and co-operative banks managed by small men for the benefit of small men in both rural and urban areas. The money market during the period suffered from the pangs of birth and there was no Central banking authority to guide the banking practices. The mortality among the banks, both in joint-stock and co-operative sectors, was consequently very high, the depositors were not confident of the safety of their savings and the society had to depend by and large on the money lender for meeting its credit needs.

Following the outbreak of the worldwide depression and its adverse impact on the Indian economy, the Government was obliged to adopt a more positive policy towards industries, set up the Reserve Bank as the custodian of the nation's credit and initiated schemes for rural development. The Second World War provided wider opportunities for growth and the period witnessed the floatation of a large number of banks. A good many of them promoted by profit greed and selfishness of the promoters came to grief; but quite a few remained to meet the banking needs of the country. In spite of the growth of the banking industry during this period, its utility was by and large confined to a limited circle of the urban society. The grip of the money lender on the weaker sections in the urban sector and on almost wholly on the rural sector remained firm, and the co-operative sector was not able to meet the credit needs of the rural population beyond 2.5 per cent of the total.

Against this background may be viewed the developments during the past two decades. The State assumed positive responsibilities for hastening the pace of growth by directly sponsoring the economic activity as well as through interventions, joint participation, etc. Although the three Plans spelled out the growth targets for different branches of the economy, made allocations of investment in the public section and explained the growth strategy, at no time, an attempt was made to define the banking policy of the country either in regard to the structure of the banking industry or its social responsibilities. The only guideline was that co-operation had been accepted as an instrument of development and the State would be its partner. In actual practice, the conception of the State partnership as enunciated by the Rural Credit Survey Committee was watered down.

In such a situation, the Reserve Bank moved from one expedient to the other, in search of solutions to problems developing from time to time, albeit with the approval of the Government. In the absence of any defined policy in regard to sanctioning of new branches, it allowed certain overbanked areas to be served by new branches and permitted the foreign banks to open branches for retail banking which is not done in any other country. Second, in its anxiety to tackle the crisis generated by the failure of the Palai Bank, it ignored the utility of small local banks to local areas whose needs were intimately known to them and preferred their elimination through liquidation and amalgamation with big banks instead of exploring the avenues for strengthening them. Third, it imposed its own judgement on deposit and lending rates in the name of uniformity, leaving little incentives for banks to operate in backward States where the rates in the unorganised markets are excessively high and the risk is equally excessive. The other side of the coin is its effort to eliminate certain

unhealthy practices and provide support through a variety of devices including the establishment of financial institutions under its auspices.

Under the social control, the Reserve Bank's position vis-a-vis the commercial banks has been further strengthened. Whether the re-organisation of the Board by overloading it with novices in banking and the champions of the needy will be conducive to the efficiency of the banking industry or not can only be known over a period, the fact, however, remains that subject to an elbow room for manouvre, the role of commercial banks in the making of tomorrow's society by serving today's has shifted to the Reserve Bank. It is also to be noted that the commercial banks set up by shareholders and built up by making judicious use of the deposits from the public will act primarily as the agents of the Government for implementing what it considers to be the right banking policy and practice.

Without quarrelling over the revolutionary change, it would be useful to know the British thinking on the subject. A PIB report says: "The clearing banks are commercial institutions evolving in a changing commercial environment, and the techniques of monetary control have to be evolved in correspondence with the evolution of the banks." It adds that in turn, the banks must measure their present and future courses of action against such a background.

The banks' primary function is to mobilise resources for meeting the credit needs of the society. The Deputy Prime Minister is reported to have told the Credit Council at its first meeting that while tackling the problem of credit needs of the priority sectors, the needs of others engaged in useful economic activities cannot be ignored. At the current level of production and prices, the deficit in institutional credit for agriculture alone

has been estimated at Rs. 600 crores. In the industrial sector the figure named is Rs. 400 crores. These figures may be viewed in comparison with the current lendable resources of scheduled commercial banks amounting to roughly Rs. 2,500 crores. On top are the credit needs of the tertiary services. And after achieving this miracle immediately, the commercial banks will have to continue to expand the volume of credit in step with the annual growth at current prices and the pace of monetisation in the rural economy.

This tremendous growth potential offers wider opportunities to the commercial banks to serve the developing society as well as a challenge to their ingenuity and capacity to build up the needed organisation for mobilisation of deposit resources, channelising them in desired directions and disciplining their customers in the matter of borrowings for legitimate purposes, using the credit for the purpose it is sanctioned and repaying the loan with interest according to the terms of repayment. This requires advance planning of branch expansion, evolution of techniques for deposit mobilisation and appropriate policies concerning recruitment and training of staff including officers. Much would also depend on the monetary policy and the facilities available to the banks for liquefying their advances.

A pertinent question in this context is, do the banks undertake a detailed survey of the deposit potential, the type of services required, the problem of credit dispensation, etc., before opening a branch? An ancillary issue is whether they select the staff not only on the basis of efficiency but also on the basis of their capacity to demonstrate to the customers that they are not only friendly and reliable but also competent to share their problems and offer practical solutions. Finally, the question remains as to how far the banker *i.e.*, the bank staff subjected to periodical transfers, is able to know the society he is expected to serve and to what extent he is allowed to use,

and, actually uses, the discretion in order to serve his customers better.

It is a misnomer to think that banking is mechanical and can be conducted efficiently by following the letter of the banking law and practice and instructions from the head office. The banker no doubt deals in money but he has also to deal with people. The image of a bank is created at a branch not by what is done at the head office but by the man sitting at the counter, the speed and efficiency with which the customer is served and the warmth with which he is received. Banking is a technique of human relations and needs to be personified. It cannot thrive on mechanical acceptance of deposits and the remittance of surplus funds to the head office but demands exacting efforts to make itself useful in everyday life of the individuals who constitute the society of which the customers are but a part.

Over a period the Indian commercial banks have made good progress in regard to their external appearances. Have they developed their services in the same way? One is not sure even though it is nowadays fashionable for one and all to claim that they offer "complete banking service." They have no doubt fairly well developed their services in the field of what might be considered as routine banking business; but even here it is not infrequently noticed, for instance, that what is an acceptable security for making an advance in one city cannot be so in another city, though the bank is the same. Instances can be multiplied. Again, they have created an extensive network of safe deposit vaults in cities where the lockers are vacant and the safe deposit companies of long standing are closing down their doors on account of paucity of demand; but hardly any banker is impressed by the scramble for vaults in several other towns. A good many have, however, done well in the field of administration of trusts. But by and large,

much remains to be done to improve the quality of routine services.

What about specialised services? In most cases, the bankers' investment advice is confined to quotations or at the most, to an out of date circular of a broker. But is any banker in a position to assess the prospects of an industry or a company? The Indian banker is content with whatever orders he gets from his customer and is happy with half the share in the brokerage for passing the order to a broker. Again, is he in any position to advise his client on the economic feasibility of an enterprise in which he might be interested? These and other services can be efficiently conducted only if they are backed by wealth of experience and reliable research for which specialists are necessary. It is possible that inadequate demand is the cause of the shortcoming. Or could it be that the position is the opposite? Be that as it may, no banker, with probably isolated exceptions, can be proud of his equipment in this field; but nobody has thought so far that what he cannot do alone for various reasons can be done through co-operative efforts. The days of conducting business on the basis of hunches, rumours and official guestimates are over.

A new field thrown open to the commercial banks is the rural sector constituting the bulk of the country. Hitherto this was a fortress of the co-operatives because the basic tenets of co-operation, *viz.*, mutualistic aims and friendly ties were conducive to the growth of effort for capitalising honesty, imposing discipline in the dispensation and use of money, and efficiency. The institutions were loaded with State partnership so that the financial resources would not present a handicap to them. Yet the progress of agricultural co-operative credit has been halting and the loans have been heavily in arrears to the detriment of the stability of the co-operative movement. Will the commercial banks, whose only experience is financing of

plantations, succeed where the institutions having their roots in the villages have failed?

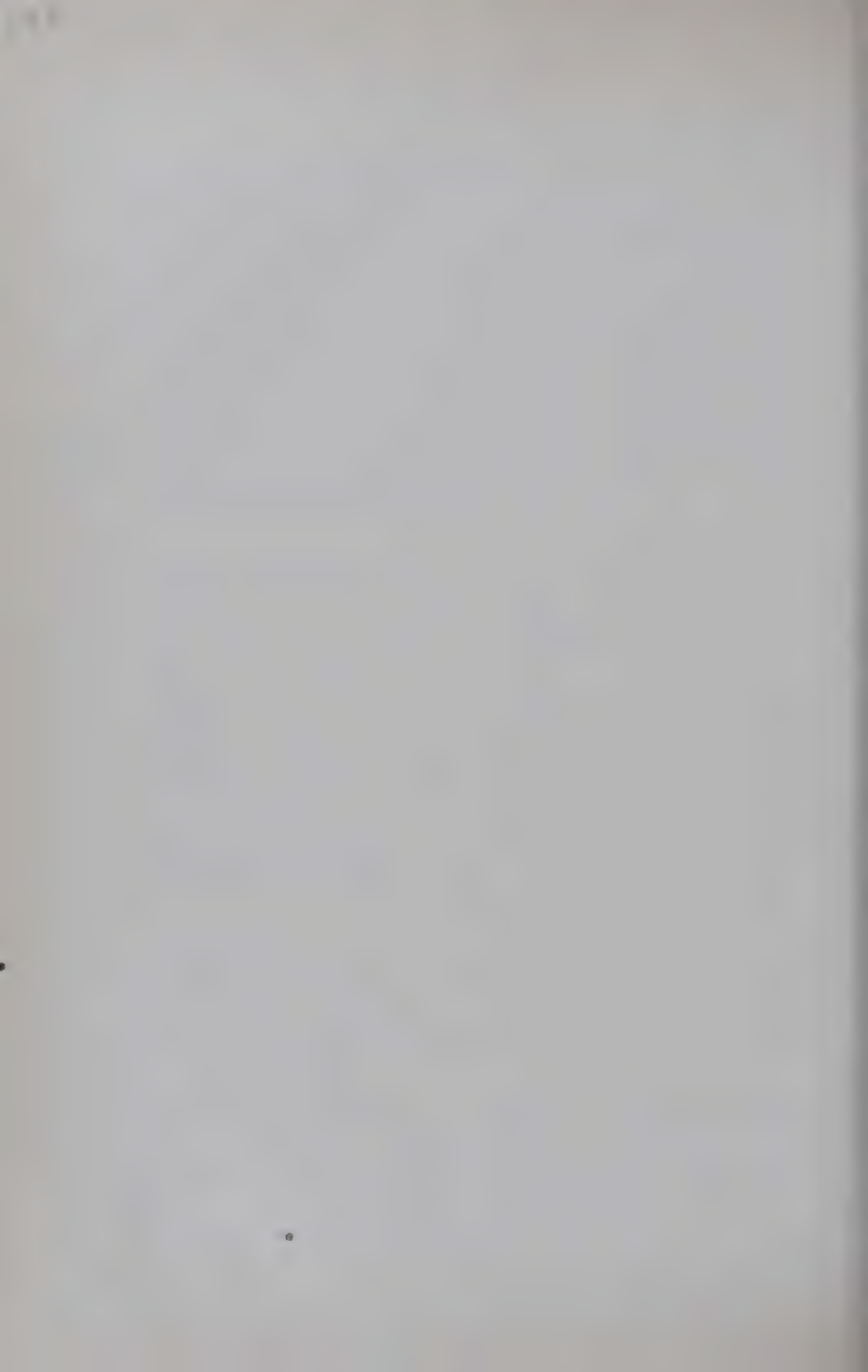
The answer is being attempted by a committee appointed by the Reserve Bank. It depends primarily on the ability of commercial banks to avoid the pitfalls in which co-operatives have landed themselves by ignoring their own earlier experience. In this the major advantage for them is that the commercial banks are not enthused over welfare economies; but it can prove a handicap if exaggerated notions about risk are mistaken for prudence, the security is considered sound only if it is tangible and the repaying capacity is measured by bank balances instead of by productive capacity.

The basic problem of agricultural credit is the inadequacy of credit, lack of supervision over its use and recovery and dividend loyalties of the grower to more than one creditor. Beyond these essentials, there is the problem of improving the techniques of production, the mobilisation of needed supplies of inputs, and strengthening the mechanism of agricultural marketing. In all these fields, the grower needs not only the wherewithals but also guidance for their effective use. Will the commercial banks do this job which cannot give a direct return, though the rewards can be high over a period? The rural society is frustrated over the inability of co-operation, on account of its inherent handicaps, to come upto its expectations. It does not expect the commercial banks to do better in a field hitherto unknown to them. Yet, the hope lurks that they can, if they earnestly wish, use their resources to initiate the organisation of agriculture as an industry conforming to normal banking needs.

The balance of payments difficulties have brought into focus the bankers' role in ironing them out. Essentially, they have three specific functions, *viz.*, assistance to exporters to

earn foreign exchange, assistance to importers to reduce their outlay on foreign exchange and the effort to step up their own foreign exchange. The scope of their services extends from playing the role of a liaison between their clients and the representatives of overseas companies and providing information and advice on collaboration, market studies, etc. to locating distributors and advising on trade regulations in different countries. It is not known how many banks handling foreign exchange business provide these services either individually or on a co-operative basis. But the gap appears to be large. The result is that the Indian Banks have only a small share in the banking business arising from an annual foreign trade of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores.

It is hard to define the totality of the needs of the present day society, which it expects the banker to meet as a guide, comrade and philosopher. How much he can meet and in what circumstances are matters for him to judge. But, subject to this, the society expects that he would serve it from cradle to grave. And he not only claims but tries to live up to this expectation. This precisely distinguishes him from the money-lender and makes the business of banking more dynamic than the one of dealing in money. But how many bankers have cared to ask at least their customers whether they are satisfied with the bank services and the charge they make for them?



GENERAL ESSAYS

H. SUNDER RAO

AIMS OF EDUCATION

Education, in its widest sense, is implicit in life itself. It is part of the process of growth without which there is no life. When we try to understand the nature of this growth, to give it a shape and direction and endow it with a purpose, we may be said to have set in motion what may be called the process of education. Primarily, this process is inward though it has an intimate bearing on human conduct and action. In other words, education attempts to release the inward powers of man and to harness them to achieve a social purpose. Man is not content to remain static either on the physical or the mental (or spiritual) planes. He must think, express himself and act. He is inextricably involved in life. He has powers to create, transform, modify and destroy. This means that he is both animal and god. On the one hand, he is a compound of impulses and instincts. On the other hand, he is also capable of divinity. A curious, but still significant, fact is that while

Prof. H. Sunder Rao was the founder-Principal of Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College. He ably bore all the stresses and strains of building up this college in the initial stages, recruiting the best of teachers and striving for the highest academic morale among teachers and students.

Prof. Rao was a renowned professor of English and had endeared himself to several generations of students in the former Madras State. He had associated himself with great educationists like Dr. Annie Besant and Poet James H. Cousins at Madanapalle, where he worked before he took charge as Principal of M. G. M. College in 1949. He served this college for 15 years and retired in 1964.

man's impulses and instincts come into play without much (or any) effort, the "educing" of the higher powers needs conscious effort. Without this effort, man will continue to remain the animal, a mere biological creature. Education is thus a declaration of faith—faith that man can be made conscious of his affinities with the higher powers and can be weaned away from what very orthodox and pious people call "the baits and temptations of the flesh." Without being so rigidly moralistic or pious, it still goes without saying that man is a composite being torn between two sets of urges—one the higher, and the other, the lower. The grimmest vision of the mere animal man is what Jonathan Swift has given in his *Gulliver's Travels*. The "Yahoos" of Swift are a symbol of the primitive man totally unaware of such things as intelligence, reason, truth, goodness and beauty. Shakespeare's equally grim vision of unregenerate man is found in *King Lear* where the "unaccommodated man" is merely "a poor, bare, forked animal." This may sound a little gloomy and pessimistic. But human history has repeatedly shown that man's battle against his inherent *Yahooism* has been constant and formidable, and often the forces of the good life have had to acknowledge total defeat. Yet the struggle goes on in a continuous and endless process of challenge and response. Through all the changing scenes, from the beginning of civilisation, Man's sense of higher values, his faith in their validity, has persisted. Pessimists may say that this consensus has been largely illusory, but even if this is conceded, it is a fact that through long centuries these higher values have been consistently upheld by the teachers and leaders of mankind. What is more important is that men have at no time given up the hope of transforming human life. It is here that education has to play a vital part—to see that however dark and impenetrable the surrounding chaos may be, there is still some glimmer of light that can illumine our path.

I have emphasised the “inward” transforming power of education, because at a time when we think that we have reached the educational “millenium” and are planning furiously for educational expansion, we are apt to forget this basic truth that real education must mean man’s inward renewal. Somehow in this age of phenomenal technological achievement, a sort of a “down-to-earth” attitude to education (as to everything else) has been gaining immense prestige. As a necessary corrective to a system of education that was dominated by mere “literary” pursuits, one can understand this reaction. Today, to plead for the “humanities” in our educational system seems to be an unforgivable educational solecism. One of the most dangerously persistent half-truths of our times is that science (in the sense in which it is understood and taught today) is the most important thing in the world. Education has in consequence suffered greatly and has been actually pressurised into accepting this half-truth. Lest I should be misunderstood, I want to make it absolutely clear at the very outset that I am not attacking science as science, nor trying to dispute the imperative necessity in countries like India (which are emerging from semi-medievalism into modernism) for a more intensive pursuit of scientific and technological studies. There is a desperate need in our country for well-trained technicians, engineers and doctors and so on. All that I want to say is that these things are not, and can never be, the only aim of education. The result of this development has been the undue craze for technological and scientific studies. These studies satisfy, for one thing, our desire for success, particularly in highly-paid professions. There is nothing wrong in this attitude. One of the tasks of education is, certainly, to direct the growing personality of our youth towards goals which are both desirable and necessary. We should provide more and more facilities to our youth to get this professional training.

It is also true that science has bestowed great benefits on mankind and opened up immense possibilities of human progress and welfare particularly in banishing poverty, hunger and disease. But my complaint is that in over-emphasising technology and science, there might be a real danger of producing a generation obsessed with narrow, vocationally biased objectives. The danger is all the greater because scientific study is done in isolation without any attempt to acquaint the students with the higher values of life, with man's achievements, struggles, hopes, aspirations and failures. In fact, today, in India, we seem to be on the crest of a wave of scientific studies. The more intelligent among our students are drawn to the study of science and our "arts" courses are often starved. It looks as though our whole educational system is dominated by the "careerist" motive. William Golding, one of the most constructive of the thinkers of our time, has this to say on this particular point: "Today, education is moving towards the world where it is better to be envied than ignored, better to be well-paid than to be happy, better to be successful than good" Educational planners should, therefore, be aware of this danger. Even scientific and technological training should not be divorced from the study of the liberal arts. Our capacity for living together in full and harmonious fellowship does not lie in merely knowing how to exploit our surroundings or acquiring certain "skills" or "techniques" or training ourselves for a lucrative profession. A full life, our essential humanity, rests in our capacity to appreciate the "values" of life, in the ability to decide what is right and wrong, and to have "a vision of greatness", to use Sir Richard Livingstone's famous phrase. The laboratory and the work-shop will undoubtedly develop our intellectual initiative, our mental alertness, our ability to investigate phenomena and perhaps arrive at certain physical truths. This is no doubt a valuable training, and, in

fact, in any sound system of education, the very skills necessary to be a good scientist need not fundamentally differ from those by which we acquire a deeper knowledge of life and nature and of our fellowmen. Our late Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, believed that there was no fundamental opposition between the sciences and the so-called humanities. In *The Discovery of India* Nehru says defining the scientific temper and approach, "it is based on a fearless search of truth, on the solidarity of man, even on the divinity of everything living, and on the free and cooperative development of the individual and the species, ever to greater freedom and higher stages of human growth." As it is, what we call scientific education to-day does nothing to build up our capacity to make "value-judgments". The questions which persistently come up before us, questions of right and wrong, the issues of war and peace, and of human relationships, are precisely those which this kind of isolated study of science is not qualified to answer. Another kind of training, a training in values, is necessary for this. At the Seminar on Education for One World held at Pondicherry a few months ago, the main resolution on educational aims said that the obvious object of education is to "bring forth the essential universality secret in the depths of the soul of the individual." The resolution goes on to say: "There are golden universal reaches of our consciousness, and from there and from the reaches, intermediate between them and our ordinary mental consciousness, have descended throughout history forces and forms which have become embodied in literature, history, philosophy, science, in music, dance, art, architecture, sculpture, in great and heroic deeds, and all that is wonderful and precious in the different organised or as yet unorganised aspects of life."

Any system of education which creates a dichotomy between these two fundamental spheres of human knowledge and

experience can only be lop-sided. I do not mean to say that the curriculum in our educational institutions should be overloaded; but a judicious synthesis is what we urgently need. A specialist in technology or science must have some substantial measure of knowledge about the "liberal" values, and so also, a student who specialises in the humanities must have an adequate knowledge of the scientific method and of the progress and achievements of science and technology. Even professional training should not be isolated from an education in the great values of life. There was a time in India when scientific study had to fight for its life and any fool who had read a couple of Shakespeare's plays or had a few sonnets of Milton beaten into his head was regarded as better educated than a bright student of mathematics or the physical sciences. Today the pendulum has swung too far in the opposite direction. Now any "dud" who can mumble a few theorems and physical and chemical formulas is thought to be a potential winner of the Nobel Prize in science, and claims the right to look down upon those unfortunates who are mere "arts" fellows ! These pseudo-scientists do sometimes pay lip-homage to culture and the liberal arts, but always manage to keep a steady eye on the laboratory or the workshop or the hospital wards where alone they think there is money, honour and power ! No wonder, there is today an almost unbridgable gulf between professional skills and liberal values. Swami Vivekananda, when asked what type of man a good educational system should produce, replied that education is "for the whole man". This is the comprehensive, synthetic view of education which needs particular emphasis today when the process of specialisation, departmentalisation and fragmentation in education as well as other spheres of life has reached heights undreamed of in the past. Modern psychology has drawn our attention to the tragic consequences of starving life of its emotional content. Today,

the pseudo-scientists have driven emotional and aesthetic culture from the domain of education. Beauty is a lonely exile, and Truth and Goodness are mere "sentimentalities". This has brought its own terrible revenge. Wordsworth said that it is only when we drink in "the soul of things" that "we shall be wise perforce." Unless we are capable of feeling a grandeur in the beatings of the heart, our education must be regarded as a dismal failure. This dichotomy has weakened loyalties, substituted mass-adulation for a sense of reverence, disintegrated social cohesions, perverted tastes and destroyed the bond of human kinship, throwing man, in spite of all his pretensions to sophistication and outward refinement, back into the state of nature, a state of irredeemable Yahooism. It has given free and unbridled vent to man's egotism and power-urge. In the report of one of the recent educational surveys undertaken in Britain, it is said that the lack of sufficient emphasis on the emotional culture of children has produced a great deal of psychological abnormality and "minor perversions" among the school-going children of the country. The position of the adolescents at that rate must be worse, as it indeed is. American educationists (that is those who are rooted in the fundamentals and not the superficial statistics-mongers of whom America is too full) hold the view equally strongly that many of the aberrations of modern American youth and American life are the product of large-scale "emotion deficiency". Such a state of affairs can lead to mass-hysteria which is only a perverted manifestation of emotional suppression. How true are the words of Bertrand Russell: "Unless men increase in wisdom as much as in knowledge the increase of knowledge will be an increase of sorrow." We have learnt after two world wars how the nobler aspects of man, those which hunger for the true, the good and the beautiful, can be ruthlessly destroyed by calculated propaganda and brain-washing, which are only the

perverted and destructive forms of the true educational process. Unless the emotions are properly trained, disciplined and refined, we shall not be able to avoid the repetitions of these tragedies.

Another point that emerges from this brief discussion is the undue importance we have learnt to attach to mere numbers. We are intoxicated by what are called "physical targets." Figures work like a spell on us. The larger the figures, the greater is our satisfaction and our sense of achievement. The emphasis is again upon the outer, the physical, the spatial and the quantitative. Statistics and numbers are no doubt important as guides to quantitative appraisal. But quantity is not everything in education, and it may often grow into a mania. We seem to revel in what a modern philosopher calls "crude palpabilities". We seem to forget that mere numerical multiplication and even spatial expansion cannot be substitutes for healthy organic growth, and this is particularly true in the sphere of education where our raw material is not brick, mortar, stone or steel, but living, growing and sensitive minds and hearts. This does not mean that educational facilities should be restricted or curtailed. We need more colleges, more professional institutions, more schools and more and more facilities for training in a variety of vocations. But it sometimes happens that in our unrelenting quest for mere numbers, we are apt to lose our sense of "depth". Some lowering of standards in education is inevitable when the rate of expansion is rapid. Time may either narrow down or remove the gap between numbers and standards as education gets more and more integrated with the lives of succeeding generations. But the problem is nevertheless there. A couple of years ago, we were shocked when some foreign governments asked the Indian government not to send to their countries students who could not cope with the learning standards of those countries. We see how the problem of standards is inevitably linked with

a rapid rate of expansion. It has been said for example that at present there is a short fall of 25 per cent in respect of well-qualified staff in our medical colleges, and another 25 per cent of the staff has only the minimum qualifications. Then there is the much more difficult question of adequate equipment. So mere production of graduates is not enough. We have to plan sensibly keeping in view both the limitations of our resources and the needs of the country. There is also another consequence flowing from our obsession with figures and statistics. We have tended more and more to apply to education the values and criteria of economics, forgetting that education has often to deal with the "imponderables" of life and not with measurable, calculable and manipulative things. Education is a "transforming" discipline and not a commodity to be "produced", "distributed" or "consumed". Perhaps, the greatest challenge we have to face today in the sphere of education is to reconcile the urgency of expansion of educational facilities with the necessity for maintaining proper standards.

The question of numbers has given rise to many other problems. Already the absence of any high idealism from our studies and the undue importance attached to examinations and "job-getting" have resulted in weakening what may be called the students' personal involvement in the educational disciplines. A school or college is regarded merely as a temporary "corridor" which one has to pass before he acquires a certain "qualification" for a job. The teachers become just purveyors of information. Knowledge is not transmuted into power; it does not become an integral part of one's being, but remains only as a burden upon the mind. There cannot be any real transformation of personality unless the individual is deeply involved in his tasks and consciously committed to their values. Today our education seems to have lost the power to achieve this. It does not illumine the spirit, nor

does it stimulate the urge for discovery. Our institutions are just impersonal assembly-lines for producing "articles" stamped with a certain trade-mark, and often damaged or sub-standard products roll out of the assembly-lines. With this tragic absence of involvement and commitment, our educational institutions have ceased to enjoy that sanctity which must properly belong to them. It is true that this development is also a reflection of the general deterioration in ethical standards we witness all around us. When we speak about the devastating influence of contemporary factitious politics on the sensitive minds of our youth, it is good to remind ourselves of the fact that for many years, our institutions have ceased to exercise any deep, formative influence upon our young men and women. The teachers are too busy with their routine work while the huge numbers make any real, creative contact of mind with mind and heart with heart impossible. Or perhaps, can the right type of teacher make up for the deficiency of the system ? It may be possible, but sometimes the struggle of the dedicated teacher may prove much too heart-breaking. Only a few heroic spirits will be prepared to undertake such a perilous mission. It is more easy to do what the herd is accustomed to do, to tow the majority line, to please those in authority than to stand up for great ideals and tasks and make the required sacrifices to preserve one's own personal integrity. I should not like such a heavy burden to be cast upon the teacher. Social progress and improvement should not be made to depend upon a small number of martyrs and heroes. Genuine idealism and true dedication to one's **dharma** should in widest commonalty be spread. We have to make our educational system so rewarding in joy and achievement that both our students and teachers may find in it every incentive for the fulfilment of their lives.

I have stressed in the above paragraphs what I consider

to be some of the chief aims of education. I have not touched upon the various practical details involved in education. I have called education primarily a means of transforming personality. To achieve this aim, I have said that certain basic conditions are necessary, and have tried to point out that mere obsession with numbers has its own pitfalls. But the major point I have tried to make is that any education which neglects the emotional needs of the young and fails to give proper direction to them will remain lop-sided and incomplete. Dr. Johnson said long ago that man is not only a mathematician but a "moralist". This truth has not ceased to be valid even today. I have therefore pointed out that the present neglect of humanistic studies is not a healthy sign and that the roots of life will wither if they are not nourished by the waters of truth, beauty and goodness. A diet of mere science or of mere "arts" is apt to cause imbalance in the human personality. Too much knowledge and too little wisdom is a danger. Both should go hand in hand. In the words of Tennyson,

Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell;
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN EDUCATION

There is a world crisis in education today. This does not mean, as Mr. Rene Maheu, Director-General of UNESCO said in a speech last year, that education is on the verge of bankruptcy. On the contrary, it is booming. Enormous amounts of money are spent by public authorities, by governments and by private bodies on education. Schools and colleges are rising everywhere at a breath-taking pace. Indeed, it would be fair to say that never before in history has education commanded such extensive means and resources. And yet the crisis is real and it is spread not only in the developing countries but even more so in the developed nations. It is a crisis that springs from the new surge of growth and renewal, from the fact that old knowledge is getting rapidly outdated by new discoveries and by the fact that nations are not equipped to cope with the change. So complex are the problems connected with planning, administration, financing, school-building and the training of teachers that when this body of problems is satisfactorily resolved, the corpus of knowledge itself would have changed beyond recognition. This is the heart of the crisis that educationists everywhere are facing in the world.

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The problem:

And yet, that is not all. Education, by definition, is multi-faceted and involves not only the communication of knowledge at the highest level, but at all the intermediate steps leading up to the highest as well. It is a well-known fact that there are today over a thousand million illiterates or semi-literates in the world who constitute a drag on progress and who are everybody's responsibility. Four out of every ten human beings are untouched by the march of knowledge and are unable to take conscious advantage of it "just because they have not the minimum elementary knowledge needed to understand the forces that bring it about and to grasp its significance." As a UNESCO survey really pointed out "even now, the number of young people reaching the age of 15 without having been able to learn to read and write in primary schools is still **higher** every year than the number of people over 15 years old who have been taught to read." Just to reverse this trend, it has been estimated that it would be necessary between 1960 and 1970—a decade that is rapidly coming to a close—to **double** the efforts made for the promotion of literacy during the previous decade. This, despite much talk, has not been done and the sands of time are running fast.

The problem is further complicated by the fact that the population explosion has been adding up to the numbers who want education at all levels and many countries are just not able to cope with this phenomenon. On the one hand we have a rise in population in countries with very meagre financial resources. On the other is a new situation created by universality of primary education and the democratisation of secondary and higher education. The inter-action of these two have increased world university enrolments, for example, from 6.4 million to 11.5 million in the fifties, an increase of 80 per cent, while the increase in university staff was less than 60 per cent.

In Europe the student increase was 80 per cent, in India 50 per cent and in Latin America 25 per cent. How is this problem to be tackled? There has been a spectacular rise in public expenditure on education over the past fifteen years; it has risen by an average of 6.5 per cent a year in the industrialised countries and fascinatingly enough 12.5 per cent in the developing countries, a rate of increase, in most cases, higher than national income in each country. This is by no means insignificant.

But this is not to ignore the fact that one third of the children of school-going age have no schools to go to; nor the fact that in 1950 (for which figures are available) when public expenditure on education for the whole world amounted to \$ 34 thousand million, expenditure in the developing countries was no more than \$ 1.5 thousand million, or less than five per cent of the total. "It cannot be considered either proper or just" commented Mr. Rene Maheu in his speech last year, "that two thirds of the human race should be able to invest only such small amounts, in absolute terms, in education, whereas much larger sums are allocated every year to military expenditure". Mr. Maheu was charitable. Today, the United States spends every **month** about \$ 2 billion on the war in Vietnam, a vulgar expenditure that has no rhyme or reason to it.

School enrolment in developed and under-developed nations is another case in point. Whereas enrolment in the developed world at the primary level is almost cent per cent and at higher levels proportional to this figure, school enrolments in the underdeveloped countries represent only 28 per cent at primary level, 20 per cent at secondary level and slightly more than 1 per cent at higher educational level of the enrolments in the developed countries.

That enrolments at primary level should be high is but only right and proper and this has been hastened by the attain-

ment of independence by a large number of countries whose leaders feel that almost the first requisite of a progressive society is widespread literacy. But it is not just the literate who can provide the backbone to national development. The key to this is held by those who have undergone secondary education, who provide the real foundation for political independence. That their number has been increasing and will continue to increase is a truth that has not been sufficiently appreciated. At regional conferences on education which UNESCO organised at Abidjan (1964), at Bangkok (1965), at Tripoli and at Buenos Aires (1966) it was clear that the number of pupils in secondary schools would increase roughly by about 11 per cent in the five years following. It was forecast, for instance, that for the period 1965-70 the number of pupils in secondary schools in Africa will rise from 1,800,000 to 3,400,000 (an increase of 88 per cent), in Latin America from 6,200,000 to 11,500,000 (85 per cent), in the Arab States from 1,900,000 to 3,400,000 (78 per cent), in Asia from 14,500,000 to 23,000,000 (58 per cent). Are the needs of these students adequately met? Have the various countries involved the wherewithal to provide for more schools, more teachers and more and better facilities to prevent drop-outs and to encourage specialisation in technical and scientific fields?

The Need:

It was estimated that in 1967 the total world public educational expenditures would have amounted to about \$ 100,000 million representing a 300 per cent increase in a decade and a half. This would have been impressive by normal standards, except that 80 per cent of this would have been spent in the United States of America and in Europe. That meant that while a relatively small percentage of the richer peoples of the world derived all the benefits of education, the vast mass of

people in the underdeveloped world stayed where they were with no hope for the future.

Over and over again, at meetings of the United Nations General Assembly it has been stressed that there must be a freer flow of international financial aid to developing countries, but the fact remains that the flow so far has been around half of what U.N. resolutions call for and has become stabilised at some \$ 8,000 million annually, the terms on which even this trickle is being made available further increasing the burden on the limited resources of the aid-receiving countries. What hope is there, in the circumstances, for the educational requirements of the developing countries being met adequately ?

UNESCO's General Conference recently had called attention to the fact that all Member States had agreed, at the start of the Development Decade, that one per cent of the national income of the economically advanced countries should be set aside for development purposes. The hope was that this would fetch the tidy sum of \$ 15 billion, but this has been sadly belied. Money for educational purposes is in short supply and the situation seems to be desperate.

Indeed, it has been calculated that in the space of three years, from 1961 to 1964, the flow of long-term capital and public grants to the developing countries has decreased both in absolute terms and relative terms, falling from 0.84 per cent to 0.65 per cent of the gross national product of the industrialised countries as a whole. International cooperation in the development field, obviously, has been and is faltering.

What is being done:

That stated, it is necessary to point out that a good deal of work is being done through bilateral and international efforts to promote education at all stages. At the international level, the work done by UNESCO stands out. Here again, UNESCO

tackles the problem in many ways, starting with assisting Member States in the spread of literacy and going on to aid in strengthening secondary education. The first World Congress of Ministers of Education on the Eradication of Illiteracy was organised by UNESCO in 1965 with 88 countries participating in the discussions. Since then UNESCO has sent preparatory missions to 22 developing countries to assist the competent national authorities in drawing up literacy programmes and determining how they can be financed. And the United Nations Development Programme has contributed over \$ 7 million to experimental projects set up in six countries: Algeria, Mali, Guinea, Tanzania, Iran and Equador.

At the instance of UNESCO, Member States decided that September 8 should be observed as International Literacy Day and the first such Day was observed last year. To mark the event nine new literacy teaching centres were opened in Iran. In Brazil, the Federal Government announced its intention of starting a nation-wide literacy program. The Radio Suisse Romande appealed for funds and as a result, Switzerland was able to supply 600 radio sets for literacy work in Mali and Senegal. Iran offered to print one million books for literacy projects in Asia. Finland announced that it would donate \$ 10,000 worth of paper for the printing of literacy manuals and Finland along with Norway and Sweden launched a large-scale campaign to assist literacy teaching in Tanzania. The Netherlands donated two mobile printing presses one each to Indonesia and Iran and Czechoslovakia offered assistance in the form of audio-visual aids. UNESCO, of course, has been engaged in studies and preparatory work on world illiteracy for two decades. Its first action programme was set forth by the Mexico City conference in 1947 as a pilot project to liquidate illiteracy in the Marbial Valley of Haiti. It wants funds urgently. Last year Iran, Mali, Morocco and Tunisia

voluntarily gave to UNESCO's Literacy Fund an amount equal to one day's spending on their military forces.

The above, of course, is an example of international co-operation in eradicating illiteracy which is only one aspect of international cooperation in education. Governments have been making funds available to UNESCO for the execution of certain programmes or activities benefiting other Member States. Thus in 1963 Sweden agreed to donate \$ 2.7 million for the purpose of financing, over a five-year period, projects to promote the education of women in Africa. The amount helped to raise and administer a women's teacher training school in Sierra Leone and a secondary boarding school for girls in Tanzania; to supply science teaching equipment to Ghana and support adult education programmes in Sierra Leone and Tanzania. In 1964 Switzerland deposited with UNRWA a sum of \$ 368,000 to cover the bulk of operational costs, during the first two years, of the Institute of Education set up in Beirut to provide in-service training to Arab refugees. According to UNESCO Chronicle (Vol. XIII, No. 11) at present, of a total of 82 UNESCO/Special Fund projects being applied in various parts of the world, 65 are benefiting from bilateral aid from 26 Member States and from a number of regional institutions. Pitching in to aid developing nations are most of the developed States including the United States, the Soviet Union the United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Rumania, Bulgaria, Poland, Denmark and Belgium.

In some instances, countries assisted not other States, but specific projects. Thus Canada supplied 150 tons of paper to the Text book Production Centre at Yaounde and experts and equipment to the regional centre in Dakar for the training of librarians. The United States granted 20 Fellowships for educational planning to the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning. The Federal Republic of Germany, in like manner, supplied printing presses to India, Sweden

offered India and Cambodia paper for the printing of school text books, Japan donated transistor receiving sets to Laos and Australia made a similar gift to Thailand. And the United States, France and Netherlands made important contributions in expert services and equipment to assist the government in setting up centres in ten towns and localities in the Ivory Coast.

Apart from this, the United Nations Development Programme, through the Special Fund and UNESCO are now extending substantial aid to 25 advanced Teacher Training Colleges and five Technical Teacher Training Colleges designed to train more than 7,000 secondary school teachers a year in 27 countries.

UNESCO, of course, proceeds on the premise that education directly contributes to national development and that this contribution can be very clearly demonstrated. It is for this reason that UNESCO encourages its Member States to allocate between one half and one per cent of their national income for science teaching, training and research in higher education and other scientific institutions (An example of UNESCO - Member State collaboration in this field is the setting up of the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute - CMERI - at Durgapur, India). In Africa a start was made when the African countries meeting in Lagos, decided to aim at earmarking 0.5 per cent of their national income for science and expand their stock of scientists from 40 to 200 per million of population by 1980. This may sound a low target, but it is indicative of the difficulties that African countries have to contend with. They are naturally assisted by UNESCO which, incidentally, has its missions working in over 60 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America to advise governments in establishing educational planning machinery. In addition there are five institutes established by UNESCO one each in Paris, Delhi, Beirut, Dakar and Santiago de Chile.

All this is still a fraction of what is being done by way of international cooperation in education. A breakdown of the work done under the Colombo Plan would itself make a fascinating study. The United States and the Soviet Union between them must have financed several hundred scholarships given to students from developing countries. All this has been going on with little fanfare, but the benefit that recipient countries must have reaped is not something that is easily measurable.

An idea of how many of the students of one country study in another can be obtained from figures made available by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development for all OECD countries for 1958-59. The number of students of one nationality studying in another country since then, must have greatly increased, but the chart below gives fair indication of the mobility in the student world. It is a tribute both to the catholicity of universities and to the universality of knowledge:

FOREIGN STUDENTS BY AREA OF ORIGIN, 1958-59

Country of Study	Ex-OECD States	Ex-Eur.	N. Amer.	S. Amer.	W. Asia	Africa	Asia	Australia	Others
Austria	6,113	1,154	454	87	1,373	34	76	11	232
Belgium	1,017	274	291	56	152	103	103	23	124
Denmark	226	41	36	..	..	..	..	..	28
France	5,709	988	1,612	664	1,696	3,327	2,121	392	947
Germany	6,421	1,170	1,193	494	4,223	302	872	15	425
Greece	72	155	5	..	106	5	3	..	14
Iceland	10	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	3
Ireland	1,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	663
Italy	1,439	115	427	178	149	102	63	7	19
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	282	147	167	..	33	47	22	499	98
Norway	39	101	27	..	1	..	..	..	12
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	593	..	704	1,301	..	57	..	47	447
Sweedden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swiss	3,200	578	891	158	739	133	171	27	74
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. K.	1,162	348	1,373	135	1,371	3,837	2,280	536	5
Canada	1,028	94	1,678	1,062	105	157	940	72	238
U. S.	3,714	..	5,432	5,018	2,836	p.a.	12,674	1,805	15,766
Yugoslavia	184	99	9	..	..	17	18	..	70
U. S. S. R.	20	5,966	..	..	17	..	6,546	8	8
Japan	..	..	153	15	8	..	3,514	35	65

Source: OECD Report 1962.

It will be seen from this that approximately 140,000 students were getting their education in foreign countries in 1958—59. Since then, of course, that number has greatly increased adding to the problems of host countries.

It will be readily seen that the United States is the major study area for students from Latin America, Asia and Australia while African students seem to prefer the United Kingdom and Europe. West Asian students are concentrated mostly in Europe (Austria, France, Germany) but a large number of them also go to the United Kingdom and the United States.

It would be pleasant to think that the free movement of students from one country to another would make for furthering international understanding. But the problems attendant on such mobility are as complicated as one would least suspect. There is first of all the problem of what Mr. Maheu called "a dangerous deracination among the intellectual elites in the developing countries" that could lead to more or less permanent migration of those elites to the developed countries. As Mr. Maheu put it: "Paradoxically, the result may therefore be the draining of human potential from those societies which it was planned to strengthen, and the aggravation of their backwardness which it was intended to remedy". Social scientists call this "brain drain". Both the deracination of the intellectuals isolating them from the very public they are supposed to serve as well as "brain drain" are inimical to their country of origin. Of the two, deracination is probably less of a menace, since it is bound to fade out with the passage of years with the individual gradually learning to adjust himself to the reality of life around him. It may be a process painful to him personally, but not so evident to the society in which he is placed. But "brain drain"—or the free movement of human capital as it is euphemistically called—is a more serious phenomenon though Prof. Harry Johnson has characterised

some of the factors that motivate current concern with it as “emotive nationalistic nonsense”. Indeed, two social scientists Grubel and Scott have even argued that the emigrant improves his own income and very often increases the welfare of his former countrymen in several important respects as well. But this is a debatable point. According to one estimate (answer to a parliamentary question in Lok Sabha on April 7, 1966) there are approximately 1,800 Indian doctors in the United Kingdom National Health Service alone and according to the American Medical Association there are 1,840 Indian doctors in the United States. The number in other countries, especially Canada, is not known, but may be fairly high, even though nowhere near the number of Indian doctors in U.K. or U.S.A. These 3,600 odd doctors are a distinct loss to India and to suggest that to say so is “emotive nationalistic nonsense” is not to understand the meaning of words.

Let us consider this number against the background of Indian students going abroad for higher studies over a number of years:

Year	Humanities	Science, Eng. Tech.	Medicine, Vet. Agri.	Total
52—53	350	530	316	1,196
53—54	444	576	285	1,305
54—55	392	635	234	1,261
55—56	442	731	293	1,466
56—57	670	1,067	441	2,178
57—58	948	2,192	727	3,867
58—59	1,038	1,775	952	3,765
59—60	1,571	3,589	1,297	6,457
60—61	2,065	4,025	1,317	7,407
61—62	1,094	4,097	1,457	6,648
62—63	4,574	5,392	2,404	12,370
63—64	6,973	5,861	1,828	14,662
64—65	6,720	5,721	1,204	13,645
Total	27,281	36,191	12,755	76,227

If out of a possible 12,755 doctors as many as 3,600 stay away from India, it means that as large as 28 per cent of them are not available for service in their own country. Unlike scientists among whom there is often a two-way traffic, it is very seldom that American, British or German doctors come to live in India. In this sense, the brain-drain in medicine in India is very substantial indeed.

But let us take the case of scientists who have been abroad (*Source*: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi.)

SELECTION TO SCIENTISTS' POOL

Source: Manpower Journal Vol. III., No. 3.

Year	Selected	Joined in India	Left the Pool
1959	197	12	2
1960	163	75	21
1961	527	169	48
1962	393	217	125
1963	839	402	214
1964	1,139	436	362
1965	969	454	344
1966	629	339	460
Total	4,856	2,104	1,576 *

* Out of 1,576 who left the pool, 74 returned abroad again.

The return to India of 2,030 highly qualified engineers, scientists and medical specialists almost all of whom had acquired post-graduate degrees and some experience abroad, surely, should be set against any loss that might have occurred by the return of the few. What is not often realised in India is that, in the United Kingdom, the cost to the community of educating after the minimum school leaving age a typical B.Sc. in Science and Engineering is £ 6,000 and a typical Ph.D. in Physics about £ 16,000 or Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 3,20,000 respectively ! Surely, it is worth sending our young men abroad for training, even if

it means, in the end, losing a percentage of them to the host country !

At the same time, one must set against brain drain, the amount of goodwill that Indians abroad can generate in favour of their country which no amount of government propaganda can achieve. An Indian doctor serving in the United Kingdom is a potential unpaid ambassador for his country. This is one of the invisible effects not often taken into consideration by those who want to enforce the return of their citizens going abroad for studies. What is even more relevant in this connection is the gradual familiarisation of various cultures among aliens which help in the breaking down of long-held prejudices. While Wendell Willkie's concept of One World is yet far away, we are closer to it today than we ever were, thanks largely to international cooperation in education which is strictly a post-war phenomenon. That this cooperation is bound to increase as facilities for mass communication expand, (such as the availability of Telestar) is now beyond doubt. In some circles fears are already being expressed that this could be the beginning of a new and insidious cultural conquest. But in all international cooperation in education, a certain levelling up of cultures is inevitable. It could well be that by a steady growth of communication media, we may soon attain a world culture that idealists have long sought, but never achieved. The old-style nationalists will no doubt set up a howl—we see signs of that already in Britain in the Immigration Bill—but the world belongs to the future.

(NOTE: The writer has drawn heavily from UNESCO Chronicle and from Manpower Journal and wishes to acknowledge his debt to these sources).

A SISTER UNIVERSITY PLAN

One of the great experiences of my life was working with Dr. T. M. A. Pai, one of India's top leaders in both banking and education, and the dedicated members of his family and circle of friends. In "The Pais of Manipal" I have tried to tell the fascinating story of what has happened in Udipi and Manipal in the last 70 years. One man's life time has encompassed a revolution in medicine, business, agriculture and education in one important corner of India. Sound leadership is the answer—and the ability of the people to recognize such leadership, and follow it. The basic qualities that made this possible are integrity, and dedication, and faith in the ability and common sense of the common man.

Thirty educational institutions, including a dozen colleges—what a climax to this amazing, sustained drive for a better life for the people! The realization of what has happened here in South Kanara is gradually spreading to all of India—and to increasing numbers of people all around the world.

Mr. Selden Menefee served as a consultant to the Academy of General Education at Manipal in the last half of 1967. He is now a consultant to the American Association of Junior Colleges at Washington, D.C., and director of a special one-year program to assist developing Junior colleges in planning future growth. As an honorary fellow of the Academy of General Education, he expects to return to Manipal at some future time. His book, *The Pais of Manipal*, is being published in three editions this year, in Bombay, London and New York.)

Today Dr. Pai has many friends and admirers in the United States. It is time for the "University of Manipal" to acquire a sister institution in America. Such a sister relationship could have many benefits on both sides—not only material, but intellectual benefits as well. For a true sister or exchange relationship is a two-way road. Both sides have something of value to offer. An American university may have books and equipment to spare; India has its ancient arts and crafts, which are highly valued abroad. Both have intellectual interest in each other, though they may differ in philosophy and values. Cross-fertilization in these things can be as useful as cross-fertilization of rice or wheat or maize, by stimulating a higher yield in the field of ideas.

A sister relationship with an American university could be a great stimulus to the Academy colleges. College by college, they could be paired off with the component schools and colleges of the American university. Not only could an exchange of material things follow, but also individual contacts between the heads of the paired colleges, even between heads of departments. In time, faculty exchanges and even student exchanges might result from the relationship.

A more immediate result, however, might be the building of friendships between "opposite numbers" as a result of correspondence, and eventually visits back and forth between the two institutions.

I had the satisfaction of making an initial contact which may result in such a sister-university relationship for the Academy of General Education recently. I visited Dr. Robert Burns, President of the University of the Pacific in Stockton, California, and talked at length with him. He expressed great interest, and promised to visit Manipal about the end of this year with a member of his board of trustees, while they are on a

trip around the world. At the time of his visit it may be possible to finalize a sister-university plan.

The University of the Pacific is California's oldest private university, with more than 3,000 students. In many ways it parallels the college complex of the Academy. Both have colleges of engineering, dentistry, pharmacy and law. UOP does not have a medical college, but it does have a medical research institute affiliated with the University, located in San Francisco. This would be an admirable vehicle for faculty exchange. UOP also has three liberal arts colleges. One of them, Callison College whose Sophomore (second-year) class will come to Mysore each year, already has a connection with Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, and its students will visit MGM and Manipal this year for at least a brief period. Another Raymond College, might well be paired with Sri Bhuvanendra or Vijaya or Bhandarkar's College. It does not require much imagination to see the possibilities for such well-matched institutions in two countries.

Again it should be stressed that exchange is a two-way road. How this works is exemplified by an exchange program set up in 1963 between Kalpataru College in Tiptur and American River College in Sacramento, California, when I went there with my family to teach. The principal of the college, the late J. R. Mahalingaiah, had expressed the need of his college library for new books in certain fields, especially science and literature. My wife, who was on the staff of American River College, issued an appeal to faculty members to donate surplus books of recent publication to the Indian college. The response was so tremendous that we shipped 1100 pounds of books, carefully selected, to Kalpataru College just before we left the States. And when we returned, we brought with us from Kalpataru a large sandalwood statue of Sarasvati, which was presented to American River College at a faculty meeting. It

is now enshrined prominently in the college library, inscribed with a plaque saying that it was the gift of Kalpataru College. Many thousands of students and others have seen it there, and wondered at its beauty.

Two years later, a full-fledged faculty exchange was mounted in the same district. Clyde Putnam of Sacramento City College came to Kalpataru to teach maths. and science and to advise on setting up a counselling service; while an outstanding Botanist, Dr. V. G. Nelivigi, Principal of K. L. E. Society's Arts and Science College in Bangalore, came to Sacramento City College to teach Botany, which he did with distinction, on full salary for a full academic year.

These two demonstrations show how a sister-university program can work on two levels. And appropriately enough, the two exchange programs were privately arranged, with no government assistance.

American colleges are becoming more and more interested in overseas projects, as a means of broadening and enriching the experiences of their faculty and students. Many now have complete campuses overseas, especially in Europe. Others are becoming receptive to sister-college proposals.

Nothing would give me more satisfaction than to be helpful in arranging such a relationship for the Academy.

NURSING IN MYSORE STATE

“Nursing sometimes a profession, sometimes on occasion should be a religion” —*Sir William Gurr*.

Before reviewing the nursing in Mysore State, it would be appropriate to trace the tradition of nursing in India and its development in recent years. Early history of nursing practices is shrouded in mystery. It is generally conceded that surgery, specially, plastic surgery and obstetrics were highly developed in India during Vedic period. However, very little is written about nursing practices and procedures. Nevertheless even a cursory survey of concepts described by the famed physician

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He took

A Course in General Nursing and Nursing of Genito-urinary Diseases at Govt. Stanley Medical College Hospital, Madras.

A Diploma in Nursing Education (S. T. D.) at Edinburgh University under a W. H. O. fellowship.

Diploma in Psychiatric Nursing from All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.

He is a graduate in Sociology of Karnatak University and a member of Royal Society of Health, London, England.

He is an active member of professional association and has been member of its All India Council for last 15 years. He was membership chairman of the Madras State branch, Chairman of All India Men Nurses Standing Committee and Secretary of the Mysore State branch of the National Association for a number of years. At present, besides being the council member, he is chairman of All India Psychiatric Committee.

Charaka and surgeon Sushrutha in their Samhitas will give a revealing knowledge on nursing and its practice and the position in society during Aryan civilization. Though detailed description of training of nurses and practice of nursing is not available as such, the following quotations from Charaka Samhita and Sushrutha Samhita seem to be sufficient to evaluate the standards and the esteem which nursing profession enjoyed during this period:

“That person alone is fit to nurse or to attend the bedside of a patient, who is cool-headed and pleasant in his demeanour, does not speak ill of anybody, is strong and attentive to the requirements of the sick, and strictly and indefatigably follows the instruction of the physician.”

“Knowledge of the manner in which drugs should be prepared or compounded for administration, cleverness, devotedness to the patient waited upon, and purity of both mind and body are the four qualifications of the attending nurse.”

From these, we can conclude that nursing had very important position in the practice of medicine.

Further, it is very interesting to note that the concepts and practices in some of the fields of medicine which are intimately related to nursing are highly commendable and reach the standard comparable to some of the existing present day concepts.

Obstetrics and care of the new born babies

It is hard to believe but true that the rules laid down for the management of delivery are as follows:

“A separate apartment should be built for confinement, twelve feet long and six feet broad, the walls of which

should be white washed; the door should be on the east or north side of the room, fire, water, mortar, privy, a bath-room and a kitchen should be near at hand. Butter oil (ghee), honey and medicine should be kept ready. The pregnant woman should be brought into the room during the ninth month of her pregnancy."

Signs and symptoms of true and false labour, stages of labour and post-natal care for ten days after delivery as described in these books remains reasonable even from the standards of do-day.

Wet Nurses

"Mother's milk is the best milk for the baby. But if it is not possible to breast-feed the baby, a wet nurse should be engaged—a wet nurse or "Dhatri" should be of the same status in society as that of the child, of middle stature, neither too thin nor too fat, healthy, of good behaviour, free from blamable inclinations, not greedy, not cripple, crook or of frightful appearance, clean, loving, chaste, one whose child is living and is of male race and who has plentiful healthy milk."

There are any number of quotations on hygiene, nutrition, materia-medica etc. which stand reasonable when we remember that these are practices of 15,000 B.C.

Nursing in Middle Ages

Such is the glory of medicine and nursing in early days. These indigenous concepts of health and nursing were further developed and reinforced by succession of settlers and invaders who came to India over the centuries. During the Buddhist regime the care of not only the sick, infirm, the old and the young but also animals was enjoined as part of religious duty. The early Hindu dynasties (kings) were also noted for

benovent acts including provision of shelters and care of the sick and the old.

During Muslim rule concepts from Persian and Arabic medicine were freely integrated into the Indian medical practice. The synthesis of Ayurveda, Persian and Arabic medicine as practised for the benefit of the ruling families resulted in the “unani” system of medicine, which is noted for its tasty base for medical recipes. During the Moghul period, specially During Akbar’s time—as described in *Aina-e-Akbery*—enough importance was given for the systematic care of the sick and the old.

Modern Nursing

Beginning of modern nursing is traced to the coming in of Christian Missionaries well before Western powers established their rule on our land. These Missionaries as well as merchants from the West who came through sea routes and seem to have first settled in western coast had established hospitals and dispensaries as part of their religious propagation. The successive establishment of foreign rule by different countries had a major impact on the development of nursing in India.

Varied Influence

Although the influence of England as major power which ruled India was substantial, all other European countries that have had some small pocket or other on Indian soil to rule, also in their own way influenced medical and nursing practices. As already mentioned, even countries which did not rule India had sent missionaries who took medical relief as part of their religious propaganda and influenced medical and nursing practices. In this respect, specially in the recent decades, American Voluntary influence—apart from the official aid—has been profound.

International influence

India having been classified as a developing country—it is perhaps the foremost developing country—massive help was available after the Second World War, for developing social services especially medical, and nursing services. Indian nursing has greatly benefited through the programmes of such agencies as W.H.O., UNICEF, Colombo Plan and USAID (formerly known by various other names).

Nursing and Five Year Plans

Nursing in India also got a further boost under Five Year Plans. Introduction of a new category of supporting service i.e. Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, strengthening of basic and post-basic courses, integrating of public health in basic curriculum so as to prepare nurses both for institutional and community service, addition of a number of basic and post-basic programmes are some of the achievements through plan schemes.

Quality In Nursing

India has taken care to keep abreast of the progress that is fast taking place in other countries, and in our own country in other fields such as medicine, social services and other sciences. Almost immediately after the attainment of independence, following the Bhole Committee recommendations, the Indian Nursing Council Act was passed, which had as one of its most important objects the bringing about uniformity in the standard of nursing education. This was successfully attempted through formulating syllabi for various courses, arranging inspection of Schools of Nursing, preparing with the help of W.H.O. curriculum guides for A.N.M., General Nursing and midwifery courses. Indian Nursing Council also has been instrumental in promoting the post basic courses and has formulated and approved courses for M.Sc. in nursing, post basic B.Sc.

and B.Sc. in nursing for university courses and Diploma Courses in Public Health Nursing, Nursing Education, Nursing Administration, Psychiatric Nursing etc. etc. All these helped to raise the standard of nursing education and bring about quality in practice required of an occupation which has to progress for maintaining professional status.

University Education

Beyond all the other influences, the ardent desire of Indian nurses and their leaders to attain professional status through the introduction of scientific and technological studies has resulted in launching of university education for nurses in India quite early i.e. even before countries like England, which proved the basic model for us, took to University Education for nurses. This has given vast scope for the development of nursing in India. Let us now review nursing in Mysore State.

Nursing in Mysore State

Like nursing in India, nursing in Mysore State had various and varied influences and has in the recent years i.e. since the re-organization, fast developed as a service, combining in itself the traditions and concepts of erstwhile Mysore State Nursing Service, Madras Nursing Service, Andhra and Bombay Nursing Services—for nurses from these areas were drawn into the present Mysore service. Substantial progress is maintained in nursing services and education since the reorganisation. Mysore State which was considered to be one of the backward States in nursing service before 1956 has now risen equal to any other State service if not excelled some of them in some respects. Some of the unique features of nursing in Mysore State are:

a) *Nursing Education*: Perhaps Mysore is the only State where Psychiatric nursing is integrated in all Schools of Nursing

in the basic curriculum. Keeping in with the tradition of the service integration, public health nursing (community nursing) is also very well organised and implemented. These and other factors have influenced recruitment of candidates with better social background and higher educational preparation who are forthcoming in large numbers giving scope for selection.

b) *Post Basic Education*: Mysore Government has started courses in Ward Administration and Nursing Education to meet the needs of nursing and the standard of nursing education. While preparation of nursing educators has helped in better staffing of Schools of Nursing, Ward Administration Course which is an ongoing continuous programme taking four batches a year—so far 17 batches with an overall total of over 300 candidates have completed Ward Administration Course and posted back to their original places of work to help raise the quality of nursing care—has improved the nursing care given to the patients in public hospitals.

c) *Orientation and Short Courses*: Time and again, a number of short courses including orientation courses, Workshops and Seminars in such subjects as paediatrics, public health nursing supervision and practice, curriculum implementation and family planning with the help of Central Government and International Agencies such as W.H.O., UNICEF are organized. That Mysore is chosen and accepted for such Inter-state and Inter-country courses under international auspices, is in itself a proof of recognition of Mysore Nursing resources by specialized organizations.

d) *Nursing Service*: The features already described have no doubt helped in overall boosting of nursing standards. It must also be mentioned that Mysore Government is one of the few that has recognised speciality in nursing by creating top level supervisory posts of Theatre Superintendents on par

with Nursing Superintendent Grade I. This is bound to have radiating effect on the care of surgical patients.

e) *Community Nursing (Public Health Nursing)*: Mysore is the first State to create the post of District Nursing Officers (District Nursing Supervisors) to supervise the work of Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and Midwives. The training programmes in public health orientation and the integration of preventive aspects and health education at every level is yet another feature which has percolated into nursing practice.

f) *Nursing and Integration of Curative and Preventive Services*: Integration of public health and medical services has also given the desirable impetus to nursing to act not merely as a curative service, but community service including promotive, preventive and curative aspects of health. Nurses are now interchangeable from the health centres, to the institutions and vice-versa. This is bound to improve the comprehension of nurses and drive home to them their role in building peoples' health. In turn, the society will be able to recognize the vital role of nurses more clearly and provide such facilities as would enable them to function better and improve the overall standards. Here, it is important to mention that nurses are playing a very important role in the national health programmes including family planning. Nurses are employed not only in hospitals, primary health centres but at all stages of family planning programme.

The following data will give an idea about the scope and status of nursing education in Mysore State:

1. Number of Institutions under Government management:

(a) Post Basic Schools	1
(b) Basic Schools	12
(c) Health Visitors' Schools	3

(d) Midwifery Schools	7
(e) Psychiatric Nursing Schools	2
(f) Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Training Centres	19

2. Number of Institutions under Mission and Private Management:

(a) Basic Schools	6
(b) Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery Schools	5
(c) Midwifery Schools	6

Besides these, All India programme of Diploma in Psychiatric Nursing is given at All India Institute of Mental Health, which is attached to the Mental Hospital, Bangalore for clinical experience. This has given scope for more number of Mysore nurses to qualify in Psychiatric Nursing. Likewise, the programme of National Tuberculosis Institutions has also provided opportunity for Mysore nurses and Mysoreans to get acquainted with the modern approaches in Tuberculosis Nursing and getting trained as T. B. Health Visitors respectively.

Professional Growth

Besides official efforts in raising the stature and status of nursing, nurses in Mysore State themselves are forging co-operative action for bringing nursing into its own through their professional organisation. (Mysore State branch of the Trained Nurses Association of India) To substantiate this statement, I like to mention that the ratio between the number of members of the association to the overall number of nurses in Mysore is quite high when compared to National figures; i.e. while 8,000 nurses of India out of 42,000 are members of the National Organisation (19%), about 1,000 nurses of Mysore State out of 2,500 are members of the Mysore State branch (40%). Besides, a substantial number of them are life members.

Mysore State nurses, besides showing solidarity behind their national professional organisation, have resisted the tendency of getting influenced by trade unionism which is more apparent in recent years amongst nurses in other States. Mysore State branch is the first to have a full time secretary and to organize a library and full time office under the National Organization. Plans, I believe, are ahead to bring in co-operative organizations for the purpose of producing nurses' equipment including uniforms and text books, as also organisation of co-operative housing schemes. All these go to prove that nursing in Mysore State is progressing rapidly and on right lines.

Students' Activities

Further, leadership in nursing of Mysore State is seeing to it that the present day students are getting enough preparation to equip them to be the leaders of tomorrow. The State branch has promoted a State unit of the Student Nurses Association and placed the entire programme in the hands of the students body under the guidance of a senior leader. Mysore State Students Nurses Association was inaugurated in 1966 at Manipal, suitable Bye-Laws and programme of activities have been evolved. In Bangalore interschool activities are arranged every month in such fields as sports, literary debates etc. Perhaps, Mysore is again foremost in this field. Individual Schools of Nursing are also promoting philosophies calculated to give the required impetus to student nurses. Co-curricular activities comparable to the activities promoted by other educational institutions, such as inter-state study tours, publication of magazines are becoming regular features and part of nursing school activities.

Padmashree Dr. T. M. A. Pai and Nursing

Dr. T. M. A. Pai is well known for his services to the cause of general and technical education and more specially in medical

education. Perhaps what is not so well known about him is his service to and concern for the welfare of nursing education and nurses respectively. Ofcourse, one might naturally expect from a man of Dr. Pai's widespread foresight to plan and patronise nursing service as part of his overall service to the community. But Dr. Pai has gone far further than what would have been sufficient for his purpose.

Besides organising and providing 'A' Class nursing service in the hospital campus in Manipal, he has started A.N.M. Nursing course and added General Nursing and Midwifery Courses to his many projects. The School of Nursing is one of the best institutions in the State on many counts. Its students have many a times bagged the State honours in the examination by securing first ranks in the examinations conducted by the State Board of Examinations in General Nursing. The school building, residential accommodation for graduate nurses and nursing students, the boarding facilities are all well over the satisfactory level and contribute towards job satisfaction to the members of the service and efficient services to the public.

I have had occasions to visit the school and watch the nurses work at close quarters. It is not an exaggeration to say that nurses are perhaps the one group who have imbibed the spirit of selfless service to a greater degree from the very founder of the institution. The informal relationship between the Doctors and Nurses (all workers), Nurses getting their say and place in their work—what is sometimes described nurses being in nurses' hands, — provision of necessary examples for the youngsters in the field of nursing not only by the senior medical and nursing staff but by people all around are some of the features which make Manipal services a class by itself.

Dr. Pai had seen to it—and here he has provided yet another example for others to follow—that service in hospitals is built

up from below and maintained at all levels. The hospital aides service—what we in Government terminology call Class IV employee—is built up on ideal lines. Candidates of about SSLC failed standard are recruited, given enough orientation, infused with the spirit of service, treated as human-beings by giving them the dignity which they deserve and thus are brought into existence a band of real active hospital auxiliary workers who provide pleasing service. His method of recruitment, training, utilization of services by raising the lowest rungs of hospital services to a dignified, satisfying service, deserve attention and emulation if one means to avoid the unpleasant and uncertain atmosphere created by Class IV employees and their unions in other institutions.

The unique features of nursing service in Manipal Campus include the spotless Indian style uniforms—here again Dr. Pai's realism can vividly be seen. Nurses' uniform which in other institutions, specially Government institutions, in the past were alien and alienated nurses from society. I mean, the frock uniform was to some extent responsible for the suspicion and social distance with which nurses, were looked upon. It is worth-while to note that the nurses' uniform in the West is not patterned different from common apparel except in the uniformity of colour. Dr. Pai has perhaps without giving serious thought and rightly followed the West by adopting saree uniform but the sarees used as uniform in Manipal Campus are worn with special dignity giving professional appearance to the wearer. If nurses from all over Mysore, from the length and breadth of the country are assembled without labling, Manipal Nurses can be picked up by the dress and poise. This is by no means a small credit to Dr. Pai, whose attention to details and insistence on standards are the main reasons for achieving the standard in services.

Nurses look to Dr. Pai for guidance and are quite at home with him on or off duty. Thus he has endeared himself to the angels of mercy by his mercies unlimited. I conclude this article by quoting what he said to a group of delegates who attended an All State conference at Manipal in December 1966:

“Nursing is most important in hospital service and I believe nurses have great share in promoting the reputation of a hospital. I consider that it will be great help for building up public opinion and public relation if one of the senior—most nursing personnel is placed as public relation officer in each of the major hospitals.”

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PROBLEMS OF HEALTH IN SOUTH KANARA

It may not be possible in a short article to give a full and comprehensive picture of the many problems affecting the health of the people of South Kanara. I shall, however, present before you some of the major maladies afflicting the people of the district and discuss ways and means of their control and eradication. Many of them are preventable diseases. We know the agents responsible, their nature and qualities. We know how they enter the human body and the type of damage and disorder they bring about. If they still continue to be a scourge of our people, the fault lies not in the deficiency of our knowledge but in the inadequacy of our efforts at prevention. They present a challenge and an opportunity to the medical profession and the health authorities.

Filariasis

One of the most dreaded of diseases affecting the people,

Dr. G. D. Veliath, M.D., D.T.M., (born 1899) had served mainly at Tanjore Medical School, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam and Stanley Medical College, Madras. After retiring from the Stanley Medical College as Vice-Principal and Professor of Pathology in 1954, he joined the Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore, as Professor of Pathology and Vice-Principal, of which he became the Principal in 1956. He was a member of the Senate, Academic Council, Board of University Teaching and the Board of Post-graduate Studies in Medicine of the Karnatak University, Dharwar.

Dr. Veliath retired in October 1965. He has been Emeritus Professor of Pathology since then.

especially along the coastal belt, is Filariasis which brings about permanent and unsightly swelling and deformity in the legs, scrotum and other parts of the body. Modern medical research has shown that the disease is due to the growth and development of a threadlike worm—*Filaria Bancrofti*—which makes its habitat in the lymphatics of the human body and in some cases produces inflammation and later on obstruction of these lymph channels resulting in swelling and deformity. The adult female worm occasionally discharges innumerable minute young ones—larvae—called *Microfilaria nocturna*—which come up to the small blood vessels under the skin especially during night. When such a person is bitten by a species of mosquito very common in these parts—*Culex Fatigans*—the mosquito takes along with the blood it sucks in a few microfilaria also. These grow and develop in the body of the mosquito and in a few days become infective to man. This infected mosquito carrying the developed larvae is a danger. If its next choice for a blood feed happens to be an individual free from filariasis, he becomes a victim, the filarial larvae being transferred to that person during the bite of the mosquito. It is supposed that the larvae drop on the skin as the mosquito sucks blood and get into the body through the puncture made by the insect. Thus the disease spreads from infected man to mosquito and from mosquito to another healthy man. This constitutes the vicious chain. The control and eradication of Filariasis depends on breaking this chain.

In a sample survey conducted in 1954 in Mangalore Town by examining night blood for microfilaria it was found that about 15% of the population of the town was positive—they were harbouring the worm—the percentage varying from place to place. These carriers were to all appearance healthy; they did not show any inflammation or swelling but they were potential victims and more important from a public health

point of view, they were a source of infection to people around. Later surveys showed varying percentage with the average as 10%.

The vicious chain of infected man through mosquito to healthy man can be broken in many ways:

1. By protecting oneself from being bitten by mosquitoes by means of nets or other contrivances. This is possible in certain individual cases but as a general preventive measure covering the whole district of about 17 lakhs of people, it is neither practicable nor feasible.

2. Eradication of mosquitoes by insecticides especially by removal and elimination of their breeding places—collections of muddy water—by oil spraying. The oil spreads and forms a thin film over the water surface and the mosquito larvae, unable to breathe through this film, dies.

3. Mass treatment of the population by the drug “Hetrazan” especially the carriers who are harbouring the worms. This drug reduces the number of microfilaria circulating in the blood and when the number is markedly reduced, the probability and chance of mosquitoes taking them along with the blood they suck is also reduced. For successful control and eradication of Filariasis all these measures may be combined. At present our efforts have been neither sufficient nor sustained. An underground drainage system where ever possible will go a long way in mosquito control. Also an effective propaganda campaign both in towns and villages with pictures and lantern slides to instruct the people about the cause and mode of spread of this disease and how each individual can help in its control and eradication by taking “Hetrazan” and by keeping his surroundings clean and preventing collection of muddy water around his house.

There is another aspect of the problem of Filariasis which

has not yet been fully and satisfactorily explained. Many people harbour the worms sometimes for years and in some cases all through their life time without any apparent ill effects, while a small percentage develop repeated attacks of fever, swelling and later on, permanent deformity. What is it that triggers the attack in these unfortunate few while the majority live happily with the worms inside as harmless companions? In Mangalore Town during the survey in 1954, although 15% of the population showed microfilaria in their night blood, indicative of the presence of the adult worm in their system, only about 9% showed any evidence of filarial disease—fever, swelling and deformity. The disparity was more marked in other places in the District as the following figures show:

Place	Microfilaria Infection Rate	Disease Rate
Udipi	9.6%	1.8%
Puttur	4.0%	0.7%
Karkal	8.1%	0.7%
Ullal	4.6%	0.6%
Surathkal	2.6%	0.1%
Manipal	4.2%	0.2%

This aspect of the problem may be taken up for study by the Physicians, Surgeons, and Pathologists of the Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore and Manipal.

Leprosy

So far there has been no complete survey and no reliable estimate of the number of people suffering from leprosy in South Kanara. The opinion of workers in the field is that roughly 12 to 15 thousand people of our district are affected, of whom about 3 to 4 thousand are infectious cases capable of transmitting the disease to others, especially children who are more susceptible. The number is not formidable but the problem bristles with difficulties.

Medical science has proved beyond doubt that leprosy is an infectious disease like any other infectious disease caused by the growth and multiplication in the human body of a small rod shaped organism—*Mycobacterium leprae*—and that it is completely curable if treated sufficiently long with modern drugs. In spite of this knowledge, even today there is a fear and horror and a sense of guilt surrounding the disease which is shared even by the educated and cultured of our society. Perhaps the hideousness of the face and the crippling deformities of the advanced stages is partly responsible. But this mental attitude stands in the way of a correct approach in the control and eradication of leprosy.

In many cases the earliest manifestations of the disease are not prominent or striking to arrest the attention of the patient or those around him. It may be only a small patch or spot with a slight change of colour of the skin and if it happens to be on a part of the body usually covered by dhoti, shirt or sari, it passes unnoticed as the patient may experience only a numbness or creeping sensation and no fever or pain. He, therefore, goes about his work mixing and mingling freely with others without realizing the seriousness or significance of these mild presenting symptoms and signs and completely ignorant of the fact that he is already in the grip of a serious infectious disease. Even when he becomes aware of the gravity of the condition the fear of social ostracism which may extend even to his family very often, makes him hide the fag from others. Thus the infection creeps along slowly, silently incideously but none the less relentlessly not only harming the victim but also spreading it to others.

The treatment of leprosy is prolonged and roughly 2 to 5 years are required to make a patient free from infecting others. It is advisable that during this period contacts are avoided. The ideal is to admit them as in patients in a hospital. But

this is not a practical proposition in our country—even in our own district—as the number of beds available is grossly inadequate; so the vast majority of even infectious cases has to be treated as out patients. Many among our poor, both in towns and villages live crowded together in small tenements and huts and contacts become unavoidable, while some of the out-patients discontinue treatment when the presenting signs and symptoms subside and before they are declared free from infection.

Another aspect of the problem of leprosy in South Kanara is the miserable plight of many crippled and disabled patients who are infection free and in whom the disease is burned out, but who are unwanted and shunned by society because they carry the stigmata of leprosy. Unwelcome everywhere and disowned even by their own kith and kin, they go about begging for food. They need reconstructive surgery, an occupation suited to their restricted capacities and shelter and care. A beginning has been made but much more needs to be done. Many organisations are in the field fighting against this disease—the Government, Municipalities, Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh and missionary bodies like Fr. Mullers' in Mangalore and the Swiss Emmaus. However praiseworthy their efforts, it must be admitted that leprosy in South Kanara still remains a menace and a challenge crying for more dedicated personnel, more efforts and more funds. The field is vast but labourers are few. What is needed is a concerted effort, a five year plan when every doctor, every social worker, every service organisation will give some time and effort especially in the detection and treatment of infectious cases and preventive measures like mass B.C.G. vaccination of children which is now found to be effective not only against tuberculosis but also against leprosy. The message of hope and encouragement that the disease is completely curable with modern drugs must penetrate our numerous

villages and kindness, sympathy and understanding must accompany scientific knowledge and technical skill.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis still continues to be a great scourge in South Kanara taking many lives in their prime. The causative agent is the Tubercle bacillus—*Myco-bacterium tuberculosis*—a slender living organism too minute to be seen with the naked eye and it enters the human body mainly through the air we breathe. Potent drugs are now available which have a direct action against the bacillus and a protective vaccine—B.C.G. has been elaborated which can be used as a preventive measure. In spite of all these, the disease continues to take a heavy toll of human lives and its control and eradication have not made much headway. Many factors stand in the way of an effective fight against tuberculosis—poverty, ignorance, malnutrition, over-crowding and our general habit of spitting anywhere and everywhere. Surrounded by these supporting forces, Tuberculosis marches along and their elimination and destruction forms a vital measure in the conquest of this dangerous disease.

A person suffering from open tuberculosis of the lungs discharges millions of bacilli in his sputum and even when the sputum dries up and becomes powdery and get wafted up in the surrounding atmosphere many bacilli do not die as they possess a waxy covering. They become a source of infection to others who inhale this polluted air. This danger is greatest in overcrowded tenements, congested localities and slums where a few open cases may spread the disease to many.

It is not practicable nor it is necessary to get every patient suffering from tuberculosis admitted to a special hospital or sanatorium. With the drugs at our disposal, effective home treatment is possible. What is needed is that early and infectious cases, especially in our numerous villages and the overcrowded

areas of our towns must be looked for, searched out and medicines must be made available for them in sufficient quantity and for sufficient time till the disease is completely cured.

B.C.G. vaccination to cover every individual is both effective and feasible. Besides, a vigorous and sustained propaganda drive starting with our children in schools both in towns and villages about the salient features of the disease, how it is caused and how it spreads, how it can be cured, controlled and prevented will go a long way in our fight against this killer. The government with its national programme of Tuberculosis control, the South Kanara District Tuberculosis Association and other agencies are doing fruitful work. They need the help, support and encouragement of general practitioners, welfare agencies, social workers and I say, aid of every educated man and woman in the district. It is a colossal problem as many of our problems in India are. But if we grapple with it in each area and try to eradicate it from that locality, gradually the disease will disappear.

Amoebiasis, Typhoid Fever and Infestation with Helminths (worms)

These diseases are common all over South Kanara both in towns and villages and many factors contribute to their wide prevalence. These are unprotected water supply, unsatisfactory and some times primitive sanitary arrangements, dirty and ill kept hotels, the practice of selling sweets and fruits open to flies and dust and unhygienic personal habits and want of civic sense. The problem of their effective control and eradication, therefore, is not easy.

Amoebiasis is caused by a small minute animal parasite *Entamoeba Histolitica*—which has the power of producing necrosis and ulceration of human tissues. Usually the large intestine is first affected and the patient may experience pain

and pass small frequent motions containing blood and mucus. The condition is amoebic dysentery. Later the infection may spread to the liver and an abscess may result. In some cases of amoebic dysentery especially where the treatment has been inadequate, the disease becomes chronic and in these cases the amoebae in the intestine becomes rounded and develop a resistant protective covering. They are the amoebic cysts which spread the infection to healthy individuals. Persons who harbour these cysts in their intestine and discharge them constantly in their motions—are the carriers. They may be apparently healthy but they are a great source of danger to society. Even when the motion dries up, the amoebic cysts survive and if they contaminate food or drink of another healthy individual, the cysts along with the food or drink, pass to the intestine. Here the cyst wall breaks and active amoebae come out capable of growing, multiplying and producing necrosis and ulceration of human tissues. Thus the disease spreads.

The cause of typhoid fever is *Bacillus Typhosis*—*Salmonella Typhi*—and the signs and symptoms are due to the specific damage they produce. In some cases of typhoid fever it is found that the bacilli continue to live and multiply in the body of the patient even after the disease is cured and the signs and symptoms subside. These patients return to their homes and villages apparently alright but bacilli continue to escape in their motion or urine. They are the typhoid carriers spreading that infection. If food or drink of a healthy individual becomes contaminated with these bacilli either directly or through flies, he may become a fresh case of typhoid.

Worm infestation is very prevalent in this district almost everywhere both among young and old. The common types, usually met with, are Round Worm (*Ascaris Lumbricoides*) and Hook Worm (*Ankylostoma duodenale* and *Nicator Americanus*) resulting in anaemia and other complications. In both

types the adult worms live in the intestine of human beings and discharge millions of eggs or ova which are passed along with the motions. In the case of the round worm the discharged ova become infective after a short period of development and if they contaminate food or drink, fruits or uncooked vegetables, the infestation spreads. In the case of hookworm the mode of entry into another individual is different. Here a minute larva develops from the ovum especially in warm moist soil and it enters the human body by penetrating through the skin, mainly through the webs of the toes when people walk bare-footed.

A protected water supply and adequate number of well-kept public latrines and education and training, especially children of proper personal hygiene, will go a long way in controlling these diseases.

A periodic examination of cooks and servers who handle food in hotels, hostels and refreshment centres to see that they are not carriers of disease will also help.

Problems of Health in South Kanara are many and varied and the progress made in solving them has been slow and halting.

I hope the Kasturba Medical College, Manipal and Mangalore with its brilliant Staff in every department will take up some of these problems for study and research. It will be a fitting tribute to Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai whose vision and courage made this private Medical College a shining reality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I acknowledge with pleasure the help and information received from Dr. M. V. Chari, Dr. A. F. Coelho and Dr. M. Umesh Rao and from the District Health Officer and his office. The article "Filariasis and its control in Mangalore" by Dr. K. S. Nanjundaiah and Sri S. A. Jeevendhara Kumar in the Centenary Souvenir of Mangalore Municipality provided me with valuable information especially regarding Microfilaria infection rate and disease rate in various places in South Kanara.

OCCASIONAL SPEECHES

OF

Padma Shree Dr. T. M. A. PAI

HISTORY WAS CREATED

Gentlemen:

I have great pleasure in giving you a summary of the activities that were possible for the Academy to be engaged in during the past year. All of you know that the institutions at the professional level, the medical, the engineering and the law colleges, have had a very eventful career. Larger number of students from outside our Mysore State sought admission. A large number of parents and friends came during the time of the interview and the institutions that they saw and the arrangements that were made, have been very much appreciated by them. Last year, the university, after great persuasion, agreed to start the pre-medical and the pre-engineering courses and permitted a restricted number of 60 students to be admitted to each course. That number, fortunately for us, has been raised to 120 this year. Last year, on account of some unhappy decision, the medical college could admit only 100 students for the regular medical course. This year, that number has been again restored to 120 and on account of pressure from a number of high dignitaries, not only in the State but outside, the Vice-Chancellor has written to us a letter that he will fill up another five seats and make this number 125. He has been also very happy at the great reputation that these institutions

Speech given at the General Body meeting of the Academy of General Education, on Thursday, 30th June, 1960, at Manipal.

have been possible to have in the State. He has written a letter congratulating the Academy in its efforts to maintain the highest standards in the medical, the engineering and the law colleges and he has said that he only desired that these efforts might be maintained so that these institutions might serve as models for others in the State. It is really true that when one goes to the university campus at Dharwar, the praise that he hears both from the Vice-Chancellor and other Officers of the university, is so much for the medical, the engineering and the law colleges, that if he happens to be a person associated with these institutions, he will have a thrill of joy. This year there were five first-classes in the law examination conducted by the Karnatak University and all these five first classes were from the Udipi Law College. The university pass average was about 40 to 45 per cent and I am told the Udipi Law College had 97 or 96 per cent passes. The engineering college also, after an initial set-back, has forged ahead under the guidance of the present Principal, Mr. Kamath and I am happy to say that it is the first college now in the university area.

I am giving you this information because it is not the number of children a man has that counts, but it is the number of good children that ultimately counts. When a number of institutions are started, generally there is a fear that the attention to be given to these institutions would be less and less. But nobody has been able to measure the qualities of love and affection that can be given to them. The more affection you give to them, the more you find can be given to them. Suppose a professor wants to teach; by teaching for hours together, he feels that his store of knowledge has not been exhausted. He can still teach and I may say love, affection, and all these things, come under that category. They are God's qualities and in God's qualities, there is nothing like a limit. It is these qualities that the Academy wanted to develop and

make each man a potential benefactor to the society at large. Our efforts in founding such institutions, our expectations and the results of our efforts also are, many a time, amazing, not only for us but for the outside public. The people that came and saw these institutions could not help making observations that the Academy has set up a new departure and its efforts in re-orientating the policy of the government at the centre, have also been very much appreciated.

During the year under review, you might know, after great persuasion, the Health Minister of the Centre, Mr. Karmarkar visited the medical college and the college campus. He not only wished that this could be a university campus but said that from now on, he would try to see how the Government at the centre would get itself interested. After his return to Delhi, he wanted to pursue these efforts and he did so. The Government of India gave an adhoc grant of Rs. 5 lakhs in the first instance which was possible for us to get before 31st March 1960. The only stipulation that they have done is that five seats in the pre-medical course must be reserved for the Union Government and that they would send candidates from centrally administered areas including Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Kasturba Medical College, in a sense, has become a great national institution. It has continued its existence in the private sector and is continuously being appreciated by the central and the state governments. Many a time, I have a feeling that when the reputation of an institution is so great, it would be the envy also of many people. Efforts to bring down the standards are constantly being made by some interested persons. I appeal to you, therefore, to see that you bestow parental care on these institutions.

The Academy Schools of Music & Fine Arts, I am happy to inform, got recognition from the Mysore State Sangeet Natak Academy. They have been pleased to give a small grant of

about Rs. 720 - towards the purchase of musical equipment. We have spent the amount on the purchase of a mike and loud-speakers so that when any performance is arranged by the schools, they may have this modern equipment to make the whole audience hear their melodious music and enjoy it.

Last year, you might know, there was a talk on starting three more arts colleges, one at Karkala, one at Coondapoor and one at Mulki. Many a time, we do not know how these talks are able to take shape. It has been so in our past efforts when we talked about high schools in many places. I quite remember, when the Academy wanted to have 20 high schools for this part of the district, the idea was ridiculed but the number of high schools this part of the district now has, has exceeded 20. When we thought of a college in Udipi, people really were wondering whether it would be possible. In our usual innocence, we first approached the Basel Mission, the Bishop of Mangalore and the District Board and with the Academy taking the lead in the matter, the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College for arts, science and commerce, took shape in an elementary school. Now it has got its own buildings and is a first grade college. During the last nine or ten years, it has created a history of its own.

The experience that we got, gave us a feeling that on a new pattern, with the co-operation of the boys' parents, some of these professional colleges could be attempted. Fortunately for us, at that time, in the Karnatak University Act, there was a provision for giving affiliation to colleges outside the Karnatak area; the Madras University did not have exclusive jurisdiction; the Karnatak University did not have a medical college. So, by the co-operation of good friends like Mr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Education Minister of Madras State, Mr. A. B. Shetty, Health Minister of Madras State and by a fair and just administration under Mr. C. Rajagopalachari at that time and with the helpful

attitude taken by Shri Dinaker Rao, N. Desai, Education Minister of Bombay State, the college got the co-operation of both the governments, and the Karnatak University gave affiliation. With the transfer of this district to the Mysore State, the then Chief Minister, Mr. Nijalingappa was always watching the activities of the medical college. He was very happy in giving his hand of co-operation in making possible the engineering and the law colleges, which have taken a good shape now. If we talked about these colleges ten years ago, we would have been sent to the mental asylum. These colleges not only have been thought of but conceived, started, reared and they are now adding to the importance of our district, making possible about 2,500 students to undergo professional education and relieving congestion in big cities and making rural life and semi-urban life more rich and rejoicing.

In that context, we thought, therefore, that a college at Coondapoor, Karkala and Mulki would be most welcome. With this end, I made an effort by continuously going to Karkala and addressing the people in Karkala and also in the surrounding villages. The Karkala Temple authorities were happy to advance a loan of Rs. 1 lakh repayable in 10 instalments and the people of Karkala announced their donation which has just exceeded a lakh of rupees. The temple authorities have also agreed to give 18 acres of land at a nominal rent, not exceeding even the usual assessment and placed at our disposal, a few buildings which were housing the Sanskrit College and the hostels for our college and hostels. All arrangements have been completed and tomorrow, the inauguration of the classes takes place. I am addressing the students and their parents at ten o'clock tomorrow. The Mysore University had sent its commission and we have the report of the commission. They are all praise for the efforts of the Academy, to all those who have been working with so much zeal to spread education at

high levels, enthusing the people and seeking their co-operation and they have said that such an effort requires the appreciation of the university and the university must give affiliation. The affiliation has been sanctioned by the university. With this college, the Academy has got five colleges now, two arts colleges, three professional colleges, five schools of music and fine arts, a high school, a higher elementary school, two elementary schools and two library units.

All these achievements cannot be considered as having been done due to one man. They have been due to the efforts of so many friends and so many people in power who have been able to appreciate and co-operate. Today the Academy has got a status and if I am not divulging a secret, I must say, if any other body had attempted to start an arts college, the university would have demanded a minimum of Re. 1 lakh as endowment. Even that they have not insisted in the case of the Karkala College. The Academy has, on its experience of the medical, engineering and law colleges, levied a small capitation fee, called admission fee, of Rs. 50 - for each admission. We did not call it donation, we did not call it capitation fee; we only said 'admission fee' because sometimes, the people in our country are willing to pay the taxes and the fees but not any other form of payment. Even when a school or a college wants to celebrate its annual, when the Headmaster or the Principal calls the students and says, "Well boys, within two days from today, we want to prepare for the annual day; all of you must collect one rupee each," it would fall on deaf years. If, at the time of admission, you say 'college day fee Rs. 11-,' it is collected and paid. This is a tip I am giving to all of you who may be connected with similar institutions outside. Whether it is an elementary school, or a high school or a college, see that all the legitimate activities of the institution are possible to be carried out, even by levying a small fee, call it a fee and let there

be sustained efforts in continuously associating with the schools and colleges by the management so that cordiality may prevail in the proper development of the institution. On the whole, I must say our achievements can be considered praiseworthy by all of us. Every Minister, whether he be of the Centre or of the State, before he closes his speech says that very soon, this will be a university campus. What more do you want? When everybody says this is going to be a university campus, it looks as if he is indicating the shape of things to come. I could not help keep quiet on these observations and, therefore in some meetings this year, I told the audience that I would no more say that their efforts to start a university or making a university possible, could not at all be possible for any of us not to associate with.

The Coondapoor public who met recently, have appointed a committee of action. They want to have a college started this year and if it is not possible, at least next year. I do not know what exactly will be the attitude of the Mysore University. They may say that there have been no applications in this behalf and, therefore, after the application is received now, they may consider it and take a decision so that the college may come into existence next year. But anyway, I must take you into confidence and I must have a feeling that you are all with me in extending your hand of co-operation. Though we could have said in the past that we have nothing to do with the proposal, having once or twice talked about the need for these three colleges, if there is a voluntary effort from the people of these places, I think we will have to say, "Alright, we will co-operate." On account of our experiences of the various colleges and various institutions, I have thought that initially the men who are in the committee of action, must collect two lakhs of rupees and then seek our assistance and the remaining responsibility can be shouldered by the Academy. I think that this will meet with your approval.

The Manipal High School has been shaping itself wonderfully well. There was a feeling some time back that on account of the poor strength in the high school, whether it will have ultimately to be closed down. It is now the other way. We do not have enough classrooms to accommodate the students. A new high school building is, therefore, thought of because in keeping with the set-up in this campus, the present high school building needs a good deal of alterations and when these alterations are made, the building may be unsuitable for a high school. So we have drawn out a master plan and the plan will be executed on a new site which has been the subject for negotiation with the Government of Mysore. As soon as the land is alienated, these buildings will be put up and the present building of the high school will be taken over and remodelled to suit the needs of the hospital for the medical college.

You might know that your Registrar, that is myself, along with Mr. Ramesh Pai, one of the important members of the Academy, had an opportunity to go to Europe, England and America. In our wanderings, we had to say a good deal about our educational institutions. I am happy to say that with the co-operation of Mr. Harry Plissner, a large number of books have been gifted to our institutions. Besides, he has made the people of America more disposed towards our educational institutions. One Mr. Markowitz, an engineer, has expressed a desire to come over here at his own cost and if the climate of India suits him, to make over all his savings to this institution. The equipment and the books that he has in his possession, have been already made over to us and they have been shipped from America. This is just to indicate to you that God fulfils Himself in many ways. Wherever there is good work, if people at large come to know about it, they want also to associate and make that effort better, richer and more wholesome.

Also, the Registrar was very happy to receive on the

occasion of the last Dasara celebrations, a public service award known as SARVAJANIKA SEVA PRASHASTIPATRA. It was a silver plaque where the services rendered in the educational field were recorded. This was presented to me when the engineering college day was being observed and the Minister for Public Works of the Mysore State was presiding. This is in recognition of the signal services that the Academy has rendered. Though it has been awarded to me, I must frankly say that but for your co-operation and help, such achievements would not at all have been possible to take shape.

Recently, the Central Social Welfare Board, having come to know the activities of the Academy, decided to secure the Academy's co-operation in running a school known as the condensed course for women. The course is for women of 20 to 35 years who did not have opportunities to receive elementary education who, during their childhood, left off the schools if they were attending schools, got married and now have become widows or have been deserted by their husbands and, therefore, are in great difficulties. This condensed course enables these women to learn in two years, what ordinarily should have been done in 8 years' time and on account of more maturation in age, educationists feel this is possible. This course has been started about four months ago in Kallianpur. The entire cost of this is met by the Central Social Welfare Board. This is also, I can say, a great humanitarian activity in the field of education, giving assistance to a helpless woman who is a great potential for doing social work and who could rise to her full stature by having these opportunities extended to her. The Academy has willingly taken up this responsibility.

In keeping with the various objectives of the Academy, it is trying to have from this year, bee-keeping, poultry, minor mechanical engineering, wiring, nursery & midwifery (which has been already started), masonry, hand-made paper

manufacture, office assistants' course, cutting & tailoring (which is also already introduced), compounding and medical technicians. These are some of the courses which can harness students who have done their educational career up to the sixth form. They too must have opportunities to play their role in less important fields. We have been making efforts but we find there is not sufficient response. An institution of social work on Gandhian principles will be primarily the concern of the M.G.M. College and its management. The Academy will give them all assistance. Post-graduate courses in Anatomy, Pathology, Surgery and Midwifery have been sanctioned by the Karnatak University and they start from this year.

All around, I am able to make a statement that the Academy has marched and marched in the proper direction and you did well in extending your co-operation and association and brought you glory and you have enabled to bring a hope to many homes throughout the length and breadth of our country. When I say this, I have also to say that the life in these colleges has not been very smooth. They have had their usual threats and some of the early troubles that you find in many institutions. Indiscipline that was raging in the country during the last year did not leave us alone. We too had our share; otherwise, other colleges and universities would not have been happy. All is well that ends well. Since everything has ended well, I must say we have had a very eventful year to record. Thank you very much for all your co-operation and with this, I close my observations regarding the report of the Academy during the past year.

Gentlemen, I now rise to place before you a condolence resolution on the sad demise of our Vice-President, Dr. S. R. Pai. You know, ever since the inception of the Academy, in all its activities and the activities of the various colleges which it had sponsored, the part that he played was unique. He had a keen

sense of foresight and vision and his urge and capability for active participation were available for a mere asking. I am quite aware that but for him, I would not have felt my strength and in his company, I was feeling that I had the assistance of all of you and your strength also. In whatever Dr. S. R. Pai undertook with his association, people used to rally round. In his loss, along with the loss sustained by various other institutions where he had a role to play, the Academy has lost everything practically. There is much meaning in the saying, "There are men and men." There are institutions and institutions but a good man and a good institution are able to march over all the rest. Dr. S. R. Pai was such a great man in whom you could see a jumble of all institutions. May his soul rest in peace!

PATIENCE AND HARDWORK

Friends:

All of us have met here to give a very warm and sincere welcome to the Condensed M.B.B.S. Course Students who have, in their thirst for gathering more knowledge, found it necessary to join this college. In a growing country like ours, ever since opportunities were created for having higher standards, there has always been this desire. Today, the Indian Medical Council has decided that the basic medical qualification should be the M.B.B.S. degree and an opportunity has been given till 1964 for all candidates who have passed either LCPS or LMP Examinations before 1960, to have this course for a period of two years and appear for the M.B.B.S. degree examination. Those that pass M.B.B.S. will have further opportunities, if they so desire, to have post-graduate courses either in our own country or abroad. This opportunity has been created by all the senior members in the medical profession and this opportunity we had also extended to many of these aspirants till about two years and thereafter, the Karnatak University expressed a desire that for some time this may be discontinued in our college. Again, at the request of many of you and many of our friends, we approached the university

Speech inaugurating the Condensed M.B.B.S. Course at Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, on 9th March, 1962.

to permit us to have this course for this year and the University, after a survey of the teaching facilities in Manipal itself, have permitted this course for a period of three years and the first batch is admitted this year. On account of late admissions we have been obliged to start both the pre-clinical and the clinical courses simultaneously. It is a very difficult course even with the original pattern but it has become more hard on account of the delay in getting the sanction from the Government. I, therefore, request you to see that whatever be the hardships to which you are exposed, you make up your mind to withstand them all.

Most of you have been, in your past service, attending to your patients or hospital work for 8—10 hours a day and, therefore, you may find the course in certain subjects a little hard but in certain other subjects interesting and also very easy. The various heads of departments here have taken a very sympathetic attitude in solving our difficulties. When we found that already two months were over and we were in the third month, there was a desire expressed whether we should still try to have the course this year or put it off for next year. But putting it off for next year meant denial of an earlier opportunity for the licentiates and, therefore, all of them with one voice said that by a little adjustment and taking all of you into confidence, it might still be possible to have these two months' course made up. Please remember, there may not be any holidays for you. Usually in April and May, there are holidays for the regular students but in your case, they have also been taken into account in having this six months' course in the pre-clinical subjects and to make up these two months already lost, even Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays may have to be sacrificed. I am just taking you into confidence on all these matters just to make you understand that it is your willing co-

operation and your enthusiastic work that will make possible your desires to be achieved.

You know, the pre-clinical subjects form the basic matter for your clinical studies. A thorough knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology and Biochemistry is absolutely necessary for you though you are not going to appear for the university examination in these subjects. Please remember, the Heads of these departments must be satisfied before they give you the certificates, that you have had a thorough knowledge of these subjects, at least, what is expected from the undergraduates of the regular course. So please see that in your practical work and also in your application to the theory, you are able to thoroughly satisfy your Professors that you have been able to grasp the week-to-week portions. While on the one hand they are anxious to finish the portion by June, on the other hand, they are also anxious to see that you have come up to the mark by that time and for this purpose, they will hold periodic tests and examinations. Please do not absent yourselves and create for me fresh complications. In the clinical course, we have tried to see that you are, from now on, posted regularly to the hospitals. At 10 o'clock daily, you will have to go there and for that purpose, about five minutes earlier, you may have to leave the dissection hall with the permission of the Dean. In the hospital also, every day, there will be lectures. I do not know the exact time-table but they have tried to see that one period of lecture in Anaesthesia, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Pathology and other connected subjects, is arranged for you. They have also arranged to see that you are not only left alone in the hospital to study cases but also to post you in the hospital for all the 24 hours or 12 hours when there are large number of cases. All these postings are only to see that the best qualities are developed in you and sometimes the most unorthodox methods also may be adopted. I request you to take up the

duties assigned to you and see that with your past experience, you are able to discharge these duties efficiently and sincerely.

I must say that we have here a group of enlightened and seasoned Professors who have a great desire to build up the reputation of this section and you will find your stay not only useful but useful to the extent of preparing you even for research courses of studies. The quantity that you expect in big hospitals will not be possible for you to see immediately here but it is the quality over which we are generally interested. You know in big hospitals though there may be 500 or 600 patients, what is allotted to you is only one patient. You will have to attend to that one patient in all the details, you will have to write down the case-sheets, do all the clinical examination and the laboratory examination concerning the patient. All that you will have to do here also and if there is already a tendency developed in you of having what is known as "lightning diagnosis," I request you to give up that tendency from now onwards. Lightning diagnosis is not considered as scientific medicine. In scientific medicine, there is a systematic approach to the patient. You have to see that the patient is given your earnest attention and careful examination and everything concerning the patient is examined because the more in this way you try to get a complete picture of the case, the more you are able to have satisfaction that you have got a patient under your control, so far as the treatment is concerned. We had in our days a Professor of Medicine. He always used to begin his first lecture by saying that the first thing in medicine was diagnosis. When he went on to say the second thing, we thought it would be treatment. But he said the second thing in medicine was diagnosis. Then we thought at least the third thing would be treatment but he concluded by saying it was diagnosis. You can, therefore, understand how important diagnosis is in the field of medicine. Even the slightest symptoms or signs

which you come across while diagnosing are many a time found useful to know that these are the earlier signs or symptoms of some diseases. I am sure the opportunities that you will have here both for pre-clinical and clinical studies will be availed of by you in the proper spirit and in that, we have a great desire to give you a very warm welcome.

It is very kind of the Government of Mysore to have readily consented to relieve all those that were selected by the college. There has been some difficulty for us to know whom to choose and we, therefore, requested the Government of Mysore that this choice may be their concern. They communicated to us their desire that we could select candidates who had passed their LMP examination during 1958 or earlier and on that basis, we selected all of you, having regard to the reservations that you had made. Please be assured that there has been no other force at work. We have been innocent and the Government also, in their large heartedness, have been innocent. If some of you got selected, it is only your luck. You need not give any credit either to the government or to us. I wish you good luck in this college. The two previous batches whom we had the privilege to train, have done very well and I think that you too will have a glorious account to give when you leave this college. If you have any difficulties, do not have any shyness in placing them before the heads of the departments and the Dean and the Superintendent and if they are not available, you can come to me. After all of you have been admitted, you are the property of the college and the Academy has got very little to do in the matter except trying to see that whatever is necessary for the college or the hospital or the hostels is provided for. Your immediate concerns, therefore, must be with the Dean when you are in the college here and with the Superintendent of the hospital when you are in the hospital. What concerns me most is that you must be

able to observe the discipline that is peculiar in a teaching hospital. Many a time, you lay certain standards for your followers to pursue and, therefore, I request you to see that the decorum that you observe when you are in the hospital, must be of a very high order which must give an outsider the impression that there is good discipline in the institution and that you are very thorough in your examination and that you are also very painstaking people.

A large variety of cases is coming here now. If patients with cold, headache and such other small ailments are not coming here, it is because there are the government and the mission hospitals at Udipi. The cases that come here, therefore, are cases which are not tackled by them and hence you will have very interesting material by way of clinics. You have got also talks by experienced medical men under the auspices of the Indian Medical Association and all of you are welcome to attend the meetings of the Indian Medical Association also. Whenever talks are arranged by them, please try to attend them. Many a time, preparing to talk on a subject is most taxing to the lecturer but for those that want to listen, it is not so much taxing. So the benefit of all that preparation is passed on to you if you only care to sit for about 30 to 40 minutes. I again say, let your stay here be most useful. Let you be a source of strength to this institution and let these two years pass on most happily for you and let this hard work that you put in here during these two years, lay the foundation for your future career and life.

Many people have asked me what these different stages in the study of medicine are. When the medical profession was to be started in our country, the basic pattern of medical education was the licentiate course. Thereafter, when the universities came into existence, they had the degree course. Both these courses were run concurrently. One was considered

as supplying a cheaper quality of medical men and the other was considered as supplying a little more costly type of medical personnel. Thereafter, when there was a large body of these licentiates in the country, there was an agitation by them that on the lines of Western countries, opportunities must be given for preparing them for the degree course as well. This training facility that they have introduced as a result of this agitation, has really given not only proper training to these licentiates but drawn to the profession some of the best men. If this has got to be put to you in a very formal way, so far as the standards are concerned, the questions may appear to be the same. Suppose a subject like Geography was to be taught and you were asked, "Where is Manipal ?" If you say it is in South Kanara, you may get a pass. If you are a little more mature, you will say it is in Udipi Taluk and if you are an expert, you will say it is three miles to the east of Udipi and so many miles from Bangalore and so on. All mean the same thing; all the three answers are correct. These are the different stages. Well, I do not want to go to greater details but I just want you to know that there is nothing wrong with the training you had and a little more training will make you more exact. The facilities made available to you here are only in that direction.

You have been here since about three or four days and during this short stay, I think you have been just trying to accustom yourselves to the rural atmosphere that is prevailing here. Till all of you came and joined, this welcome was deferred to this day. But at the same time, we wanted to see that before the week was over, a formal welcome must be given to you, lest you should feel this omission should not have taken place.

From the present state of affairs in the political set-up of our State, I feel that all of you and the medical profession will have a glorious future in the days to come. A person who

loved this college most and who was watching its development is now the Chief Minister. True to his name, he will be really what a jewel is to a lady round her neck. Mr. S. R. Kanthi, a man of wide experience both in the previous Bombay Government and in our own government as the Speaker, will be now the Chief Minister. Who are his colleagues to assist him in the new government, we have yet to know. After I got the news, for the first time since about two months, I had a very restful and comfortable night yesterday. The dark clouds have passed and we will have another era of great progress for this college. It is really so; life is full of thrills. It is only by patience that we can tide over all our difficulties. The theme, therefore, is "Be patient, do hard work and then you will know how to treat your patient." Thank you very much.

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE BRILLIANT

Revered Chief Minister, ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Medical Relief Society of South Kanara and the Kasturba Medical College which are maintaining the Kasturba General Hospital, I welcome the Hon'ble Chief Minister who has kindly consented to lay the foundation stone for the School of Nursing. The School of Nursing was inaugurated by Hon'ble Dr. K. Nagappa Alva, Minister for Health, on 18—4—1962 and 15 girls who have passed their SSLC, have been admitted to the four-year nursing course. In addition, we have 45 girls who are undergoing auxiliary nurse-midwives training. The cost of running these courses is entirely met by the Central Government and these nurses are required to give an undertaking that they will serve the State Government for a period of not less than five years after they complete the course. This training programme is being carried on under the able guidance of Sister David who has had a long record of service at the Christian Medical College Hospital at Vellore and Sister G. Karkada who, though belonging to Switzerland, has identified herself with the institutions here. We expect to get from the Government of India, both for the School of

Speech on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone for the School of Nursing by Hon'ble Shri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, at Manipal on 11—10—1962.

Nursing and the hostels for the trainees, a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs as per the pattern of assistance laid down by them. A sum of Rs. 40,000 - as an advance grant has already been received.

Our present Chief Minister, Shri S. Nijalingappa has been one of the well-wishers of this college right from its inception. In its early days when people were sceptic and our own Union Health Minister criticised this institution, it was Mr. Nijalingappa who took the trouble of meeting the Union Health Minister and tell her that it was not fair on her part to criticise without paying a visit to the institution and because of his persuasion, she visited this college. She was so much impressed that she made a statement that she welcomed this institution not just as one more addition to the existing medical colleges but unique in conception and execution. The people who were at one time criticising the starting of institutions of this type, have now realised that when government's resources are not adequate, students who are qualified to have higher education should not be denied facilities if they are willing to pay for it. While the Government must see that every opportunity is given to every brilliant student of this country to have higher education, inspite of poverty, by giving more and more subsidised education, institutions of this type are trying to give education to those who can afford to have that education at cost.

Sir, we have already contributed over 600 doctors who are now practising all over the country and to produce these, it would have cost the government nearly a crore of rupees. But for this institution, they would have been frustrated and their talents and energies would not have been available to relieve the suffering of the people in this country where we have only one doctor for 5 to 6,000 population as against one for every 800 to 1000 population in advanced countries. But for the then Madras Government agreeing to keep the government headquarters hospitals at Mangalore which were being up-

graded under the first five-year plan at the disposal of the college for the clinical instruction, the Kasturba Medical College would not have been started. The State Government felt that by providing these facilities, it will not only help founding of one more medical college but have expert medical personnel in different specialities in their hospitals to serve the people without any cost to the State Government but which cost to the management of the college annually Rs. 12 to 16 lakhs. Thanks to the hard work and the reputation built up by these specialists, Mangalore hospitals today are attracting patients not only from this district but from a number of neighbouring districts by offering the best of medical facilities.

Sir, you are aware that because of the help and assistance of the Medical Relief Society, a hospital with 150 beds was inaugurated in May 1961 by Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy, on which occasion you were kind enough to preside. We have been able to get the services of a number of specialists and this hospital is building up a reputation of its own. It was felt when we started the hospital that it will be very difficult to get enough blood in this remote place and without plentiful supply of blood, thoracic work would be difficult. But a large part of this difficulty has been got over. I must congratulate the students of both the medical and the engineering colleges and also a number of public-spirited citizens of Udipi who have come forward and offered their blood voluntarily and this helped to save many lives. It is our ambition to build up a bed strength of 5 to 600 as early as possible and raise it ultimately to about 1000 so that this hospital may ultimately become a teaching hospital for the Kasturba Medical College. This is not a small task and cannot be accomplished without the fullest sympathy and support of the people and the government.

Sir, you have laid the foundation stone for the school of nursing. With the blessings of a person like you who has

always the progress and the well-being of the people at heart, we are sure that this will be a College of Nursing at not a distant date.

I welcome you once again and all of you, ladies and gentlemen, who have responded to our invitation at such short notice.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT

Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and distinguished guests:

On behalf of the Academy of General Education and all its constituent institutions, I extend a very warm welcome to all of you. It is indeed a rare privilege for us to have in our midst today Dr. Sushila Nayar, our Union Health Minister, a most eminent daughter of India, one who had dedicated her life for service even from her young days, and a close and early associate of Gandhiji. The Father of the Nation had immense faith in her and relied on her to take care of him. It would only show the calibre that Dr. Sushila Nayar is made of. Little did we think that we will have an occasion to meet her in person in this little town. We are so happy that this occasion has enabled us to have her in our midst which has been indeed a great privilege. She is the shining example of devotion and dedication in the cause of the motherland. We are indeed happy that medical relief which is the crying need in this poverty-stricken country is in such worthy hands. Her keenness in matters in medical care, medical research and medical education is well known all over the country and we are particularly happy that she kindly made it convenient to be here to lay the foundation stone for the Kamala Nehru Institute for Cardio-thoracic

Welcome Address on the occasion of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of Kamala Nehru Institute for Cardio-thoracic Diseases by Hon'ble Dr. Sushila Nayar, Union Minister for Health, on 13th April, 1963.

Diseases. We are indeed grateful to our beloved Prime Minister Panditji who has given us his consent to name the Institute in respectful memory of his devoted and beloved wife, Smt. Kamala Nehru.

We are also happy that Dr. A. V. Baliga, one of India's most eminent surgeons who has been taking very keen and active interest in the growth of this institution from its very inception, is presiding over today's function, and extend to him also our hearty welcome.

Madam, the institutions which you have today visited represent the work of the Academy over the past twenty years, in fulfilment of its object of furthering the cause of education at all levels, in our country. This voluntary association of like-minded individuals was born in 1942, when a few individuals, of whom I had the privilege to be one, realized that education both liberal and technical was the greatest need of our country, and recognised their own responsibility as enlightened citizens, to do what they could in this field. During the first five years, we conducted a few courses in various useful crafts and occupations such as printing, accounting, cinema projection and midwifery. We also took the responsibility for a couple of primary schools and a secondary school. Then, we made an effort to give the people of Udipi a long-needed College of Arts, Science and Commerce, and as a result, the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College which today educates over 700 boys and girls annually was established in 1949. Three years later, members of the Academy adopted a bold plan of establishing a medical college, based entirely on the co-operative principle, viz., that the entire cost of establishing and maintaining the institution should be shared equally by the people who receive its benefits—the parents of its students. It was perhaps natural for some people to doubt the ability and willingness of parents to come forward in sufficient numbers, to join this venture.

These were soon silenced by the tremendous response we received from eager parents all over the country, resulting in a long list of advance reservations. What was more distressing to us was the fact that a large number of people, including some highly-placed individuals, criticised the very concept of the College and accused us of "commercialising" education. We believe, Madam, that all education is "commercial" in the sense that it needs money to provide it. We do not see how it becomes more commercial when this money comes directly from those who receive its benefit, instead of from sundry tax-payers via the state exchequer. We believe that such efforts by voluntary associations are not only a useful supplement to the State's effort but are a healthy development of popular initiative and co-operation in our democratic society. With this faith in our basic principle, we pursued our object and were fortunate to receive the blessings of the Governments of Bombay and Madras as well as a very encouraging attitude from the young Karnatak University to which this College is affiliated today. This College is no longer an experiment but an established fact. Six hundred and thirty students have already graduated from this institution. While a large majority of them are serving the medical needs of the people all over the country, a few have gone abroad for specialization and will no doubt be an asset to the profession in due course. The College received the recognition of the Medical Council of India right from the first batch of students and last year, some of its departments have been approved for post graduate teaching also. In regard to standards and teaching facilities, this has been considered as one of the best medical colleges in the country by no less a person than the President of the Medical Council of India.

In 1957, the Academy was able to start an Engineering College on the same co-operative principle. This College now admits 240 students annually and offers degree courses in Civil,

Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The same year, we started a Law College with the aim of helping young local employees to acquire a law degree which is becoming increasingly important today in all walks of life. Two years ago, the Academy joined hands with the peoples of Karkala, a town which is 24 miles from Udipi, in starting a College of Arts, Science and Commerce. We are now trying, in co-operation with the people of Coondapoor, another town in this district, to start a College of Arts, Science and Commerce in that town.

Besides these six Colleges, a Secondary School and three Primary Schools, the Academy has also started four Schools of Music and Fine Arts where the children of Udipi Town receive instruction in Music and Dance at a fee of two rupees per month.

The Kasturba General Hospital of which the Institute for Cardio-thoracic Surgery is planned as a wing, is jointly sponsored by the Kasturba Medical College and the Medical Relief Society which is presided over by His Holiness the Swamier of Sri Sode Mutt, who is one of the enlightened and progressive Swamijis of the eight mutts of Udipi. The Hospital was inaugurated by Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, the Congress President, in May 1961 at a meeting presided over by Hon'ble Shri S. Nijalingappa. It has, at present, 150 beds which will progressively be expanded to 600 beds over the next few years. A special feature of the hospital has been in the development of a Cardio-thoracic Unit under a team of highly qualified and experienced doctors. This rare facility has been of great value to the people of this area as indicated by the fact that a total of 113 patients have so far undergone major surgery for various diseases of the chest, including heart and lung conditions. This hospital is sponsored on the same basic principle of people's co-operation as the Kasturba Medical College. At this hospital, a cadre of membership is offered by which any individual can ensure free medical treatment at the hospital by subscribing to a class of

membership. This, in other words, is a kind of health insurance which has appealed largely to the public.

Over the past two years, several training courses have been opened at the hospital. These include General Nursing, Auxiliary Nurses' Training, Medical Technologists' Course and Laboratory Technicians' Course. The clinical training for the Condensed M.B.B.S. students is being given in this hospital. A two year training programme in Thoracic Surgery has also been started here.

Realising the special role which the Cardio-thoracic Unit can play in this area, the sponsors of the hospital have undertaken to build up an Institute for Cardio-thoracic Diseases with expanded facilities so that the steadily increasing number of patients coming not only from the nearby areas but from the neighbouring States, can be treated adequately.

With this brief account of these institutions, Madam, I welcome you, once again, and all the ladies and gentlemen who have kindly responded to our invitation.

FROM KASHMIR TO KANYAKUMARI

Friends:

It has been at last possible for us to have the inauguration of the Manipal Engineering College Students' Association. I must thank you for having got one of the illustrious sons of our district to associate with this function. The keen interest that he has shown ever since the Academy took shape and the way in which he was in contact with the Academy when colleges after colleges were being started and the part he has played by extending his help in all directions will be remembered when the history of the Academy is written. Very few of you know, in the earlier stages, 20 years ago when this Academy was being built up stone by stone, how much anxiety Mr. V. S. Kudva was also showing! When the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College was having its buildings put up, some of us went to him and asked him to have free transport of our building materials. Mr. Kudva left instructions with his office to comply with our request. But probably, he had his own fears whether the office would carry out his instructions because he had to leave for England a few days thereafter. From England, he was making enquiries with us and giving instructions to his office in this respect. You can understand, it was free transport, and for a person in England to enquire about this, I am sure, would

Speech given while presiding over the inauguration function of the Manipal Engineering College Students' Association on 14th September, 1962.

not have found favour with some of his officers. Such is the great personality whom you have invited today, whom you want to honour and whom you want to hear.

He has given you very sound advice. He has said that it is not the academic performance alone but the practical aspect of life in engineering which you have covered that will ultimately count for your greatness. I do agree. Many a time, some of you may feel that you did not get very good marks. Many a time, you may feel that you are far behind others in the academic performance. But this should not discourage you. If you take the lives of many great men, you will find that they have had a very brilliant career once they left their colleges. They were able to make the best use of their talents developed through the collegiate education they had and distinguish themselves in several walks of life. Students of the Engineering College, you form the cream of the society today. You are the young men who shape everything for your elders. Your future is everything for our country. We are longing to see you take proper shape and play your part well. Our country is in the making. We have to progress in all walks of life, specially in civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering and the way in which these institutions are now being built up in our country and the thousands and thousands of students that are undergoing training in these institutions, will soon transform the face of our country. If the West is what it is today, it is because of the rapid way in which engineering advancement has taken shape there. Many factors have conspired in the West in this respect to have more facilities afforded to the people.

Every year, we are now sending many of our engineering graduates for post-graduate studies abroad. Some of them, after having the necessary training, come back to our country and some of them stay there. Some of them, when they return

to India, get disappointed and frustrated when they do not find things here as happy as in the West. But why should they have this frustration ? It is as much their duty to see that they make the future much better than what they found their own future created by their elders. This is a continuous process of building one stone over the other. We are now trying to have maximum benefit out of the advances in the engineering field and it is for that purpose that engineering colleges, both at government level and by private agencies like us, are on the increase. You know when a country is having development on all sides, all that we expect may not be possible to be done. There is now a tempo of construction in the whole country. The raw materials are now getting scarce. But in the midst of all these, that this college has been able to take a shape like this, speaks volumes for the way in which you, your Professors and the public at large have co-operated. You are the people who created this rich life. You know what was there in Manipal. Similar beauty spots and similar places we have more than one in this vast country of ours. It is for you to see that such centres are developed, ideas are given, master plans are drawn up, interest is created and universities and governments are made to co-operate with you. You must start from now on, discussions regarding various courses of studies that can be initiated in our country by which our country will stand to gain. I spent usefully 8 or 9 days in Bangalore. I visited Hindustan Machine Tools, Bharat Electronics and the Indian Telephone Industries. I feel that all of you also must have opportunities given to you to go there, see things for yourselves and see what reactions you will have. I had also opportunities to visit Tunga, Bhadra and Jog. All of you will have opportunities to go and see. These are projects which have already cost us crores of rupees and all of you will have to see that the benefit of all these is possible to be got

by the country. If we are to produce electricity only to switch on our radios and to run our fans, it will be a luxury. But if that power is used for other purposes, to give water where the water is in scant supply, to run industries where they can be set up, etc., it would be a great achievement. I am requesting all the Heads of the departments to teach you enough of these so that when tours are arranged to take you there, you may be able to follow them at every stage of the development. The happiness which you will have after seeing them is something which I cannot describe. I was very happy on seeing them and you will also have the same happiness because you too have the urge to see them and learn from them. The Kolar Gold Fields is another engineering feat. We were taken to 7000 feet down the mines and I could understand what a great skill in metallurgical engineering has been responsible for this.

All this is your production. You will have, very soon, to take charge of all these because all those people who are now in charge, will pass away within a few years. I do not pray that they should pass away but Nature wants that every person must depart from this earth after some time. I may be able to speak to you like this for another one or two years. Thereafter, I may have to say, "My friends, I am sorry. You may have to approach someone who is younger." Everyone has got some limit upto which he can actively associate with the activities of the younger generation. We wanted to invite Sir C.V.Raman to this function. But he declined our invitation due to his ill-health. He is now 74 years old and in view of his failing health, we did not like to press because when we have got some important guest, we have got to see that he is able to go back safely to his place after the function. Suppose something happens to him, all of us will feel very unhappy. We did not want that we should take such

risks. We thought, why not invite some of the great men in our own district and so, we had to request Mr. Kudva to inaugurate this Association.

Please remember the words of advice that he has given to you. Please remember that everyday is a golden opportunity for you to contribute to the making of our country. It is not enough if you pass. You must also make yourselves useful to the people outside your college. I would, therefore, request all the Civil Engineering students here to see that they are able to prepare models for a variety of cheap and decent houses. The electrical engineering students also must get themselves interested, take the visitors round and explain to them the various uses to which electricity can be put to. This should also be one of the activities of the Students' Union. The mechanical engineering students also must have a large number of models prepared by themselves.

This college affords a large number of opportunities. We have, in our neighbourhood, another engineering college. You have to compare yourselves with the students of that institution and see whether you can learn anything from them. We have got also in our own State a large number of top engineering institutions. Mysore has been foremost in engineering advance in the country. With all these opportunities, this engineering college is trying to see that you become the rich products in the engineering field. I must say that if only your Union can orientate your activities to draw out all your talents, this college can surge forward to still greater heights of glory and usefulness, and in that case, I must congratulate you for having discharged your duties well. Mr. Bhat, you have got a very fine set of students. They are from the whole country and they have forged an emotional integration in the college. Many a time, when I look at these students, I feel

that I am in thrills of joy that this institution has been able to draw a boy from Kashmir and another from Kanyakumari and all of them and many others who are in between, are all toiling together and rallying together and forging the greatness of our country. My hats off to you. Wherever I go, I find people speaking highly about this college and I feel greatly happy. I am sure you too must feel happy when you hear the greatness of your institution being sung by others who have come, seen this and gone.

I must thank you for having waited to see that I am able to participate in this function by presiding over it. I have always told your Principal and the Dean of the medical college that I will be always available for the college functions. I have given them a blank cheque. Whichever date they fix up, I would make it convenient to attend your functions on those days. Anyway, I am very happy that this function has been so timed that I am able to participate in it. Many of you, from now on, I am sure, will take to all these activities very seriously. Whatever more you want, you must request your Principal and your various Professors, to see that it is possible for the college to give you. You must have a rich life, a great life and useful life, shaped for you from now on and towards that end, let your staff and the management and the Academy which is the parent body, all strive together. I wish you good luck in your career.

HARNESSING INTELLIGENCE IN KARKALA

Friends:

On the second annual day function of Sri Bhuvanendra Arts, Science and Commerce College, I rise to give a very warm welcome. As you know, this college was started as a result of an urge in the people of Karkala since a few years. This beautiful campus has been made available on account of the generosity of the Trustees of Sri Venkatramana Temple. The people of Karkala have risen to the occasion by going out for collection and trying to see that very soon, this college is able to give all the courses of instruction leading to the degrees in commerce, in arts and in science. It may be expected that very soon this college will have a history of its own and will always be a model for all centres of learning at higher level.

Mr. President, I do not know if you have come to know that the people of Karkala have been gifted always with a very high level of intelligence. It is only a few of these people that were students in your college and also in St. Aloysius College at Mangalore. Though most of the people used to settle here, a large number of them used to leave this place in search of employment in different parts of the country. But if you see the people in administration, the people in the engineering field and the people in the medical field, you will

Excerpts from the Welcome Speech given at the College Day of Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkala, on Friday, 9th February, 1962.

find a large percentage of people from Karkala. If there was no other factor, this at least was a most enabling one to force the issue of having a college in Karkala. These elders did not want that posterity must record a feeling that they did not have attempts made to found a college for giving opportunities for the poorer young men and women of this town and the suburbs of this town to have higher education. Ever since India got independence, the urge for higher education has been always on the increase and after the Government of our country has tried to give equal status for women, the urge in women also have shot up for higher education and it is no surprise that there is an increase in the number of girls seeking admission to this college.

The Trustees of this college mostly belong to this town and the Academy of General Education has tried to see that this great urge that is now in the people, is given the fullest co-operation at the Academy level. When a function like this is taking place in this beautiful campus and when all the staff and the students are trying to give their best, I am sure, those that have come to witness this function will have a feeling that their richer life of the community has been made possible on account of the functioning of this college. On behalf of the Trustees, the staff and the students of this college, I have got very great pleasure in welcoming you Mr. President, you, ladies and gentlemen and you, the generation of tomorrow. I am very happy, you are able to see where exactly your future would be in this institution and within a very short time, I am sure, the places that have been left vacant will be filled up by your brothers and sisters.

Mr. President, please permit me to introduce you to the audience. This was not an omission in the welcome speech. I wanted that it should have a separate item in the programme. Your great contribution in the field of education requires me

to make special mention on this occasion. After your brilliant academic career both in our country and in England, especially in Mathematics, I am very happy that you served the Karnatak College at Dharwar and built up the departments of mathematics and statistics in that institution. You were a great figure in the university and after your transfer to the Govt. College at Mangalore, you have been serving that institution for the last three years as its Principal and as the Head of the Mathematics Department. You have been responsible in making that college a great institution and also very popular. You have tried to maintain a great element of discipline in the student population in Mangalore. You are one of the great educationists looked up by the people for guidance. It was our privilege to have you as one of the members of the University Commission along with others when the first University Inspecting Commission visited this college. I am sure that at that time, along with the many others that came, you must have had a feeling that this institution would have a great future and I am sure, when you have now visited the college when it has grown to its present stature, you, among others, will have a feeling that this college was rightly assessed by you and you could see its great future in the making. You have also been responsible in trying to see that very soon post-graduate courses are introduced in the institutions at Mangalore.

I have always held the view that these college annual day functions must be presided over by the heads of similar institutions in other parts of our country. It is they that can tell us how exactly the conditions in this college compare with those of other institutions. They will always try to see that they give proper guidance to the staff and to the management. Mr. President, I am very happy, you have consented to preside on this occasion. As soon as the announcement of the President was made, the people of Karkala felt very happy that the

right man was chosen. I too was very happy that our Principal has chosen you. I again extend to you all a very warm welcome.

Thanks.

THE GREAT PHILANTHROPIST

May it please Your Holiness, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls of the various high schools:

I want to talk to you in two languages. I have got to talk to you in English because I want it to be recorded and for that purpose, I have brought my stenographer here. I have got also to talk to you in Kannada because that is our regional language and it would be easy for the boys and girls to understand it. You are the most fortunate children of today. Your elders have been very anxious to shape your future. This effort to start a college in this part of the country has a history of its own. Efforts after efforts were made but the college did not take shape. There is a saying that always keeping up an effort has got its effect. Even a hard stone, if you go on beating it, will give way. Just imagine what would have happened if this college were started some 50 years ago here. It would have resulted in giving a new life altogether to this part of our district. But it is never too late. We must always pursue our efforts even when confronted with difficulties.

Dr. Bhandarkar has told you, in his own way, how the story of his charity began. His cousin wrote to him that they wanted Rs. 25,000 - for the college laboratory and what he could say about Dr. Bhandarkar. Dr. Bhandarkar was keeping

Excerpts from the Speech given on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone for Bhandarkars' Arts and Science College at Coondapoor on 2nd November, 1962

this postcard with him for days together. Whenever he was going to dress, he would see the post card but he could not take a decision. Within a few months, his cousin, Shri K. L. Bhandary died and Dr. Bhandarkar had not given a reply to his postcard. But now Dr. Bhandarkar has fulfilled his cousin's desire in a still greater measure. Out of his sheer desire to have a permanent memorial to his family, he has given Rs. 2 lakhs to found a college. By this act, he has made all of us remember him and his family with gratitude for all time to come.

And today, with great difficulty, he has been brought here from Bahrain. People were asking me "Who is this great man who has the welfare and good of this part of our district at his heart? We want to see him." Dr. Bhandarkar, I, therefore, had to request you to come here, perform the foundation-stone laying ceremony and have a thrilling experience and grow younger because people say, when we associate with such functions, we feel younger in spirits. I am glad that all of you have responded to our invitation which was only a desire and not communicated to you through printed letters. This has given great happiness to the donor of the college and His Holiness also feels happy that the charity has been well given.

The people of Coondapoor really are most intelligent and good people. But they have been lacking proper leadership. If there are leaders, there is nobody to follow them. That is why we have chosen a few of these leaders for some time. They are all trusted men in the town and I am sure the Academy of General Education, with all the rich experience it has gained with the starting and running of various institutions, will be able to give you, perhaps, the best college which you will not see in the whole district. I am requesting you to enjoy this day and you must always remember the

blessings of His Holiness. God's blessings are always possible to be got through our Gurus. We had requested His Holiness to spare a short while of his precious time to go over here, see the enthusiasm of the people and bless them. I am very grateful to him for having acceded to our request.

You, children, are the future citizens of our country. If you grow strong and also very intelligent and with good character, you would have shaped our country well. Our country does not mean simply the land that stretches from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. It is the people that occupy the country that matter. Our country has got a great cultural heritage. We always give by renouncing something we possess and one such great man you have got here now who belongs to your own home town and he is Dr. Bhandarkar, the biggest donor of the college and our chief guest.

Dr. Bhandarkar, I have got to say that we are very grateful to you. Posterity will remember this charity of yours. This cannot be forgotten till the sun and the moon shine over the world. The gift you have made is something unheard of. For an average man like you to have agreed to donate singly Rs. 2 lakhs is something which I did not believe when your offer was made in the first instance. Even some of the princes find it difficult to part with two lakhs of rupees. It requires people like you to know how to earn and how to give and you have demonstrated this great philosophy. You, children of today have got to try to emulate his example. In your own time, when you grow to be great sons of India, earn and give. It is a policy of give and take that builds up the greatness of our country. It is not the money hidden and the large bank balances that made us great.

Today's children are the greatest asset of tomorrow of our country. At least 2,000 children will have their education in this college in the years to come. These 2,000 children, if

they were to have their collegiate education outside, would have to spend Rs. 20 lakhs for boarding and lodging. So with this college, Rs. 20 lakhs is the annual saving for your home town. You can understand how this will result in the further growth of your town. Out of these Rs. 20 lakhs, at least Rs. 5 lakhs will go to the middle men, the merchants and traders. For some time, therefore, when I come to you with a begging bowl for this college, you must try to give something out of this. This is all that I have got to request you to do. I again say, Dr. Bhandarkar, we are grateful to you. To you, ladies and gentlemen, we are thankful for attending this function in large numbers. On behalf of all of you and Dr. Bhandarkar also, Your Holiness, I have got to say that we are blessed today with your presence. Your words will always cheer us up. Jai Hind.

RECOGNITION OF THE MERIT

Friends:

I must, in the first place, thank our President of this morning for a beautiful welcome address which he has given to us and also for the various problems which he has just given to us for thinking over. Medical Education of the allopathic system began over 100 years ago by the Medical Council of India which is a statutory body created by the Government of India to regularise the standards of education in allopathic system in India, is only 25 years old. In order to know what exactly this body has done in the past 25 years and also to have a sort of awakening in the problem of medical education, the President and the Executive Committee of the Medical Council of India have wisely thought that the Silver Jubilee of the Council should be celebrated. Though the main function is held at Delhi, we thought we can celebrate it here also and thereby have an opportunity to hear various eminent persons on the problems of medical education and how to solve them.

Education in India, whether it is medical education or any other education, is itself a great problem. India is a country which has got a glorious past and which had a checkered career in its political life. Everybody who had the strength

Excerpts from the Speech on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Medical Council of India, at Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, on 13th February, 1959.

to invade the country, created confusion for a time. It was only during the British regime that some advances in this country were made possible. The Britishers tried to see that the whole country was brought under their rule by creating a number of states and also a number of princes. We tried to see that these princes were eliminated and the whole country was brought under one flag as the Union of India. In this set-up, we have got to see what exactly has got to be done in future for the development of education in our country.

The creation of the Medical Council of India 25 years ago is only a step in the right direction. As I said in the beginning, the object of the Medical Council of India was to lay down standards of teaching, qualifications for the teaching men and the equipment that is necessary. Because, those were the days when it was difficult to get our graduates recognised in Great Britain and after protracted correspondence by the Government of India with Great Britain, on certain conditions being fulfilled, the British Medical Council agreed to recognise the Indian graduates as equivalent to theirs. Ever since the Medical Council has tried to see that the standards it has laid down are properly maintained, with the result that wherever the standards of teaching did not come up to the required level, the Council refused to recognise those colleges. There was a feeling in our society that unless the Medical Council of India recognised a college, it could not be started. All attempts so far of starting medical colleges were at government level. The State Governments and the Central Government used to start the medical colleges. Periodically, the Medical Council of India has to send its inspectors and see the standards of teaching. If the standards were not up to the mark, even though the colleges were started by the government, they were not recognised and the degree given by the university was also not recognised. It was impossible to think that private efforts

could start medical colleges and get recognition from the Medical Council of India. Before 1916, there were a large number of medical men in our country who used to give instruction to people in their own consulting rooms and after 2 or 3 years, give them certificates that they have undergone a course of instruction under them and that they are qualified to practise. In order to stop such practices, in 1916, the Government of India passed a legislation prohibiting the imparting of instruction in consulting rooms unless such institutions were permitted by the Government to do so or were affiliated to a university. The object of it was to see that proper instruction was made available with all the ancillary branches of medicine. If the dissection facilities were made available and what then was considered as the bare minimum for a medical college could be considered as available in that institution, that institution was recognised for teaching the students and those that imparted instructions without the Government's permission or affiliation to a university, were considered to have done a punishable act. This Act of 1916, therefore, was a damper for those who wanted to start medical colleges. If any medical college was started, it had to come either through the Government's permission or affiliated to a university. In this way, some of the colleges in Calcutta and Bombay, which were started before the promulgation of this act, were somehow approved by the government. The Topiwala National Medical College in Bombay and the National Medical College in Calcutta had their beginning in this manner. It is only since the last 5 years that year by year, we find that 4 to 5 medical colleges are being sponsored by the Government and also by private agencies.

The Medical Council of India is a statutory body consisting of eminent members who have been elected to that body from various universities and the branches of the Indian Medical Association and also the Government of India and this has got

a similar body known as the Executive Council which periodically arranges the inspection of all the medical colleges in India in order to see that proper standards are maintained. The members themselves are eminent men in the profession. These members have been actually teaching various medical subjects in different colleges and they have got an eminence of their own, and they are continuously keeping themselves in touch with the recent advances in those subjects. When the Medical Council of India consists of such eminent persons, there is no wonder that the standard they are expecting will satisfy anybody even if it be a body of a foreign country. The Medical Council of India is having its session in Delhi today and I presume the subject matter of the discussion would be what the Council has accomplished during the past 25 years and what remains to be done in future. I am sure among the several speeches to be delivered by the members, there will be at least a few which would touch upon what it has not done excepting maintenance of rigid standards. Maintenance of rigid standards is one thing but employing that measure for the spread of medical education is another thing. Let me say that till this medical college was opened, and till it was found that it conformed to the standards laid down by the Medical Council of India, the feeling in the country, the feeling in the top men of the government and even the feeling in some of the members of the Medical Council of India was that the medical colleges could not be sponsored by private effort. I should not be surprised, if today, in the course of the speeches at Delhi, there is some reference at least to private effort and to say that if properly encouraged, private effort can play a great part in the spread of medical education in the country.

Our President of this morning remarked that Ayurveda is the knowledge of medicine handed down to our generation from the glorious past of our country. Some feel that it is

just an old form of medicine which is not suitable to the present generation. I do not want to go into the controversy. There is a good deal of truth in the saying that some people can fool some for sometime but not all people for all time. Ayurveda has stood for thousands of years even though the Government has discouraged it. Even then, it is doing a lot in relieving the suffering of a large section of our population. But how to encourage it, is the question. In your own days, it may be possible for you at least to see that Ayurveda is given the place that it deserves. Some of you who take to the research of Ayurveda should see what has gone out of it and what should be brought into it for its revival. Given the proper co-operation and encouragement by experienced men in the profession, Ayurveda can justify its existence. In some places, efforts have been made to maintain Ayurvedic dispensaries side by side with Allopathic dispensaries, and the people are encouraged to go to the Ayurvedic dispensaries. But what I have actually found was that people were not going to the Ayurvedic dispensaries but going to the allopathic dispensaries. Whatever good there is in all systems of medicine, we must take and call it modern medicine. We must then see how far these can be used for the relieving of the suffering of mankind. This must be the goal or otherwise, this controversy will always be there and there will never be an end to it. That is why proper syllabi have been drawn up to be taught to the students in all the medical colleges. We have got to teach what the university has asked us to teach you and what the Indian Medical Council thinks we must teach you. It is ultimately, therefore, a combination of university control and the control by the Indian Medical Council. We have, therefore, tried to see that whatever is best in certain systems, is incorporated in our syllabus. But in your days, if some of you take to the research of Ayurveda and find out something more beneficial

in it to mankind, it shall have to be given due consideration. But so far as the Medical Council of India stands today, it requires that the present standards should not be lowered with the incorporation of unimportant and irrelevant subjects. They are also anxious to see that the men who teach you are having the necessary qualifications and the necessary teaching experience and thus, it has been possible for them to maintain the necessary standards.

There was an impression some years back among the people that before a medical college could be started, it should first be permitted by the Indian Medical Council, and this view was held not only by the ordinary people but also by some of the top men in the medical profession whom I had to approach before this college was started. I had to see Dr. C. S. Patel, the President of the Medical Council of India. But he was unwilling at first to give me an interview. He was honestly feeling that private effort could not start a medical college. He might have thought it futile to give an interview for this purpose. I had then to persuade him to give me a hearing at least for the time he got into a lift and then went out of it. He agreed and during that short time I was with him in the lift, I told him "We want to start a medical college. We shall conform to your standards. Give us your blessings. If you consider the equipment that we have as more than necessary, according to your standards and if the college is affiliated to a university, I want your blessings." Dr. Patel was moved very much. He analysed my statements — "We are going to start a medical college. If the standards are alright, we want your blessings." Which man, unless he is perverse and unwilling to cooperate, shall say that he is not prepared to give his blessings? And last year, when he came here and saw this college and its counterpart at Mangalore and had conversation with the teaching men and saw the

buildings and equipments, his joy knew no bounds. He said, "No power on earth can withhold recognition to this college. It has got everything." This college would not have received the recognition of the Medical Council of India had it not been for the eminent teaching men and the excellent equipment. Wherever colleges did come up to the required standards and were ripe to receive recognition, the Medical Council of India has been very prompt in giving its recognition and the Medical Council of India sent the best of inspectors to see this college. Please remember that every five years, periodically, the Medical Council of India sends its inspectors to all the medical colleges. It is a very rigorous inspection and such of the colleges which do not come up to the required standards, whether they be government run or private run colleges, are refused recognition.

Rightly did the sponsors of the Medical Council of India think that the Council should observe its silver jubilee. Silver jubilee is an opportunity for any institution to know what it has been doing. And if, today, some of the speakers touch upon the past achievements of the Medical Council of India, I feel there will be other speakers who would point out as to what the Medical Council of India has failed to achieve. That is a great aspect and a nobler aspect, and it is here that the future 25 years will have to be properly shaped. The present 49 colleges are not enough for our country. At least 4,900 colleges should be necessary for 40 crores of people. You must understand that this is a great problem which we have got to tackle. We must all work together and develop modern medicine. I request you to see that the pull is in one direction. Whatever is good in all systems must be assimilated and we must thereby see that the progressive outlook of our country is not at all relegated to the background.

I now request Mr. H. Sunder Rao to speak on the Aim of Medical Education.

Thanks.

EXPLOIT THE TALENTS

Friends:

It gives me great pleasure to visit the Parishat premises and meet all of you, renowned in the field of Kannada literature. Kannada Sahitya Parishat has had a great fascination for me and whenever I come to Bangalore, I make it a point to meet the President of the Parishat, Mr. B. Shivamurthy Shastry and discuss with him problems confronting our State in particular and the country in general. It is heartening to note that this Parishat is rendering great service in the growth of our State. Literature and the literary people owe a duty to the society to give proper guidance and lead in making rich life possible and also draw the attention of the government to the needs of the people in the broadening of their outlook and vision. Mr. Shastry has travelled throughout the State and has been trying his best to solve the problems of the State. He has just placed before us some matters which are to be tackled immediately in the present context of our country. I agree with him that we cannot depend upon the government to accomplish all the developmental projects of our country. It is with great regret I must say that in the present developmental activity of our country, the only objective in some of the people

Excerpts from the Speech given on 17—5—1963 at the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.

is to see how much money they can amass and not sacrifice for the sake of the country and actively cooperate with the government in the successful implementation of the five-year plans. With this, we do not know ultimately what will be the cost we have to pay to complete the Third Five Year Plan which was started with a target of Rs. 10,000 crores. Our government is today floating loans from people and also from foreign countries, pledging us and also our children.

I feel the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, without involving itself in politics, must enlighten the public on the present-day needs of the country and mould them properly to shoulder their responsibilities in a democratic and growing country like ours. Our government has been making strenuous efforts in tapping the various natural resources of our country and it is up to the people to co-operate with the government and derive the utmost benefit. The people must realise that today there must be full opportunities given to all children to have education to the extent they desire. If it is possible, we must finance their education or else at least put them on the back and say "You go ahead; we will be with you." When the British people left our country giving us independence, hardly one crore children attended the primary schools. With the completion of the two five year plans and by the end of the third five-year plan, this number is expected to rise to 6 crores. In our constitution, it has been said that elementary education should be compulsorily given to the children. It is also proposed to give these children midday meals, books and clothes free. But with all these propositions, we find there is shortage of school buildings and shortage of teachers also. Even the existing teachers are not paid adequately. Added to these, I do not know how much money will go down the drain unaccounted for in the schemes of midday meals, books and clothes to be given to the children. It may be the Ministers

that formulate all these schemes but the money for all these must come from the tax-payers and not from the Ministers' pockets. In a democratic country like ours, it is essential for the people to see that there is no corruption in the government and the government does its duties properly. Through their representatives in the legislatures and in the Parliament, people must see that proper guidance is given to the Ministers in the administration of government matters. In this direction, institutions like the Kannada Sahitya Parishat must play a great role. Literature is not meant merely for old people. It is meant for people of all ages and with this, it must be possible for the Kannada Sahitya Parishat to exploit the talents of the people for the benefit of the country.

I am glad, Mr. Shastri has toured many parts of our State and gained a lot of experience. I know Karwar is a great port. It has got great potential for development and it would have been developed as a major port but for the freedom of Goa from Portuguese rule. The Government of India thought that since Goa came within its jurisdiction, there was no need to develop Karwar, investing large sums of money. The Government of India had appointed a Committee of experts to see which port on the west coast of India, between Bombay and Cochin, could be developed into a major port. The members of the Committee, after visiting all the minor ports, recommended Malpe port. But due to political pressure and various other undesirable elements, the proposal of developing Malpe was dropped. It was the intention of the government to have in its possession at least 25 sq. miles as hinterland for any port to be developed as a major port and Malpe had this. But the Mangalore people did not allow this. They tried to see that by all means in their power, Mangalore was developed instead. Malpe could have been developed as a major port at a cost of nearly Rs. 1 to 2 crores. But due to this pressure, a final

decision has been taken to have the major port at Mangalore at a cost of Rs. 14 crores. But now further experiments have shown that the port will have to be located mile after mile away from Mangalore to the north and it is no wonder if finally it is located at Malpe due to technical reasons. I only say projects must be located in places where there are the maximum facilities and where the projects could be executed with minimum cost. It is the practice in some of the foreign countries I had visited, to locate cities on the banks of big lakes. But our people do not like this idea. They want to have cities 12 miles away from the lakes and lay pipes for the supply of water. I feel it is the duty of all of us and the people managing the affairs of the government to see that the water resources of our big rivers are tapped to the maximum extent possible and at the same time, seeing that the least friction is caused with the neighbouring States. We have been told by our elders that we must not be the enemies of our neighbours or neighbouring countries. We and our neighbours must come together and with a feeling of 'give and take', adjust ourselves and have the schemes executed to the benefit of both of us. Our Syndicate Bank has got branches in six States of our country and whenever I go to places in the other five States, I give an assurance to the people there that there will be no trouble from our State as far as their development was concerned and that there will be co-operation from all of us in their endeavours to build up their own States.

Of all the problems in our country, the problem of education, I must say, is the greatest. When 6 crores of children go to the elementary schools, will not at least 3 crores of them attend the high schools? Out of these, at least 1.5 crores children will go to the colleges and about half of them, *i.e.*, 75 lakhs will go to the professional colleges like that of medicine, engineering, law, etc. But what is the intake of students

today in our professional colleges? Hardly 22,000 can get admission in the engineering colleges and 8,000 in the medical colleges in our country. Due to this shortage, all sorts of reservations of seats on the basis of caste and community are resorted to, leading to unhealthy practices and frustration to a large number of aspiring youths of our country. It is to remove such frustration that we started our medical and engineering colleges on the co-operative principle without depending upon government's financial assistance. In its standing of 10 years, the Kasturba Medical College has so far turned out more than 620 doctors and given them for the service of the country and the Manipal Engineering College, having had its birth in 1957, has so far been able to produce more than 300 engineers. If the government had to produce these doctors and engineers, it should have spent a crore of rupees out of the tax-payers' money. I am grateful to such of the members of the Parishat here who have visited our place and expressed their appreciation, thereby encouraging us.

If literature must grow, it should be able to attract a large number of people, both adults and children. I am one of those who feel that there should be no differences among the literary giants as to whether there should be Prasa or not and so on. Some say it is necessary and others say it is not. Anyway, without indulging in these controversies, let us all try to see that literature is made richer and thereby the moral strength of the people is increased. This is an age of compromises and differences lead us nowhere. We must have discussions and stress our points of view, but we must not impose our decisions on others. There is another great idea to be developed. It is the art of speaking. Our youth must be able to stand before large audiences, without having stage fright and be able to express their thoughts and feeling in as explicit a manner as possible. By the way they express, their

thoughts must have a great impact on the audience. While I was in the United States, I was greatly fascinated by what is known as the "Toastmasters Club." Here, young boys and girls are trained in the art of speech-making. There will be a regular course at the end of which there will be a test to assess the standard. There will be four or five examiners who will go on giving marks as the student speaks. One will allot marks for the content of the speech, another for the force of the speech, the third for the facial expression and physical movements of the student and so on. In this way, a large number of young boys and girls are trained up in the art of speaking. I feel that our youth also require training in this direction which will have a salutary effect on the present-day youth in enabling them to express their views properly. I am of the opinion that the Kannada Sahitya Parishat must take up this task and do its part of service to the community. For this purpose, I will try to get the sanction of the Academy to give to the Parishat Rs. 5,000 - (Rs. 1,000 - per year for 5 years) if this programme is undertaken by the Parishat. You must train at least 20 students. These students must be able to express any given subject in good terms and in good style. The details of the award of prizes may be worked out by you. I am sure, this scheme will be a great success and help greatly our young generation.

I must again express my grateful thanks to the Kannada Sahitya Parishat for having afforded me this opportunity of coming into close contact with you all.

Thanks.

UNLIKE POLES ATTRACT

Friends:

I am very happy to have in our midst this night Dr. Franklin, American Consul General in Madras. His predecessors have always had a very warm corner for the activities of the Academy in Manipal and in other places. All of them, without exception, had come here and had evinced great interest and I am sure, all that was possible for us to show to them, was appreciated by them. They could know the zeal with which all the staff members of the various colleges have been working and also the zeal with which this campus has been growing. Dr. Franklin could not contain himself this morning when his wife was also with him and both were in ecstasy with what they had seen by the time Mrs. Franklin left this place.

One thing that has been peculiar to the Americans has been always a love for any good activity that they see in any part of the world. They have felt that they have a duty in their affluence to encourage people of under-developed countries to come up to their level and to extend their helping hand. But for this broad outlook that the Americans are having, I think, many of the activities in the under-developed countries

Excerpts from the Speech welcoming Dr. Albert B. Franklin, U. S. Consul General in Madras, at the dinner-meeting on 22—2—1964.

would not have been possible. Dr. Franklin himself has been a teacher for some time in the Harvard University, a great institution which I had also an opportunity to go round, see and enjoy and whoever has been to the States, will agree with me when I say that the Americans take particular interest in showing all the things in which foreigners are interested.

Dr. Franklin was to address the students of the Kasturba Medical College today. But today being Kasturba's day, we wrote to him that the college would be closed and the students may not have, therefore, the opportunity to hear him. But since he could not change his programme, he is with us today and he has practically seen most of our institutions and this campus and I am sure, when he can do anything for these institutions, he will rise to the occasion and like all other Americans, extend also his appreciation.

One great factor that remains very patent in the whole world today is the great interest that has been possible to be created about the potential of education. More educational institutions and better standards in those institutions, with better equipment and modern methods of teaching and also institutions dealing with professional education — all these will be in great numbers created in the near future.

Sir, we are very happy to welcome you in our midst today. We had very great expectations that your wife also would stay with you but when she said that she had already fixed up some programmes with the ladies at Mangalore, we did not very much press. But all the same, I am sure, you will carry your impressions to her. We have always felt that women have got a more soft corner for these activities because these activities help the proper shaping of children which are taken care of by the women. The children of a country are very great assets and the motherly instinct in the ladies always is

able to appreciate these activities which are meant for developing the youth of the country. It is for that purpose that we were anxious that she should be also with you. But anyway, I will not deal with that point.

Friends, the interest that the Americans are showing in extending their hand of assistance in all ways to under developed countries is of a phenomenal nature and all those countries that have received that help, must be grateful to that great country.

Many people were asking me why the Americans are so fond of India. I have this answer to give them. What their great great grand-father, Columbus, who discovered America was not able to see, his descendants have been able to see. Columbus wanted to find India and he thought by sailing directly to the west, as the earth was round, he would come to India. But fortunately for him but unfortunately for us (it may be), he landed in America and he described it as India and he called all those whom he saw there, as Indians. But when he came to know that the real India was not the place that he had discovered, he must have had a great desire to find this real India. So whenever these Indians go to America, they are always admired, and respected and whatever assistance the Americans can extend to Indians, is possible to have there. Another reason is, unlike poles attract and like poles repel. We two are at two different ends of the diameter and, therefore, it is likely that they and we have got peculiar attractions. The interest that Americans have shown in our country, as I have already said, is a phenomenal one. I have great admiration for them and great respect for them, for their greatness in always trying to see that they help people who need their help.

Again, Sir, on behalf of all these members of various faculties, of medical, engineering, arts, science and commerce,



As a medico in Madras Medical College 1925



A doctor indeed, before he started curing the economic ills of society



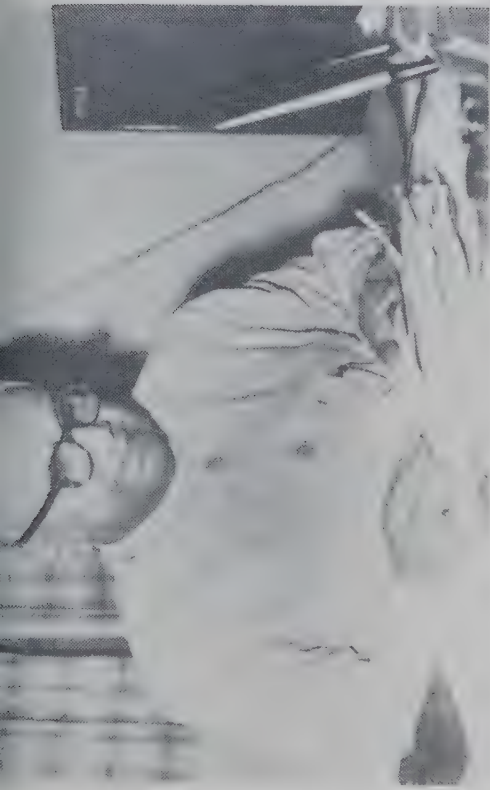
An early group photo 1934



From surgeon to banker



In the days of one man banking institution 1948



Prompt response to letters — a life long habit 1958



Eyes lit up with the flash of an idea 1960



Worried at World's economic ills 1967



Peripatetique banker 1950



Harness the potential resources of the nation. A planner before India began her plans, Dr. Pai explaining the merits of Malpe as a major port.—1954



Mysore Education Minister Sri Kanthi presents the state award for distinguished public service 1962

Bon Voyage to U.S.A. as Rotary President of District 317

1964





Miami Beach welcomes India's Dr. Pai with Ramesh at Miami Beach 1964



With Sri Ananda Bhakta Raj Bhandary,
General Manager of Nepal Bank Ltd.



With Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Maharaja of Mysore and Health
Minister Dr. Nagappa Alva and Speaker Sri Vaikunta Baliga 1965



Happy inaugural of Dr. Modi's Eye Camp 1965

'Happy Birthday to you' 1966







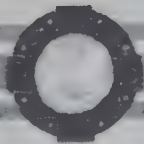
तोन्से माधव अनंत पै

में भारत का राष्ट्रपति,
सर्वोपलब्ध गद्याकृष्णान्, व्यक्तिगत
गुणों के लिए आपके सम्मानार्थ,
पद्म श्री प्रदान करना है।

नई दिल्ली

राष्ट्रपति

दिनांक 20 मई, 1965
30 वैशाख, 1887





Addressing Rotarians at Salem 1966

Pada-pooja for Sri Kashi Mutt Swamiji



With Swamiji of Hariharpur





Sri Kaniyoor Swamiji of Udipi confers 'Vidya Sagar' title 1966

With the Swamijis of Sri Ramakrishna Mutt. Receiving blessings from the Paryaya Sri Pejawar Swamiji of Udipi





Christ - church, Manipal with Cardinal Gracious who inaugurated the church

Happy with children whom he teaches every morning 1967



I welcome you in our midst. I am sure, you had a very nice day with us. There might have been over-feeding but that is India's hospitality. Even if we know that our guests may not want all that is served, we want to see that a substantial part of it is left in the plates to know that they have reached the saturation point and we are happy that it has been possible for us to do today. Both in the noon and now, the dishes may not have been to your taste but it was the best that we could do. I am sure, these friends and these institutions will always be very dear to you wherever you may go. Some of these invitees you had not met during the day because they had been to Dharwar, thought that in a welcome to a guest like you, they must not fail to participate and have come here. We thank you for all the time that you have spent with us.

Good night.

BANKING AT ITS BEST

Friends:

On behalf of the Board of Directors, the Management and the Staff of the Syndicate, I have very great pleasure in welcoming you here on this occasion when the Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate Ltd., has completed the first twenty-five years of its successful working and useful existence. These have been very momentous years — years of depression, second world war and the post-war inflation followed now by a phase of depression. To have been brought into existence and slowly and steadily being built up from strength to greater strength, from progress to greater progress during these years has not been an easy task. But for the splendid cooperation, continued confidence and considerable goodwill on the part of the public wherever this Bank established its activities, but for the whole-hearted identification of the staff with its welfare, this would not have been possible. As we have already pointed out, whether you are a shareholder or an account-holder, whether yours is a deposit account or a borrowing account, whether your account is big or small, whether your relationship with us is permanent or of a casual nature, you have helped this institution to grow. And on behalf of my Board and my Staff, I assure you to spare no efforts in consolidating its

Welcome Speech delivered on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Syndicate Bank on 25th October, 1950.

present position and render still greater and more efficient service to our country and our people. We shall hold aloft our motto of "Banking at its Best."

It has been our good fortune that we have in our midst one of the most distinguished sons of our country to preside over these happy deliberations. The association of Mr. C. R. Srinivasan with commercial banking in South India is close and intimate. As the President of the Madras Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India and as the Director of the Central Board for over a decade now, Mr. Srinivasan has had considerable opportunities of studying the progress and development of banking in India with particular reference to conditions obtaining in South India. Banks in South India have reason to be grateful to him for the very keen interest he has been evincing in their welfare, strength and progress and we look forward to his continued interest in furthering their cause.

To him we are deeply grateful for accepting our invitation to associate himself with these celebrations on this memorable day in the history of this Institution.

Quarter of a century in the history of a bank, which is expected to be a permanent institution is indeed a short span. But the first quarter however is not without significance as it is this period that sees the pangs of birth, the struggle for existence and survival in the face of keen competition and the taking of firm roots in the confidence of the public. It means much for a credit institution like a Bank, particularly in a vast country like ours where modern banking is slow to spread itself and establish firmly in the minds of our people with their traditional habits and age-old prejudices.

It has been truly said that the seed of a great enterprise is not sown at random. It must fall in ground at the right season and must be tended by men of bold and courageous

action. It was on October 20th, twenty-five years ago, that Sri Upendra Ananth Pai, whom we have the good fortune of having with us today, formed this Bank with the help of a few friends, and obtained the Certificate of Incorporation and the business of the Bank was commenced not until the 10th of the following month. It had very humble beginnings, not too inspiring perhaps, judged by the present standards. In fact, judged by any standards, the paid-up capital of Rs. 8,000- at the close of the first year of work was not only inadequate, but would not be even sufficient for meeting a fraction of preliminary expenses that may have to be incurred in bringing a modern Joint Stock Bank into existence today. Yet it does credit to the adventurous spirit of the founder-Directors, Messrs. Upendra Ananth Pai, V. S. Kudva and Dr. T. M. A. Pai to have made a beginning without which this institution would not have seen the light of the day. From the beginning, it was entirely cosmopolitan in its constitution and outlook. The main object in founding this institution was not merely to carry on banking business as it is known today but to finance the weavers of Udipi with whom Mr. Upendra Ananth Pai had close contacts in the early years by supplying them the materials in kind. Not only did some of the early shareholders belong to the weavers' class, the first Memorandum of Association of the Bank mentions the following objects among others for which the Syndicate is established *viz.* 'to carry on the business of bankers, of Commission Agents and of merchants and 'to help cottage industries such as weaving and spinning by supplying yarn and cotton at a moderate price and keeping for sale, commodities which will have a ready sale at any time.' At the first meeting itself, the Directors had "Resolved that a sum of Rs. 2,000 - be at present appropriated for the purchase of yarn, colours and allied textile requisites for re-sale." To finance cottage industries, trade and agriculture on sound co-operative

lines and to give adequate relief on good security and enable people to run small business enterprises and also to find out remunerative and useful outlets for the savings of the few lucky people and relieve unemployment to a certain extent was the aim of the founders.

It is to be remembered that the Syndicate came into existence and began its career not at a very propitious time. Lightning-like and fast moving changes in the field of finance were already in evidence and were becoming more and more frequent. What were once deemed safe and sound concerns had to experience tremendous shocks and some actually crashed. The people were quite naturally doubtful about the bright prospects and success of the working of a bank of indigenous origin, such doubt being due to the fact that they had many times in the past burnt their fingers badly by misplacing their confidence in certain private bankers or banking institutions that sprang up like mushrooms and met with failure after a brief period of working. On account of such failures of banks from time to time, the credit of indigenous banks was at a low ebb indeed; and there pervaded an atmosphere of gloom, suspicion and distrust, and people were accustomed for long to think in a mood of helplessness that our own men were not endowed with the requisite business acumen of administrative skill or experience, and several among the persons with whom the idea was discussed did not encourage it; the very idea of the project, they were of opinion, was not in any way a hopeful one. The ground was thus swampy and full of sloughs ready to swallow up anything that came over it. Over and above, it was enveloped in a heavy mist caused by ever changing monetary values. Great caution and circumspection had therefore to be exercised in the sphere of the activities of the Bank. Cautiousness, clear vision, prudent calculation and straight-forward dealings, however, enabled

the Syndicate to push forward safely and without any mishap — without even so much as a stumbling — and outdistance many and be abreast of a few that had ventured on the journey in the world of finance. The continued prosperity of the Syndicate is mainly due to this remarkable ability, honesty and integrity of management and sound principles observed in every sphere of its business, and it was not before long the Directors of the Bank turned from its early business to traditional banking.

By 1928, several changes in the Directorate had taken place. Mr. V. S. Kudva resigned from the Board to devote his energies and talents exclusively for the development of the Canara Public Conveyance Co., Ltd. at Mangalore and the Bank lost the services of one who was to truly make a mark in the economic life of South Kanara in later life.

The Bank had an agreement with Messrs. P. A. Pai Brothers, a well known firm of business men of whom the two of three founder Directors were members, for the management of the Bank for a period of 10 years. The other two members of the firm were late Mr. P. A. Pai and Mr. T. R. A. Pai. Under their fostering care the Bank began working successfully and was able to declare a dividend of 6 % from the inception itself on its capital and on many occasions the managing agents did not hesitate to forgo even their remuneration due to them.

Of course, the Syndicate was not the first Bank to be founded in the District. There were others founded even as far back as 1906. But the momentum it got from the beginning and its development and progress relatively to its age was far more than others, thanks to the pioneering spirit it showed in turning to branch-banking from the early life itself. It opened its first branch at Brahmavar, a village about 8 miles from Udipi at the instance of one of the then Directors of the Bank, late Mr. T. Vasudeva Pai.

But since the District was not economically very much advanced then and the resources of the Bank were meagre and competition from other institutions not inconsiderable, the Directors of the Bank thought of expanding their spheres of activities outside the district and naturally they thought of the immediate neighbouring district of North Kanara. About this time Mr. Upendra Ananth Pai was able to persuade one of his friends in North Kanara, Sri Mukund Narayan Prabhu Siroorkar, a landholder and banker to join the Board and this acquisition was significant as it opened an era of branch banking in the history of the Syndicate outside South Kanara, and the Bank opened its first branch outside South Kanara at Kumta in November, 1929. It is to the zeal, pioneering spirit and spirit of self-sacrifice of the first Agents of the Syndicate wherever it opened its branches in later years, in places with sometimes a language they had not known, with resources meagre and in the face of heavy odds, the Bank owes much of its progress to-day. The years 1930 and 31 saw two important businessmen of North Kanara *viz.* Messrs. V.V. Shanbhag and late Sri S. R. Haldipurkar joining the Board and the Bank began spreading itself out and developing rapidly. By 1931 the paid-up capital had increased to Rs. 20,000 and the deposits to Rs. 4,32,000. The efficient organisation of the Head Office was in the hands of Mr. T. R. A. Pai during this period.

The year 1928 is an important land-mark. At the instance of Dr. T. M. A. Pai the Bank launched a new scheme of deposit called "Pigmy" to bring even a small man to a modern Bank. With a missionary zeal characteristic of Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the Bank undertook to collect even 2 annas from the door of a customer everyday for 7 years and return it to him with interest at $3\frac{1}{8}\%$. This scheme has brought thousands of people in touch with modern banking, people who would not have had anything with a Bank otherwise. The Bank has

over 30,000 depositors under this head all over its branches. To-day the name of the Syndicate has been identified with Pigmy. It is not without significance that the telegraphic addresses of its branches continue to be "PIGMY" while that of the Head Office is "GIANT". It has enabled people to save monies which would otherwise slip through their fingers. To give one instance — one of the Pigmy Depositors, a porter by profession is a proud possessor of a house which his Pigmy Deposit has enabled him to buy.

Mention must be made of the invaluable help and guidance given to the Bank in its early development by late Mr. Kagal Vaman Venkatesh Pai, late Mr. Anjaru Ramanna Hegde, late Mr. T. Vasudeva Pai, late Dr. N. Sripad Rao, late Mr. S. R. Haldipurkar, late Mr. K. R. Haldipur, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. K. Padmanabha Baliga who were its Directors at one time or other and late Mr. H. Keshav Pai, B.A., B.L., as its first legal adviser. The association of late Mr. Kagal Vaman Venkatesh Pai with the Bank until his death in 1937 was so close and intimate, that I feel the Bank owes its present position considerably to it. I must re-call with gratitude the excellent and selfless services to the bank, throughout its career, rendered by late Sri P. A. Pai and Sri Upendra Ananth Pai and Sri T. R. A. Pai, in various capacities.

The Authorised and Issued Capital of the Bank at the time of incorporation was Rs. 1,00,000 divided into 1,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each on which Rs. 20 only were called. Only 484 shares were subscribed for during the first fifteen months and it was not until 1930 that all the 1,000 shares were subscribed for. It was raised in 1933 to Rs. 5,00,000 with the issue of 4,000 fully paid Preference Shares of Rs. 100 - each bearing 6% Cumulative dividend free of income-tax, even at a premium. In 1937 again it was raised to Rs. 10 lakhs with the issue of

5,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100- each, issued at a premium of Rs. 25 to 36 on each share on which only Rs. 30 - was called and finally in 1939 the Authorised Capital was once again raised to Rs. 56,00,000, with the creation of 5% Cumulative Preference Shares. Its present capital position as on 31-12-1949, is as follows:—

AUTHORISED	...	Rs. 56,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	...	Rs. 32,10,987
PAID-UP	...	Rs. 22,80,968
RESERVES	...	Rs. 10,00,000

Consequent on the enhancement of the Capital as mentioned already, the Syndicate was included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act on the 18th June, 1937. The year 1937 was also an important land-mark in the history of the Institution in-as-much as its Bombay Branch was opened and the Bank became a member of the Clearing House in the same year. By now the Bank had 30 branches.

It had been observed from practical experience that, there are places where only deposits could be pooled but there was little scope for profitable and safe investment. Lending was not possible at such places even against tangible securities and the bulk of this business was also negligible. There are other places where deposits were scarce but scope for secured investments was immense and the ruling rate of interest was very high. In view of this observation, a few branches were started at such suitable places, where the Bank confined itself to giving secured loans against gold and produce in order to find an outlet for the funds that were pouring in. Personal loans were very few. Thereby, the high rates of interest prevailing in these places were lowered, and a link was formed between investment and deposit centres. The places where the branches were opened were rather small and the cost

of running them was comparatively low. The object of the branch banking policy of the Directors of the Syndicate is well explained in the following extract from the speech, the Chairman of the Bank made on the occasion of the opening of the Hubli Branch — “It has been the policy of the Directors to lean in favour of Branch Banking, in-as-much-as this procedure makes possible the easy transfer of capital from regions which have a surplus to regions not so well endowed and enables funds to be distributed to different regions according to seasonal needs. We have been always on the look out to spread out activities in proper places, and we have so far been fortunate in our selection of these We are able, with the help of the information from all the offices, to spread our investments over a wide range of securities, thus making it possible to minimise the risk attendant otherwise on local investments in the absence of branches. All the branches have contributed their mite to stabilise the whole Institution, and we are glad to say that we have successfully got over the depression that stared many a banking concern in our country. It is our earnest hope that with many more Branches we will have a net work of Institutions all controlled by a central Institution and a substantial portion of internal exchange business will be handled by us economically and that the people at large will be benefited by our many useful schemes”

Collection of bills and issuing of drafts on the branches of the Syndicate and also on other banks formed a considerable portion of the business of the Institution and it met a substantial portion of the running cost of the Branches. As the business handled by these branches increased, it was found to be desirable to have our own Branches in the important towns or cities where our existing branches had business relations through other banks. Gradually the Syndicate spread its Branches from year to year and set up offices in various districts covering the

Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and the Mysore State, and in doing so the Directors proceeded cautiously and though in the beginning the branches that were opened in the big cities were intended to handle the existing business of the other Branches, in course of time new Branches in big places in turn increased the work of the other Branches considerably by getting substantial local business too. We again make a reference to what the Chairman observed at the time of opening of our Bombay Office: "The Institution has made rapid strides within the comparatively short period of 12 years of its existence. It has 30 Branches, excluding the one which we are now going to open in the City, in ten districts of the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and the State of Mysore..... Branch banking enables the work of financial irrigation to be done much more smoothly than would otherwise be the case. Mr. Darling's Report on Rural Credit has emphatically shown that the so called cheap money conditions exist only in urban areas. I am saying all this because in the opening of Branches, we have been careful not to duplicate facilities afforded by sister concerns. On the other hand, we have been exploring fresh fields and pastures new. I am glad to tell you that in all the places where we have opened Branches, we have been not only uniformly successful but also able to cut down the interest rates charged by the usurious money-lenders. And in vindication of our opening a branch at such a place as Bombay, I have to say that our thirty branches have built up with Bombay an amount of business which can be satisfactorily dealt with by our own branch here. Apart from this, we are confident that a bank like ours has its own place in the scheme of things. For particular kinds of transactions customers will find it more convenient to approach us, just as they find it more convenient to take a tram from Dhobi Talao to Church-gate to attend their offices instead of going by electric train..... Having opened

Branches all over ten districts in the Karnatak, having good trade connections with Bombay and having built up enormous business in exchange and also in other spheres through them with that commercial metropolis of India, it was but natural and proper that the Syndicate opened a branch in Bombay.”

The Bank had helped to promote a land investment company in 1932 known as the Canara Land Investments Limited, with its own independent Capital with the object of purchasing lands which had gone down in value during the great depression to the rock-bottom and improving them and the Canara Mutual Assurance Company, Limited in 1935 which the Syndicate managed as their Secretary until 1938 when it severed its connections completely from these institutions consequent to the amendments to the Indian Companies Act and the Insurance Act. The present growth and progress of these institutions and their utility to the economic life of the country bear sufficient testimony to the wisdom of the Directors of the Syndicate in helping their promotion. The firm of Messrs. P. A. Pai Brothers who were the Managing Agents of the Bank also resigned in January, 1939 and Dr. T. M. A. Pai was appointed as the Managing Director. It has been a unique distinction and proud privilege for Dr. Pai not only to be the founder Director but be the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank for almost twenty-five years, a testimony to his popularity with the Board of Directors of the Bank and the confidence they have reposed in him.

The first shock in the placid waters of South Indian Banking came by the failure of the Travancore National & Quilon Bank in 1938, but the Syndicate weathered the storm and continue its way towards progress.

The progress of the Institution after 1941 has been rapid and phenomenal. Mr. T. A. Pai, its present, General Manager

was appointed first as a Deputy Manager in 1943 and this infusion of new and young blood has helped to maintain the youthful vigour and progress of the Institution. His zeal, enthusiasm, flair for organisation, complete identification with the cause he takes up, and integrity of character have been a great asset which we have appreciated and which will continue to be with us for the betterment of this Institution which we have built up with so much hard work and fostering care. He is very ably assisted by a faithful and loyal band of officers and workers whose identification with the welfare of the institution augurs well for its successful working in future too.

The Directors of the Syndicate, feeling at one stage that local enthusiasm, local capital and local Board of Directors would help the development of business more rapidly than otherwise, helped promotion of the Southern India Apex Bank Ltd., in 1942 and the Maharashtra Apex Bank Ltd., in 1943 and managed them till 1945 when it severed its connections with them completely but continues to help them, consistent with the provisions of the law.

We recall with pleasure our own intimate association with the sister banking institutions big and small. Smaller institutions have merited our special attention because we were small like them once and we know their difficulties and hardships. We are determined to maintain this cordial relationship which would be of mutual help.

Our Board consists of eminent and respectable men of the Districts of South and North Kanara whose active interest in the institution has been its good fortune. Mr. M. N. Prabhu Shiroorkar is with us since 1929. Mr. V. V. Shanbag has continued to be a Director since 1931. Messrs. B. Padmanabha Pai and Koteswar Vittal Manjunath Kamath — two prominent merchants, have been giving the benefit of their experience to the Bank. Mr. L. H. Prabhu, B.A.LL.B., is a prominent Lawyer

from Honavar and one who was closely associated until recently with the Co-operative banking in North Kanara, Mr. A. L. N. Rao, B.A.,B.L., the former Municipal Chairman of Udipi Municipality and ex-District Board President of South Kanara is connected with a number of business and transport enterprises in the District, Mr. P. P. Rao, B.A.,B.L. is an eminent lawyer of the Udipi Bar, and the association of Mr. Kalmadi Gururaja Rao, B.A.,B.L., with the co-operative movement in the district is intimate. The services of our Legal Advisers Messrs. B. Vaikunta Baliga and M. Damodar Kamath to the institution have been valuable indeed.

The Syndicate has been very much alive to the fast changing conditions and thoughts in the country since its only aim has been to be a great instrument of public good, it has not lagged behind in changing its policies and working as required by the times and its remarkable ability for adjustment has been one of its strong points. Even though law did not require it to restrict its voting rights being a banking company started before 1937, it has readily fallen in line with the present trends in banking legislation in the country and modified the voting rights of its shareholders so that no person could have more than 5% of the voting rights, irrespective of the size of his share-holdings.

Another important experiment undertaken by the Syndicate was in 1946 in extending its sphere of activities even to much smaller places in South Kanara through its 27 Rural Branches. Certain representative villagers were selected for this purpose and by a simplification of methods and procedure consistent with the safety of the institution and its funds the message of banking was carried even to the remote villages in the District. The experiment has succeeded.

Through our 27 Rural centres in the South Kanara District as on the 31st December, 1949, we were able to have 11,548

deposit accounts and 10,274 borrowing accounts. The total bills received and sent for collection came to about 6,822 and during the year 4,656 drafts were issued and 1,117 were paid out by them. These centres are working well and the services rendered, though at present touch only a small fraction of the people, are never-the-less appreciated and provide greater scope for more intensive banking development.

From 1925 to 1949 twenty-four years have rolled on. These have been momentous years in the history of the world and tumultous in that of our own country and yet a comparison of the figures of the Bank's Balance Sheets of 1926 and 1949 will show what progress has meant for this Institution:—

		31-12-'26	31-12-'49
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	1,00,000	56,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL	...	1,00,000	56,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	48,400	32,10,987
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	8,250	22,80,968
RESERVES	...	—	10,00,000
DEPOSITS	...	5,758	3,39,09,975
NET PROFITS	...	978	4,07,747
INVESTMENTS ON G. P. NOTES	...	—	1,47,51,014
OTHER INVESTMENTS	...	—	3,88,754
TOTAL ADVANCES	...	11,142	1,96,12,477
CASH IN HAND & WITH BANKS	...	153	85,26,576
BILLS FOR COLLECTION	...	—	36,09,930
TOTAL INCOME	...	2,254	21,97,610
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	...	1,276	17,89,863

Marching from progress to progress, it has built up its paid-up capital to about Rs. 23 lakhs and Reserves to Rs. 10 lakhs and its resources at present are of Rs. 5 crores. Its sphere of operations has extended to the States of Bombay,

Madras, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin Union and Hyderabad.

The Syndicate perhaps has more branches in the West Coast than any other bank. Though it has branches in cities, it has progressively and intensively confined its activities to places with a population of less than 50,000 and it is significant that 21 of its branches are located in places where the population is less than 5,000. Perhaps, it is one of the banks that has tried to spread out to places which did not have any banking facilities at all.

This is the foundation on which we shall build our future avoiding the pit-falls of the past. With the enactment of the banking legislation in the country, considerable uniformity in the methods and work of the banking institutions has been sought to be introduced. While this piece of legislation is concerned only with the negative aspect of the problem by putting various restrictions on Banks in India by straight jacketing them and saying what they should not do, what they ought to do in a free country so that they could effectively and more usefully play their role in building up the economic life of the country has not received the attention it deserves. Herein comes the need for good bankers who are not created by legislations, but by the qualities of the head and heart coupled with suitable training and it is the duty of the State to take note of this important aspect of the problem. Our Banking system has to evolve itself into a simple, effective pattern to suit the needs of the people who are poor. Banking service in India has been costlier than in most other advanced countries and the various labour legislations have helped it to make it costlier still. Any step that the State contemplates should be for the welfare of the people. A backward country like ours requires a cheap economical and efficient banking service; otherwise the progress would be retarded and hampered. It is the

proud claim of the Midland Bank in England that no loan in the Midland Bank is charged more than 4% as interest. Interest is not the only charge for banking service. There are other types of banking services than lending and the charges levied by even the biggest of Indian Banks for these services cannot be considered as cheap. I do trust that rationalisation, that is bound to take place in banking institutions, will partly answer this problem but the banking institutions themselves must work with this objective in view to sell banking services to the people as cheaply as possible.

The State must help not only by positive steps like cheaper remittance facilities, propaganda and direct encouragement, but also by implementing the very sensible recommendations of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee, specially in respect of the working of the Banks in smaller places. Laws of the land applicable to banking transactions should be simplified and the process of law as applied to Banks in relation to their customers should be quick and expeditious.

The country is not so rich that it could afford to dispense with any type of credit Institution. It is so vast as to accommodate all types of institutions big and small and all institutions should be given the fullest scope for development.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the years to come, we look forward to your continued good-will, co-operation and patronage in an ever increasing measure. We value it. Needless to say, we shall do everything to deserve it and live up to the expectations of the founder to play our legitimate part permanently and effectively in the economic destinies of the country.

Jai Hind.

SERVICE ABOVE SELF

Fellow Rotarians:

It has given me very great pleasure, soon after taking over the responsibility of the Rotary Governor of District 317, to pay my official visit to my home club of Udipi. It has been a great source of satisfaction that this club has been responsible for sponsoring two other clubs, one at Coondapoor and another at Karkala. I should not wonder if, in the days to come, this club takes upon itself not only the duty of sharing the Rotary philosophy by internal expansion but also by external expansion — internal expansion by having members in the Rotary Club and external expansion by having surveys of suitable places for having Rotary clubs sponsored in those areas.

Rotary movement has, as its motto, "Service Above Self." All of us have had, at one time or other, an urge to be of service not only to our own kith and kin but to others also and find immense satisfaction. By pooling such urges, a large number of Rotarians make the movement gain in momentum and see that more good is possible to be done to the society at large. A movement which began 60 years ago and rightly through the inspiration of one Paul Harris in Chicago who

Speech delivered at the Rotary Club of Udipi on the occasion of Governor's Official visit on August 4, 1964.

was a lawyer, has now over five and a half lakh followers spread over practically the whole of the world and the membership consists of different people of different professions, all thoroughly dependable, of good character and nobility and always wedded to the service motto. This philosophy has drawn them together periodically not only at various conferences but also at Rotary conventions.

This year, the Rotary Convention which took place in Toronto, was practically an eye-opener. It was a sea of humanity with over 16,000 people, gathered under one roof, all disciplined and listening to the various talks and enjoying the various entertainment programmes of different countries. This is what Rotary stands for — Rotary has never prevented people of different castes, different communities and different languages from coming together and freely mixing. All the experience that I got there, I now wish to share with you so that you too may feel that you have witnessed all that took place at Lake Placid and in Toronto. At Lake Placid, we had the Rotary International Assembly which practically is the counter-part of the Club Assembly that we have here. The International Assembly had the President, the Vice-President and the Directors, the incoming Governors, all seated and taking instructions as to how they should organise all these clubs and pass on the philosophy of Rotary International to all the clubs and through the clubs and through Rotarians, to all the towns and villages and round about places.

Rotarian President, this club, I am sure, will have a very rich and a very great potential. From the way in which you have presented to me the reports of the programmes of all the committees, I have no doubt that the year which you have before you, will be crowded with events and the District Conference will be perhaps the crowning event in the life of the Udipi Rotary Club. When a large number of Rotarians of

our matched district 170 of France are to come here and the Rotary International President himself is expected to come and visit this campus and see the good work of all the Rotarians in this campus, need I say that Rotary will always be an eye opener to the people outside as to what good people can do, motivated by a great desire for doing good work?

In Rotary, no man is small; everybody is big. Every Rotarian is asked to understand this and if he thinks that he is a small man, by constantly attending all the club meetings, he is made to understand that he is becoming bigger and bigger. Every Rotarian must have constant queries within himself as to what he can do for the day, how he can serve his kith and kin, how he can serve his town and how he can contribute to the greatness of his country.

I thank you all for having arranged this function so nicely and I wish all of you best of luck.

KINDLE THE SPARK WITHIN

Fellow Rotarians:

In the course of my official visit to your club, it has been my great fortune to see the great enthusiasm that prevails in your club and the zeal with which you are all feeling to work together and build up this great centre of service as a part of Rotary International Organization. Let me offer you my congratulations.

You know that as long as man is man, the various ills to which he is subjected, will have to be solved by either the men of the community in which he lives or by the government which rules him. Many a time, if a little co-operation is given to these agencies, more things are possible. I ask you, Rotarians just for a moment to think as to what you are not able to do if all of you work together, and after five minutes give me the answer. You will say that if all people come together and co-operate with you, you can do anything on this earth. When the leaders in the community come together, it must be possible for us to deliver the goods; it must be possible for us to do anything which the community needs to elevate itself from the sufferings and this is what I ask you to do. Rotary International always expects that as it grows in size, the services that it extends to the society must also grow and more and more

Speech delivered at the Rotary Club of Tirupati on the occasion of Governor's Official visit on August 22, 1964.

people must feel that in this organization, there is an outlet for their surplus energy and there is an outlet for their small purse to be purposefully spent.

The supreme satisfaction for all the Rotarians in our country is that our country has also contributed to the galaxy of Rotary International Presidents in the personality of the late Nitish Laharry. He served Rotary for nearly four decades. All Rotarians in the west wanted him to be at the helm of affairs and for the first time, an Indian was a R. I. President. What a thrill of joy for Indians! Even today, the services that he rendered are remembered by all Rotarians. I am very happy that he has left that impression and what was the message that he gave to the Rotary world? "Kindle the spark within". He said, you have got a spark of God within you. Kindle it and see that it radiates light and with that you will find that you are a wonderful instrument for doing good. I want everyone of you to realise this, so that in the evening of your life, when you have got to give an account to yourselves, you may say, "I have not lived my life in vain." Rotary brings in you a transformation. Rotary develops in you some greater virtues. Rotary makes you shed the animal urges in you and develop Godly qualities in you. Those of you who are not as yet Rotarians, I request you to join the movement if there is an invitation to you from the club. All great men have been Rotarians but I do not say every Rotarian becomes a great man. But I can tell you this much: it will not spoil you. Being in good company and always having the privilege to be with them and discussing with them, enables you to have always good ideas developed in you.

Rotarians, I ask you to awake and see that your greatness is able to manifest itself. As soon as the message was given by Nitish Laharry, the Government of India, for the first

time, realised that Rotary was a wonderful organization. It conferred upon Nitish Laharry the award of Padma Bhushan. Many other governments where Nitish Laharry went as R. I. President, also honoured him. Any movement which can bring man and man together and make them feel that they are all one in bringing about richer conditions in the society, is welcome for all the governments. Rotary movement always feels that given sufficient opportunities all over the world in an increasing measure, Rotarians will be able to bring down the tension that is now prevailing in the world, and there will be no necessity for the various countries to maintain large armies. Our greatness must be always by having richer conditions made possible in the society. You must face this challenge and if you are able to succeed, you will have lived Rotary well and you will have also made known to others how to live Rotary well.

Well, Mr. President, I am extremely happy that Past Governor Kirpekar is with us. He is a devoted Rotarian. He had participated in the one-day District Institute at Bijapur last Sunday and he has now come all the way from Sholapur to participate in tomorrow's one-day District Institute. He is an F.R.C.S. surgeon and a busy practitioner and you can understand how much time he has spared for the purpose of Rotary. It is a source of inspiration for all of you to have his presence here. He has been appointed one of the four Institute Counsellors by the Rotary International and you can look forward to share with him his rich experiences of Rotary.

I conclude my speech with a request to all Rotarians here. Enrich you club by club attendance, enrich your club by having more members and have also the glory of sponsoring more Rotary clubs in your neighbourhood. Every man feels immense happiness when he gets a child; when he gets two children, he will be more happy. Similarly, when a Rotary club is able to sponsor

another club, it will have great joy and if it is two clubs, the joy will be still greater. Have more clubs and thereby increase the richness of the society which is the great need of the hour. Our country has been torn asunder by the various political parties. But Rotarians do not belong to any political party and they have no axe to grind. Let Rotarians be all united and by their collective effort, see that there is prosperity in the country and also peace. Let the country be made to attain its former glory by the sweat and blood of all the people inspired by a common cause.

APHORISMS OF
DR. T. M. A. PAI

LAKSHMI, the goddess of wealth, stands firm on a lotus: the symbol of purity. Being constantly afraid of bad company (hence, the classical charge of 'fickleness' is made against her), she tries to maintain a good balance with the virtuous. With men of integrity and character, a modern Bank can become the veritable abode of Lakshmi, ever attracting the hard earned savings of our people.

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OUT of the soil, a seed bursts into open air, sends its probing shoot and quickly manifests its green fertility. So grows a tree, nourished by mother earth, good climate and human care 'on which one day a child may swing or lovers carve their names, bright blossoms blow or autumn fruits ripen'. Every rupee deposited in the Bank is a seed that will germinate and yield rich harvest. What a field is to a seed, a Bank is to a rupee.

LIFE cries out into existence from a very humble beginning. With the passing of seasons, it assumes a shape, a direction and an importance. Growth, continuous growth. That is the secret of mother nature. Let your savings, however small in the beginning, grow steadily. One day it will grow big and with its help you can face worldly cares with courage and optimism.

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A weighing balance indicates, though roughly, one's state of health. A bank balance too could reveal the economic health of a person: freedom from money worries and capacity to enjoy the good things that life can offer. Your stature grows as your balance in the savings bank grows.

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RESEARCH enriches life. Research also enquires into the causes of poverty, sheds new light and dispels darkness. Immoderate spending, beyond one's means, leads to poverty. Studies on the spendthrift certainly bring into focus the benefits of saving.

THERE are many highways to success in life. A Savings Bank Account opens up such a beautiful prospect, full of visions, leading towards long cherished goals. Save you must when you can: in the dust and heat of youth and middle age. Of course, you can relax in the evening of your life — against nature's refreshing breeze and bank's warm balance.

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A man's credit should be measured by the amount of his savings rather than his earnings. How much is retained and not how much is read should be the question while determining the intellectual capacity of a student.

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DROPS of water make the mighty ocean. Things individually beyond the reach of accomplishment become miraculously easy with collective effort. Though you cannot float a needle on the back of a single drop, the heavy burdens of world trade are carried on by the ocean.

EXPERT engineering personnel is ever alert on vigilance work at the dam site to deal effectively with small cracks which might lead to drastic consequences. Highly trained personnel in the intricacies of modern banking keeps severe watch to detect any lapse in its organizational efficiency.

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UNEMPLOYMENT and disease are two major problems facing our country. Both can be solved, with careful planning and husbanding of our natural resources. Banks do have a very significant part to play in social reconstruction; enlightened Banking is the pressing need of the hour.

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“WISE bees save honey; wise folks save money.” The money you save, if invested with judicious care, can give employment to many and spell prosperity all around. A good Bank, being quite alive to the needs of a fast changing modern world, would constantly bend its energies to find out new sources of saving and canalize the pooled monetary strength into productive lines.

PERIODIC dredging is done so that ocean liners may navigate easily. Similarly, a deepening of Bank's vision is necessary to cover world contacts successfully.

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THE vast needs of our multitude must surely be met by the total amount of individual sacrifices each person decides to make, however little it might be. Banks are the custodians of what people wish to have ultimately and, therefore, must pave the way so that continuous springs of growth may follow.

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GROWTH is the sign of life: the natural tendency should be to go up and onward. It is true of an individual as of an institution. A progressive management rejuvenates itself periodically by drawing fresh life and fresh ideas. It ever renews its insight and outlook.

DIFFERENT organs of a body function efficiently when they act in unison. An institution like the Bank earns social acclaim when its varied services are rendered in harmonious co-ordination and flowing ease: with unity of purpose.

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RIVERS have been running their course down the ages in all their wanton waywardness. But, to-day man's ingenuity has learnt to build dams, raise new crops and turn desert lands into blooming fields. What dams do, Banks also do. Savings of community pooled in a Bank are made available for developing different lines of trade, commerce and industry. Dams generate power and enrich the soil. Banks activate social development by finance and thus increase the chances of leading a fuller life.

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EVEN gold, the noblest of metals, needs polish to bring out its true brilliance. So too, the best of clients might need a Bank's reference to unfold the intrinsic worth. It pays both to come in touch with each other and sparkle a little to cheer up the world.

A good banker knows that large credit can be given to people of character and capacity though they be endowed with smaller capital. Even so, advanced countries in the world would extend credit to underdeveloped regions. Today, India ought not only to develop her own internal resources, but should be able to attract foreign capital from other parts of the world by exhibiting her national character: integrity and capacity for hard work.

* * *

400 millions of people go to make our country great by a good thought, word or deed. A small single naya Paisa, a weakling by itself, gathers strength and more strength in the company of others, though equally weak. One by one, drop by drop, coin by coin, our country's financial resources must be strengthened against all odds: domestic inflation or foreign aggression.

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TO safeguard the interest of depositors in a Bank, adequate Reserves are maintained and continuously kept up. An enlightened, contented and efficient staff is the best secret reserve, for any good management, to rely upon.

THE HOUSE OF KNOWLEDGE

P. GURURAJA BHATT

THE ACADEMY OF GENERAL EDUCATION, MANIPAL

“History is a record of past events and movements, their causes and inter-relations. It includes a survey of economic, religious, intellectual and social developments as well as a study of States, their growth and organization and their relations with one another.”

The present is a continuation of the past and is evolved out of it. At the basis of all economic, religious and social developments is the intellectual stratum whose timely vivification heralds the future with hope and expectation while sustaining the present. The concept of progress will be a reality only when the intellectual environment of Society is kept untrammelled by vicious circles. Faith maintains religion. Economy is served. Society is evolved and institutions are built and all of these constitute the state which demands of us a duty to perform and a right to assert, not in selfish interest, but for the general good of all.

The history of the Academy of General Education, Manipal, South Kanara, correlates both past and present. It is an account of a successful experiment coupled with venturing experience. It is an history of the triumph of the intellect over hidebound

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orthodoxies. It illustrates that man cannot merely be a creature of circumstance, but exemplifies that circumstances may be tamed to assume the role of a spring-board of action for purposeful creation with the help of which is possible a re-valuation of the role of man in Society. The history of the Academy is an imperishable record of fruitful realization of the inner 'urge' of man directed towards enlightenment by institutional means.

Great men have always felt an institution is greater than an individual, notwithstanding the fact that without individuals, institutions cannot be raised. Ideas are fleeting and ideals disappear and are liable to be forgotten. But when they become institutionalized, they constitute social heritage and thus get transmitted from generation to generation. Institutionalized ideas acquire a personality of their own and such personality is dynamic and propagating. The 'Church' is an institution of christian ideals; the 'matha' of Hindu ideals; the 'Sangha' of the Dharma; the 'home' of 'concepts of living'; the 'Academy' of higher interests and the like. Ultimately, an institution serves to disseminate knowledge so vital to human beings. The Academy of General Education is one such agency dedicated in profound serenity to the cause of spreading of education to the rural masses of India in a rural environment.

THE BIRTH OF THE ACADEMY: The Academy of General Education, Manipal, stands for the whole complex of educational institutions supplying and serving the various educational strata, from the elementary to the University levels. It is a sponsoring and centralizing organization. It has not come into existence as the result of any Govt. order nor as a product of overflowing philanthropy. Its origin and development were like those of an organism with the vitality of life and the capacity for expansion. Love of hard labour designed to produce the tangible and the useful; compassion

for man's ignorance and an intense desire to harness the energy of man, both physical and intellectual, to aspects of social creation; challenging reaction to the adversities of defying circumstances and a profound faith in the intrinsic value of education that helps the manifestation of the angel in man and the subordination of the beast in him and faith in unlimited capacity for progress and undaunted leadership — all of these conspired to bring into being the Academy.

The nature of the three brothers who allied themselves together for common purpose had much to do with the origin of this organization. Sri Purushotham Pai, a businessman and nationalist; Sri Upendra Pai, an enthusiast in everything that touched the chords of the finer aspects of life and compassionate friend of the destitute and downtrodden, Dr. Madhava Pai, a physician, banker, thinker, philanthropist, organizer educationist and commoner all rolled into one — these three personalities may be said to have formed the brain-trust for the establishment of the Academy. Sri Ramesh Pai and Sri T. A. Pai, the nephews of Dr. T. M. A. Pai have been the chief arteries of communication. The people who responded to the call of Dr. Pai and his compatriots formed the cohort. The 18th of September, 1942 was a memorable day in the history of the Academy, for on that day a group of leading citizens of Manipal and Udipi met to organize the Academy. We may admit that the struggle for the founding of the Academy was a counterpart of the general struggle for India's freedom in the sphere of education.

THE PHILOSOPHY: Education is the most powerful instrument in the hands of man to protect him, to sustain him and to help protect others in society. Ignorance, the arch enemy of man, can only be overcome by education of the right type and pattern. Common sense, found abundant in an ordinary man, can be made into a very useful domestic

tool, if it is not allowed to get dissipated and ignored. This is possible through education. Faculties in man are to be salvaged for personal and community good. Every responsible person must feel a sense of partnership in the spread of knowledge, which alone makes life worth living. The organizational part of education requires substantial finance. This must come forth from the people themselves, who become the recipients of the benefits of education. Money spent on education pays very rich dividends provided it is spent properly and usefully. Our country suffers from poverty in the midst of plenty and unless this paradox is tackled by right means and the horizon is made clear, we cannot hope for real emancipation. Education is at once the means and the end. Man is a product of heredity and environment. It is our duty to create and afford opportunities for the development of human qualities. Lack of opportunities hinders the progress of man. God has bestowed upon man wisdom and he has to employ wisdom for his own benefit. Education is nothing but the sublimation of the 'desire to live', to live usefully, purposefully and rightly.

Against this philosophical background of the Academy we are obliged to visualize its activities.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: The Academy of General Education, true to its cherished name, accepted a very broad-based programme of educational activities, designed to draw out the best and the fullest from the basic units of society and to enable society to be enriched, in turn, by the contribution of each such unit. To be rightly informed of the spirit with which the Academy was to function, the objectives are worthy of being enumerated:

1. To supply technical and commercial education of varied and wide diversity.

2. To create a favourable environment for the promotion of scholastic pursuits by acquiring the ability to found schools and colleges and any other institutions that may be decided by the Academy.
3. To keep clear channels of communication and to widen the means of expression by meetings, seminars, literary associations, discussions and enlightening speeches.
4. To amalgamate or affiliate any other institution outside the Academy in case their objects and interests are identical or tending to be identical with those accepted by the Academy.
5. To promote good character and conduct in society, to increase efficiency in work and improve the quality of things produced or manufactured.
6. To tackle the problem of un-employment by means practical.
7. To issue certificates, diplomas etc., on the completion of the stipulated period of training.

Thus, the Academy has taken the responsibility of expanding opportunities for a host of vocational training, professional education and academic graduation.

EARLY YEARS: The first task of the Academy in the early years was to enroll members and associate-members. Dr. T. M. A. Pai's contribution of Rs. 1,000/- helped defray the first year's expenses of the Academy. He was elected Registrar of the Academy, a post that he adores till the present day. The tenacious association of Sri T. Ramesh Pai with the Academy has rendered the organization a permanent reinforcement.

The first year of the Academy saw the imparting of instruction in such courses as Practice and Law of Banking, Insurance, Motor Engineering, Chain Surveying, Nursing and Midwifery, Cinema Exhibition, Printing and Photography. At the end

of the year, Sri B. V. Baliga, a leading and renowned advocate of Mangalore, who later became speaker of Mysore Assembly was invited to deliver the convocation address. He appraised the work of the Academy and wished that it would successfully bear the brunt of the heavy responsibility entailed in translating the objectives of the Academy into action. Uncramped by uncouth tradition, the Academy would live up to the high ideals enshrined in the organization. The convocation address, ever since then, became an annual feature of the Academy programme.

A reflection of the humility with which the Academy started functioning was seen first in the primary school which Dr. T. M. A. Pai had founded with only one teacher to serve it. The Academy undertook expansion of its facilities. The Manipal High School, the outgrowth of the little higher elementary school, started earlier by Dr. Pai, was the second school to be brought under the management of the Academy. This High School commands, to-day, a very enchanting location and enjoys the facility of a massive building.

Planning and forethought are the twin principles underlying any programme of activity in which Dr. T. M. A. Pai is associated. Within three years of the founding of the Academy, Dr. Pai felt that there should be a reorientation of thinking in regard to our country's education and he, along with his compatriots, did not find it difficult to start to experiment in this new thinking in the District of South Kanara.

THE FIRST DECADE: The Academy began to launch the movement into the field of higher education with the report of the committee set up to recommend on the shape that educational expansion should take in the District. The Chairman of this Committee, Mr. H. S. Hussain, an advocate of Karkala, had rendered meritorious service as a philanthropist. The Hussain Committee submitted its report in

1945 in which were stressed and streamlined the need for a graded system of education in the District and the need for sound private agencies to take up with devotion the work of educational expansion. This report gave an outline of the Academy's programme for the future and set the tone of its conduct.

The most significant achievement of the Academy during the first decade of its service was the founding of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi (popularly known as the M.G.M.) in June, 1949. Hundreds were the impediments in the way of its seeing the light of the day. From the wayfarer to the weighty Minister and from local machinery to the provincial, the proposition of opening a centre of Collegiate education at Udipi had to face a volley of criticisms. But criticisms helped to season the proposition to the inevitability of its being founded. Thanks to all those even-minded men, who reposed their faith in Dr. T. M. A. Pai in particular and refused to let drop the proposition. In an elementary school building, as a second grade Arts College, with promise of rapid development in future despite vexing problems, the college took its birth. Fortunately for the M. G. M., the unstinted service of a great teacher became available viz. that of Prof. H. Sunder Rao, who had by then made his mark as an efficient teacher, effective speaker and lover of lofty ideals at the theosophic centre at Madanapalli. Dr. Pai's ideologies found expression through Prof. Rao's crystallized efforts. The M. G. M. made its appearance in the academic firmament of the District like a meteor and has since then, remained there as a luminary. Sometimes, it is our vague apprehensions that deter us from doing the right thing. The M. G. M. had to tackle another problem that exercised a crippling effect on the institution, namely, ban on co-education. The Academy had to move heaven and earth for securing permission from

the University of Madras for admission to girls in the M. G. M. The hide-bound characteristics of our administration and its inability to adjust itself to the altered conditions are manifest by the struggle the Academy was subjected to. It was made a mammoth affair of a mole thing leading to enormous waste of money and time and exasperation. The year 1952 heralded greater future for the M. G. M. with success in this struggle. By 1957, this first baby of the Academy grew into full maturity and was able to deliver graduates in three faculties, Arts, Commerce and Science. A word has to be said in regard to financing the college. The sincerity of founding a college is to be seen in the fact that Dr. Pai had to mortgage his property for Rs. 75,000 - in order to be able to keep the deposit with the Madras University. Later, he became the biggest donor of the college. The Varsity's demand was Rs. 3,00,000 and the Academy fulfilled this condition by the close of 1952. Never was the institution allowed to suffer any set back for inadequacy and inefficiency.

THE SECOND DECADE: The period between 1953 and 1962 constituted Academy's second decade of activities. And this was the period of a rich crop of institutions justifying the cherished ideals of the Academy.

The finest flower of the Academy programme was the opening of the Medical College at Manipal on the 30th of June, 1953. This college was named after Kasturba and hence the name Kasturba Medical College, Manipal. To recount the labyrinthine difficulties involved in mooted the proposition and carrying it out successfully is disgusting and repellent. The Academy was put to an acid test in the fulfilment of this aim and nothing else in the history of this District could be a better example of the triumph of the spirit over the physical. The Academy had perseveringly to swallow all derision, convince the Govt. of Madras in regard to the legitimacy of this

project, persuade the Govt. of Bombay, ally itself with the Karnatak University of Dharwar for affiliation, and face attacks from the Central Govt., before it would found this college, demanding finances to pour in hundreds of thousands for the creation of the physical and intellectual environments. The K. M. C. had a Caesarian birth and the forceps used were the ever vibrant spirit of the Academy. The Kasturba Medical College survived successfully the following attacks directed against its internal administration and management policy and it has been giving a brilliant record of its academic work:

1. Capitation fee is tantamount to commercialization.
2. College that has sold its seats deserves to be closed down.
3. Inadequacy of teaching staff and lack of equipment.
4. Threat of withdrawal of clinical opportunities afforded to the college in the Headquarters Hospital, Mangalore.

Red-tapism, lack of faith in private enterprise, selfish interests and ignorance and intolerance — were the basis of all these charges and in the course of hardly a decade, these charges have been falsified. A splendid cluster of buildings have come up at Manipal; various Blocks of Medical sections have been raised, Professors' quarters have sheltered comfortably the teaching staff and within eight years of its existence, the Indian Medical Council recognised the K. M. C. as a fully accredited degree college. Recently the British Medical Council recognized the merit of K. M. C. The K. M. C. developed itself into an institution of National stature inviting students from the different parts of the country.

Outside Manipal, in 1955 the Academy built an elementary school in Madi, a village about 8 miles to the north of Manipal. The village needed a school of this level. The place was

familiar to the organizers of the Academy since the Manipal Industries had possessed a tile plant and an experimental farm. The year 1956 saw the opening of the Academy Library, known as the Nehru Memorial Library in Manipal. This serves both as public and general library. This library is also proud of a UNESCO Information Centre.

Another link in the chain of educational institutions was the Manipal Engineering College, which, in its pattern was a corollary of the Kasturba Medical College. The Karnatak University granted affiliation to this college and it was formally inaugurated on May 11, 1957. By 1961, this college acquired unquestioned ability to impart instruction to a full five year course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The college came to be well staffed and equipped. Prejudice, once again, played its malicious part in not selecting the Manipal Engineering College for the benefit of the Government's Grant-in-aid system for private colleges, in spite of the universal truth that M. E. C. had by virtue of the efficiency of instruction, completeness of physical arrangements and adequacy of equipment and apparatus, greater claims to be the recipient of the said benefit. Since the Academy is always inspired by the ideal of self-help and the avoidance of 'imposed-benefit', it took this injustice with patience and without regrets.

The Udipi Law College was the fourth to come into being in series. Although the Academy was not a victim of hardships in the task of opening this institution, good preparation had to be made and the vision had to be kept clear. Affiliation was obtained from the Karnataka University in 1957, the same year as the Engineering. To enable the students (who, from the very beginning, have been employees) to secure a law degree while earning in offices or factories or schools, classes are conducted in the morning and evening at suitable hours. Moreover, the Academy has been very

considerate to the students. Provision is made to award loan scholarship to students without interest on condition of repayment at easy instalments later out of their income. The idea of the Academy is that a knowledge of law is always helpful in the discharge of one's devoted work. During the first years of this institution, the Udipi Law College was merited to receive the service of a veteran and savant in the legal profession, namely, Sri B. L. N. Rai, B.A., M.L., Retd. Sessions Judge. A notable feature of the Udipi Law College is its ability to have its own building and campus.

The diversified interest of the Academy is testified to by making provision to train the finer sentiments of the gifted. And thus the school of Music and Fine Arts was started in 1958. At a very low cost, painting, music (both Hindustani and Karnataka), tailoring and dancing are being taught in this school.

An institution that really merits our appreciation and much support is the School of Nursing, Manipal. This was started in 1959. This is one of the very few training centres in this branch of education. It awaits considerably great prospects and deserves to be raised to a post-graduating centre. The Grahini Vidyalaya, Udipi, founded in 1959 appears to be an experiment to produce better house-wives and mothers. In fact, there is a lacuna in this respect and the lukewarmth with which the duties of a housewife or a mother are being taken must give place to a restoration, combined with the devotion of the past and the scientific attitude of the present.

In the latter part of the second decade of the Academy's activities, there started a drift of Collegiate expansion to the neighbouring regions of Manipal. Karkala, an historic town at the foot-hills of the Western Ghats, with a colourful and all attractive natural setting, was the first to make use of the

Academy's purpose. The old gave place to the new and Sri Bhuvanendra College sprang up in the old Sanskrit College buildings in July, 1960. And this event is said to have ushered in a local revolution in education since 1960. The founding of this college instructed the people that for an area served by half-a-dozen High Schools or more and with a population of 8 to 10 thousand, there could be a centre of Collegiate education, without which a greater part of the talents in such a region is either liable to be dormant or to go waste.

The spirit of the Academy which has been finding striking manifestation in founding centres of Collegiate education began to catch the 'whetted' imagination and curiosity of local people round Manipal to give a fillip to the expansion of Secondary Education. The rise of a High School at Perdoor in 1961 heralded this movement. In collaboration with local assistance, this High School has given a good record.

The year 1961 also witnessed the transfer of management of the Hindu Hr. Ele. School, Kallianpur to the Academy. This event deserves special mention, since it exemplifies how the Academy plays the role of the saviour. Saving an old institution from decrepitude is as important as founding a new one.

THE THIRD DECADE OF THE ACADEMY: With the opening of Bhandarkars' Arts, Science and Commerce College in 1963, the second link was added to the chain of 'rural college complex.' The vacuum that lay in the northern most part of the District is now filled. This college is the centripetal force for the entire region with a radius of 10 to 12 miles. The college is fittingly named after Dr. Bhandarkar who was the chief of the donors. The same year recorded the opening of another college in another suburban centre at Mulki, which was one of the historic chieftaincies in our District. Vijaya College, as it came to be named, seems to be the modern counterpart of the success of the past in this region. The college is

located on the bank of the river Shambhavi (popularly known as the Mulki river) a very inspring spot indeed. Now, Vijaya College claims to be a full-fledged institution with a teaching staff of 37 and a student strength of nearly 500.

This period has been remarkably conspicuous for the emergence of a host of High Schools to boost up the Academy programme of Secondary Education expansion. U. Kamalabai High School, Kadiyali, a suburb of Udipi (1963), Nagar High School, Nagar (1963), Nehru High School, Alevoor (1964), Parkala High School, Parkala, (1964), Sharada High School, Panemangalur (1964), and S. V. S. High School, Agumbe (1965) are the institutions that have swelled the responsibility of the Academy, while educating the scions of the District. All of these High Schools partake of the characteristics of Community Projects. And they are local enterprises within the 'steel frame' of the Academy.

The course of the Academy's Education programme is now overflowing institutional 'aqua.' An intense need has been felt to make adequate provision for the supply of teaching personale. Well-balanced growth of the Academy needed the establishment of a college of Education. The Manipal College of Education was founded in 1965. The same year witnessed the rise of four other Colleges — The College of Dentistry, Manipal; the College of Pharmacy, Manipal; Sri Mahaveera College, Moodbidri and Sri J. C. B. M. College, Sringeri. Sringeri is located above the Western Ghats and the Academy activity there is a concrete expression of its transcendent merit. It is during this period that the whole complex of educational institutions has come to be reinforced with all the necessities both physical and instructional.

UNDERSTANDING THE ACADEMY: 'There is a mine of meaning in the name 'Academy'. The first of the historic

Academies was founded in the 4th Century B. C. by the great Greek philosopher and statesman, Aristotle. In fact, all Universities are academic in one way or other and they are meant to subordinate everything else to academic interests. In the entire history of Southern India, nay, in the history of India itself, it is scarcely possible to have a parallel instance of such a phased programme of educational expansion as the Academy's. It is here we have to pause for a while and reflect over the Academy's activities disinterestedly and with intelligent pragmatism. The Academy had the humblest origin and experienced the most humiliating phenomenon. It did not inherit wealth to launch its enterprises, but created wealth through partnership for co-operation and enlightenment. The nobility of this concept is of universal value. The Academy's is an unparalleled example of the dictum that nothing succeeds like success. And this can only be true, if a programme is well thought out, if it incorporates the sedulously safeguarded association of those intrinsically interested in it and ultimately, if it is being mooted out and transformed into action by dynamic leadership, characterized by vision, reality and understanding. The Academy seems to have fulfilled these prerequisites and therefore, has won success. It has appraised well the needs of the District (as they could be formulated by men of vision), worked diligently and tenaciously to cater to these needs and acquired reputation as a great organizer. We often talk of sacrifice and service. These are the two phrases that mislead many. When society becomes richer and more wholesome by the purposeful, co-operative and sustained efforts of the partners in action, that action will be deemed sacrifice and service.

For the success of any educational institution, the physical and the intellectual environments must be sound. Buildings, equipment, apparatus, library, auditorium, playground constitute

the physical environment, while the teaching staff and the administrative machinery, comprise the intellectual environment. The Academy never believed in the fallacious theory that one could be more important to the exclusion of the other. Here the analogy of the relation between the body and the soul is most appropriate. Each has got its own rightful place. The Academy institutions have been housed in strong and fine buildings, have the pride of place in the fulfilment of adequacies in all necessary conditions and are staffed by qualified and promising men and women. Their management is governed by the principle of certainty and faith in the capacity to progress. Philanthropy is aided by pragmatism and hard work ensures lifting returns. Veterans and savants are taken in for the ripeness and richness of their experience and young men and women are associated for their vigour, hope and abundance of energy.

Education elevates man. But the process of educating is organizational in character inseparably connected with the two kinds of environments mentioned above for the existence of which financial arrangement has to be sound. Adequate finances must be raised by a clear sense of partnership by all those who become the beneficiaries. Nothing is more demoralizing and degenerating than the vain expectation that things are done for us and it is our privilege to enjoy. Direct or indirect participation alone can entitle a person to have privilege.

The achievement of the Academy is significantly seen in the transformation of this ideology into concrete expression and its message is to combine energy with profit, intellect with wisdom and sentiment with reality.

APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ACADEMY INSTITUTIONS

	Year founded or taken over	Number of students in 1967
1. Academy of General Education: Vocational Programmes	1942	100
2. Manipal Jr. Basic School, Manipal	1942	200
3. Manipal Higher Secondary School, Manipal	1948	337
4. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, Udipi	1949	1101
5. Kasturba Medical College — Manipal	1953 June	1606
Mangalore	1955 Jan.	
6. Mady Ele. School, Mady	1955	103
7. Nehru Memorial Library, Manipal	1956	—
8. Manipal Engineering College, Manipal	1957	916
9. Udipi Law College, Udipi	1957	103
10. Academy Schools of Music and Fine Arts, Udipi Manipal	1958	302
11. School of Nursing, Manipal	1959	157
12. Grahini Vidyalaya, Udipi	1959	60
13. Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkala	1960	570
14. Perdoor High School, Perdoor	1961	164
15. Hindu Higher Elementary School, Kallianpur	1961	174
16. Nursery School, Manipal	1962	41
17. Bhandarkars' Arts and Science College, Coondapoor	1963	800
18. Vijaya College, Mulki	1963	470
19. U. Kamalabai High School, Udipi	1963	348
20. Nagar High School, Nagar	1963	140
21. English Primary School, Manipal	1963	151
22. Nehru High School, Alevoor	1964	135
23. Parkala High School, Parkala	1964	181
24. Sharada High School, Panemangalore	1964	272
25. Manipal College of Education, Udipi	1965	61
26. College of Dentistry, Manipal	1965	90
27. College of Pharmacy, Manipal	1965	90
28. Sri Mahaveera College, Moodabidri	1965	267
29. Sri J. C. B. M. College, Sringeri	1965	217
30. S. V. S. High School, Agumbe	1965	81

ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGES

THE MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE, UDIPI

FIRST MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT OF THE ACADEMY: The Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College represents the first major achievement of the Academy of General Education in the field of higher education.

With the rapid increase in the number of high schools in and around Udipi, the need had long been felt for a local college of arts and sciences. The Academy had thought of entering the field of collegiate education as early as 1947. But the Academy's then resources were not sufficient to satisfy the Madras University's conditions for affiliation. However, the effort was soon renewed and adequate funds were collected for starting a college. Dr. T. M. A. Pai along with various local institutions like the Syndicate Bank, the Canara Mutual Assurance Company and the Canara Banking Corporation made generous contributions to the College funds. The idea of a college became an accomplished fact in June 1949, when the Madras University granted affiliation for an Intermediate College. The college was formally declared open on 27th June, 1949 by Dr. A. V. Baliga F.R.C.S.(ENG.) of Bombay, and regular classes commenced on 11th July, 1949.

The institution was named after the Father of the Nation, whose martyrdom was then fresh in the minds of the people. A resolution of the Academy expressly said that one of the chief aims of the college was "to do whatever possible in the college to commemorate Mahatma Gandhi." In pursuance of this, the management have placed the training of character as the most important aim of the college.

The college at its birth was managed by a Trust appointed by the Academy. Late Sri Kochikar Padmanabha Pai was the President, and Dr. T. M. A. Pai himself functioned as the correspondent. Late Dr. U. S. R. Pai, Sri. A. L. N. Rao, Sri U. S. Nayak and Prof. H. Sunder Rao (Founder-Principal) were the founder-members of the Trust. There was a separate college committee consisting of a group of enthusiastic local leaders who generously gave their time and affection to the hard task of building brick by brick this first college of the Academy. Mention also should be made of the generous support given to this cause by Dr. A. V. Baliga, Messrs. V. A. Pai, Devadas Baliga and K. Janardan Pai of Bombay.

The new college was temporarily housed in the Municipal Main School and the Victoria Jubilee Club at Udipi. Meanwhile, the Trust selected a spacious site at Sagri (near Manipal) and got it alienated free of all charges from the then Government of Madras for raising the new college campus. On this 45 acre ground construction of the original block was completed in 1951, and the college was shifted to the new campus in June 1951. The inaugural function held at Sagri in June 1951 was made memorable by the graceful presence and hearty blessings of all the Swamijis of Udipi. The Swamijis also helped the infant college by endowing scholarships and providing free meals to hundreds of poor students.

Prof. H. Sunder Rao as founder Principal (1949-1964)

guided the destinies of the college in the initial years with great devotion and skill, recruiting the best of teachers and striving for the highest academic standards. By his side stood a band of self-disciplined founder-teachers who by their dedication to the noble calling of teaching became part and parcel of this institution.

DEGREE COURSES: In October 1950, the Trust applied to the Madras University for the further affiliation of the college in the science subjects of the Intermediate Course. This was granted, and the college opened Intermediate Courses in Physics, Chemistry and Natural Science in 1951. In another two years the college was upgraded into a first grade college when the Madras University permitted it to open the B.A. Degree course in Economics and History with Political Science as optional. The new degree course was declared open in June 1953 by Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty, the then Health Minister of the Government of Madras.

AFTERMATH OF STATES REORGANIZATION: The next major change in the college came in 1956 with the reorganisation of the states and the introduction of the Pre-University course all over the country. The Pre-University Course of the Madras University was opened in June 1956. In 1957, soon after the states reorganisation came into effect, arts and science colleges in the border - district of South Kanara were in the first instance affiliated to the Karnataka University. Accordingly, this college obtained affiliation from the Karnatak University to open B.Com. and B.Sc. Degree Courses alongside of the already existing B.A. Course. Thus the college became a full-fledged first grade college in arts, commerce and science. On a reversal of decision by the Mysore Government in 1958, the college was finally placed on the lap of Mysore University. This quick shift of allegiance to three South Indian Universities threw up a variety of problems in academics and administration.

The college benefitted, as it were, from a comparative study of the new experiments in University Education.

SRI T. A. PAI AS CORRESPONDENT: In 1957 Dr. T. M. A. Pai handed over the correspondent's post to his nephew Sri T. A. Pai, a young but experienced legislator, banker and social worker. Sri Pai chalked out a master-plan for a dynamic expansion of the college activities with an emphasis on quality.

With the introduction of the new degree courses in Science and Commerce, the problem of accommodation become acute. The management, therefore, took in hand the task of constructing two additional blocks — the first a Commerce Block and the second a Science Block (Vijnana Mandir). The Commerce Block built in memory of Late Sri Upendra Anantha Pai (founder of Syndicate Bank and father of Sri T. A. Pai) was completed in 1958. The Science Block named as Dr. Madhava Pai Vijnana Mandir, was built in commemoration of Dr. T. M. A. Pai's 60th Birthday (1958), and in honour of the services rendered by him as the founder of this college. The purse of Rs. 1,30,000 presented to Dr. Pai on this occasion was immediately gifted by him to the Trustees of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College, for purchasing essential equipment. The Physics and Chemistry Wings of this Vijnana Mandir were completed in 1961. The main building was completed in 1966 and declared open by Dr. H. A. B. Parpia, Director of the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore. The ground floor of this main building houses class-rooms, faculty rooms, laboratories and museums of the twin departments of Botany and Zoology. The first floor houses Mathematics and Statistics departments and class-rooms. The laboratories in all the five departments of Science were expanded with additional equipment costing more than 3 lakhs of rupees. (U.S. Dollar 60,000; £22,000).

M. G. M. AND THE EXPANDING ACADEMY: Prof. K. S.

Haridasa Bhat took charge as Principal in 1964, when the former Principal, Prof. H. Sunder Rao retired. The college is at present managed by the College Trust consisting of:

1. Sri Aroor Laxminarayana Rao, B.A.,B.L., *President*.
2. Sri T. A. Pai, B.Com.(Bom.) *Correspondent and Treasurer*.
3. Sri K. S. Haridasa Bhat, M.A., *Principal and Secretary*
4. Sri N. V. Kamath, B.A.,B.L., *Member*. 5. Sri P. Janardana Nayak, *Member*.
6. Sri M. Madhva Raj, B.A., *Member*.
7. Prof. B. Venkataramana Achar, M.A., *Member*.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College being the first venture of the Academy of General Education in higher education, it fell to its lot to provide Principals for the new Arts and Science colleges started by the Academy since 1960. Prof. K. Ganesh Shenoy, Dr. K. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Prof. T. Krishna Rao and Prof. R. S. Madhava Rao were chosen from the teaching staff of this college to work as Principals elsewhere.

HOSTELS: Men's Hostel buildings named Sri Vadiraja Vidyarthi Nilaya were put up in 1957 as a munificent gift from Sri Vishvothama Thirtha Swamiji of Sode Vadiraja Mutt, supplemented by Government grant. It provides comfortable accommodation to nearly 70 students. Sri K. R. K. Bhat, Retd. Divisional Manager, L. I. C. of India gifted away his ancestral house to this college in 1958. This opportune gift formed the basis of the ladies' hostel named Mrs. Asha K. R. K. Bhat Ladies' Hostel. In 1965 the Ladies' Hostel was shifted to its new building on the College campus. It accommodates nearly 50 lady students and is fully equipped with kitchen staff, a matron, a resident lady warden and a night watchman.

LIBRARY: The college library contains over 27,500 books and subscribes for 135 journals and periodicals in English, Kannada, Hindi and Sanskrit. The first boost to the library was provided by a handsome gift of Rs. 10,000 - by the Canara

Banking Corporation, Limited. The Library next benefitted in 1953 from the purchase of a big private collection of rare books from the library of Dr. K. S. Bhat of Karkala and from a gift of American books by Mr. Harry Plissner, F.A.G.E. (of Miami). In 1960 the Syndicate Bank Ltd. and the Lions Club of Udupi provided a Book Bank with text books meant for long-term lending. In 1964 the Library was shifted to a spacious and suitably planned new building, which was inaugurated by Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Vice-Chancellor of Mysore University. There is a separate text-book lending section of the library financed by the University Grants Commission.

With a view to modernise the system of book-lending, the library staff has just now taken up the work of preparing a card catalogue, which eventually will enable "Open access" to the books and a more intensive use of the library.

LABORATORIES AND MUSEUMS: The laboratories for Science are quite spacious and equipped generously. The Museums of the Botany and Zoology Departments have been acclaimed by distinguished professors and other visitors as ranking among the best of such museums in the Mysore State. A Botanic garden was laid out in 1965 containing some indigenous and exotic varieties of trees, shrubs and herbarious plants.

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: Co-curricular activities form an important feature of the life in the college. Students are given an opportunity to make their own choice from among the following associations: Science Club, Planning Forum, Literary and Fine Arts Club, Excursion Club, Sports and Games, Social Service League and Speakers' Club. Several of these clubs arrange periodical lectures, seminars, film-shows, statistical surveys and study tours.

A Literary and Art festival commemorating Muddana and Manjeshwar Govinda Pai is conducted during every

winter. This festival runs for two or three days bringing students into direct and lively contact with poets, artists and men of letters from far and near. The plays and the yakshagana folk drama staged on these occasions provide wide opportunities to budding histrionic talents.

A separate Talents' Day is celebrated every year to bring latent artistic talents to limelight. A permanent stage named Ravindra Kala Mantap equipped with up-to-date facilities was set up in 1967 on the occasion of the Mysore University Golden Jubilee Celebrations.

SPORTS AND GAMES: The college has an extensive playground — over 12 acres in area — containing every facility to organise any standard tournament or athletic meet. Every year the college participates in the various inter-collegiate games and sports activities and the Taluq level Dasara Games and sports. There is also a small gymnasium with facilities for weight-lifting, training with light apparatus, tumbling etc. Several of the champion athletes of this college have participated in sports meets on a state level and there have been a few who qualified themselves for Inter-University sports meets.

N. C. C: A platoon of the Senior Infantry Division of the National Cadet Corps was raised at the college in 1957-58. A platoon of N.C.C. Rifles was raised in 1961. A Naval Wing of the N.C.C. was started in 1964. Several of the N.C.C. cadets have attended Republic Day Parades at Delhi and annual training camps held on a national level. Already two of the ex-cadets are in the forces as officers. The N.C.C. Unit has been provided with a separate spacious building on the college campus. A shooting range for the Annual Firing Practice was built and inaugurated in 1964.

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: In the academic sphere the record of the college has been spectacular. Starting from a

Madras University Gold Medal in English secured by a student in the very first batch sent for the Intermediate Examination in 1951, the number of academic distinctions and the total percentage of passes have throughout been impressive both at the Pre-University and the Degree level.

Between 1960 and 1967 the students of M. G. M. College brought laurels to their college and the University by scoring on an average half a dozen distinctions every year. 1967 was a glorious year, when the college was awarded a lion's share of University distinctions. The name of the college stood out prominently in press-reports of the University Examination results. The generous public of Udipi honoured the college with a public address in recognition of its topping the list of the Arts and Science colleges in the Mysore University Area.

COLLEGE ALUMNI: The college is now 19 years old, and it has really good old boys stationed in different walks of life. There is an Old Boys' Association which meets regularly and discusses plans of promoting the interests of the alma mater. The old boys have been evincing keen interest in staging old boys' dramas, collecting funds to assist retiring teachers, participating in the co-curricular activities and writing research papers for the college magazine.

PUBLICATIONS PROGRAMME: M. G. M. College has the unique distinction of publishing serious and useful literature in Kannada for the benefit of students as well as the layman. The college launched this publications programme in 1953 under the title 'Navodaya Prachara.' Renowned Kannada authors like Dr. Shivaram Karanth, Prof. V. Sitaramiah and Prof. Venkataramappa have contributed papers for these publications. Besides these publications, some members of the teaching staff at the college have been engaged in their own endeavour of creative writing, translation of standard works in English, research study and publications.

RASHTRAKAVI GOVINDA PAI RESEARCH CENTRE: In 1965, the college was fortunate enough to acquire by munificent donation the large collection of books belonging to the library of the late Poet Laureate Sri Manjeshwar Govinda Pai. It was a valuable acquisition of indological research consisting of 4734 books in 36 languages. Around the nucleus of this unique collection of books, the college is building a Research Centre, which is meant to organize and facilitate research work in ancient history, archaeology and literature. The centre is run by a Board of Directors with the Principal as the Ex-Officio Director. It has instituted annual lectures and publications by renowned scholars on research themes of historical and literary interest.

An attempt is presently being made to build an archaeological museum and an Oriental manuscript library as subsidiaries to this Research Centre.

MAHATMA GANDHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE, UDIPI

VITAL STATISTICS		Rs.		
1.	Value of lands (46.8 acres)	..	..	4,88,000 00
2.	Investment on Buildings	..	..	11,88,000 00
3.	Investment on Scientific Equipment	..	..	4,50,200 00
4.	Investment on Furniture and Fittings	..	..	1,13,500 00
5.	Investment on Library	..	..	2,40,000 00
6.	Investment on Sports & Games	..	..	81,000 00
7.	Other investments	..	..	5,75,000 00
	Total Investment	..	..	31,35,700 00
8.	Annual salaries paid to the staff: 1967	..	..	3,12,648 00
		<i>Gents</i>	<i>Ladies</i>	<i>Total</i>
9.	Number of Teachers: 1967	45	4	49
10.	Number of Non-teaching staff: 1967	26	2	28
11.	Number of Students: 1967	883	218	1101
12.	Total number of graduates: 1967	(a) Arts	..	362
		(b) Science	..	425
		(c) Commerce	..	407
				1194
13.	Total number of Academic ranks obtained since 1951:			
	Intermediate			1
	Pre-University			7
	B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. First Exams.			91
	Final B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. Degree Exams.			31

SRI BHUVANENDRA COLLEGE, KARKALA

THE IDEA: Placed in a lap of Mother Nature, Karkala is fed by the milk of natural beauty. The decorative hillocks, the amazing rocks, the evergreen trees, the alluring shrubs, the perennial lakes, and the charming landscape have exhausted the treasure of art. To the lavishness of nature is added the marvel of human hand. The aesthetic appeal and the engineering ability behind the construction and the erection of the imposing monolithic Gommateshwara statue, the brain and the skill involved in raising a fascinating Manasthamba, the efforts and the pains accompanying the solid structure of Chaturmukha Basadi, the religious fervour and devotion that motivated the Ananthashayana Kshetra are superb.

A great Day came in 1960 when His Holiness Shrimad Sudheendra Theertha Swamiji of Sri Kashi Mutt Samsthan laid the foundation stone on 2nd March for the new College building in a locality comparatively isolated from the buzz of the town and ideally situated for serious study. But the urge for education cannot wait till the completion of the building. At this juncture came the ready help from the local Sri Venkatramana temple which handed over the Bhuvanendra Sanskrit College building. The assistance of the temple is much more than this. It gave on permanent lease a vast tract of land which was shrouded by nature's best painting, to allow the human ingenuity to play its role. The temple offered the building, gave the land and promised a substantial amount of money; the public showed their co-operation; the Trustees exhibited their enthusiasm.

Above all, the destiny of this College was guided by the Academy of General Education, Manipal and directly fell into the hands of a leader who has the credit of experience to his age, organisation to his ability and wisdom to his ideas. Padmashree Dr. T. M. A. Pai, who took up the stewardship of the entire movement, bolstered the broken morale, fanned up the shattered enthusiasm and thereby imparted a new vision and courage. A seasoned leader, Dr. Pai could gather substantial momentum to keep the ball rolling. Thus was started the grand era of educational revolution in the campus of "Sreenivasa Ashrama" for which the people of Karkala were longing for. The campus, befitting its title, is in a serene atmosphere where you hear nothing but the sound of the trees, the hum of casurina and the voice of the wind. In this natural setting was found the temple of education named after a sacred Swamiji—Shri Bhuvanendra—where a larger number of students were the daily devotees. A young and energetic band of lecturers under the dynamic leadership of Principal K. Damodara Kini were the priests of this temple.

COLLEGE BUILDING: An imposing granite superstructure which strikes the sight of any stranger was fast taking its shape. Physics and Chemistry—the left eye and right eye of the Physical science—were located in the ground floor of the building with garden plants overlooking the laboratories. Placed on either side of the Principal's chamber in the first floor are Botany and Zoology Departments with an eastern extension to house the Library cum Auditorium. The second floor of the building is covered by the Arts and Commerce classes, with due provision for N.C.C. (Army and Navy), Games and a general staff room.

The College was declared open by Sri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore on 20—1—1964 at a touching ceremony attended by distinguished personalities from far and near.

Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran, Deputy Minister for Education, Government of India, presided over the function.

ACADEMIC RECORDS: When the College began its career on July 1960, it had only 138 students on the rolls and 10 members of the staff representing the different faculties. But today it is a giant with nearly 700 students—both boys and girls—and there are about 40 members of the staff. It only reflects the popularity and the performance of the College and the consequent reputation it carried, in its career of less than a decade. The brilliant results which the College has built up and the innumerable ranks which it has incessantly bagged, brought the College a permanent inscription in the academic map of not only the district but also of the State. Even the worst result of the College is not less than sixty per cent. Any rank list will be incomplete without the name of Sri Bhuvanendra College. The First Rank that the College has secured in the very first B.Com. batch is a standing testimony to the coveted position which the College richly deserves. When the facts began to speak for themselves, there was no need for further publicity. Ambitious students, optimistic parents and the enlightened public—from the coastal Kerala to the Malnad Sagar—began to point their fingers to this abode of education. Obviously, the institution had an added advantage of growing cosmopolitan in its outlook with inmates drawn from different regions, communities and languages. The students of this College have kept up an appreciably elevating code of conduct and character, a high order of discipline and manners, and a deep sense of self-respect and dignity.

LIBRARY: Any assessment of the Academic achievements will be incomplete without an adequate reference to the Library work in the College. The Library is an invaluable ally of the academic attainments. Library is found to be an effective plank for broadening the vision of the student, widening the

horizon of his knowledge thereby revealing the vastness of life so that he may develop a height to reach the various views of life. The practice of incorporating the Library work in the curricular time-table, as it is done in this College, deserves emulation. With nearly 10,000 books, 60 magazines and 10 dailies, the seats of the Library are never left vacant.

LABORATORIES: The modern world leans too much towards science. May be it is rightly so. The society places high premium on the study of science. A man without science is a poor man. Accuracy is the watch word of science which can be arrived at, to any finite degree, in a laboratory. The well equipped laboratories of Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology, where the students continuously concentrate on apparatus, present a thrilling sight.

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: With a view to give jerk to student potentialities, there are seven arteries in the College which circulate blood through student bodies. While the Fine Arts Association shoulders the responsibility of touching upon the finer and the more sublime values of human beings like singing, dancing, acting, painting and sculpture, the Literary Association lays its claim on the intellectual side of the student like debating, oratory, writing etc., There are three other specialised associations, Humanities, Science and Commerce, the first one provoking the interest in the human values embedded in social sciences, the second one rousing the scientific curiosity in the minds of the students and the third providing a platform for them to reveal their commercial instincts. The Planning Forum, another specialised association, takes the students outside the walls of the halls to the fields to conduct the surveys and to train them in certain practical aspects. To promote the spirit of co-operation and team effort there is the Social Service League where the students also get some physical exercise by way of manual labour. Almost all the students of

the College are roped into one or the other of these activities. In addition to the above platforms, there are other programmes to make the activities more illuminating and comprehensive, particularly for the younger minds. If the shrewdness of the mind is measured by the Quiz programme, the debating skill of the student is assessed by the Buzz programme.

The unique feature of the co-curricular activities of the College is the moral instruction. The College has not spared any opportunity of availing itself of good orators and distinguished personalities, including many foreigners. To give only a sample list of the speakers who talked from different platforms of the College, we had the opportunity of hearing Vice-chancellors like Dr. K. L. Shrimali and Prof. N. A. Nikam; Litterateurs like Padmabhushan Dr. K. Shivarama Karanth, Padmashri D.R. Bendre and Sri Kadengodlu Shankara Bhat. Over and above the usual celebration of Independence Day, Bhuvanendra Day, Republic Day etc., which are observed with unstinted decorum and dignity, the co-curricular activities of the College organise Kavi Jayanthi, Talents Day, Plan Day, U.N.O. Day, Model Parliament etc., etc. The art of acting seems to have reached a high watermark in this College. It is a strange coincidence that a good many of the staff members are also actors, in addition to their being reputed producers and competent directors. This calibre transferred from the page to the stage a few plays like 'Dear Departed', 'Nagarika' and 'Mareyadiru Caesarana', to give vent to artistic get up. Arranging educational tours and organising exhibitions have added future colour to the fame of the College. A few other achievements worth mentioning about the co-curricular activities are the surveys conducted on the "Medium of Instruction", Beedi Industry and the "Impact of the College on the Community". The labour behind the construction of a new road by the Social Service League, the endeavour shown in levelling the College

ground, the zeal of the students in repairing the College road are worth recollecting.

To instil the spirit of discipline and seriousness among the students, there are three wings—Army, Navy and Air Force—functioning in the College. Accepting the dictum that defending oneself is the defeat of enemy, an intensive rifle training programme is carried on at a firing range built for the purpose. It also serves to awaken the people to the danger awaiting beyond the borders. Some of our young, smart soldiers sent for further training have fetched bouquets of fame to the Alma Mater.

GAMES, SPORTS: The play grounds get ready before the clock strikes four in the evening, with matting rolled out, nets tied, bats on the mark, sticks in the corner and balls beside the Court. The next two hours are throbbing with activities all around the campus. From one end of the campus to the other, wherever the grounds are stretched and the courts are put up, there is life, there is cheer and there is noise. It is heartening to witness stylish batting, accurate bowling and firm fielding in the Cricket ground, lightening service, guarded lift and deep smash in the Volley ball court; good passes and prompt returns in the Shuttle cock teams and the Table tennis sets. The girls playing the Tenni-coit and Throw-ball kept the campus equally busy. The Kabbadi, a thrilling and a sensational game, is the weekly feature of this College. Many other games like Ball-badminton, Basket ball, Kho-kho etc., are an added attraction.

Much more interesting are the track events that are practised around the College, sometimes, even a little away. The smart scenes of students encouraging the participants in the high jump, long jump and pole vault pits, the fans warming up near the tracks both morning and evening, a few interested

in striking the point end of the javeline, others in swinging the heavy hammer and a few more showing their strength in throwing the discus — all add up to present a ready set to face any encounter. A crowning success rewarded these efforts when a student of this College was selected for the University Cricket team.

HOSTEL: Any account of the College will be incomplete without a detailed reference to the hostel of the College. This is particularly true of Sri Bhuvanendra College where a large number of students flock from the various corners of the state for whom a good hostel is as important as a reputed College. Hostel is said to be a home away from home. Probably, the history of the College hostel is more romantic than that of the College itself. Its beginning was also as humble as that of the College itself. Little did we imagine that a small hostel of this nature is destined to grow to the present gigantic size. In the early days, when the College was housed in the old Sanskrit College, the hostel was nothing more than a row of single block of eight rooms hardly accommodating some 30 students. A new Hostel was proposed in 1967. Its site seems to take us to a world of ecstasy. We are lost in the sight of the height of the hills which are decorated by the flowery ranges of clouds. Still, it came at last, with human touch, not lagging behind the luxury of nature. Thus, the work started on that barren piece of land where a spacious, quadrangular construction was to be erected with artistic window cases, designed columns, imposing entrance and appealing appearance. A massive monument of this nature deserved to be named after a personality of the stature of not less than Padmashree Dr. T. M. A. Pai. On 16th December 1966, Sri B. Manjunatha Pai laid the foundation stone of "Padmashri Dr. Madhava Pai Vidyarthi Niketan". When completed, it will accommodate nearly 400 students.

FUTURE PLANS: Ambition knows no bounds. Sri Bhuvanendra College also would like to retire on that infinity. Its future plans are innumerable. With another extension of the main building which is almost complete, the existing departments are likely to swell up. A beautiful museum will also be housed in the new extension. A few more rooms will be made available for lecture halls. In spite of this, ultimately, the accommodation problem remains worse than it was. Hence a broadly knit programme of future development is the *sine qua non* of the progress of the College. The present library is too small to accommodate the readers and the books. In fact, it is Library cum Auditorium. Separate buildings for library and auditorium are to be planned out. Preferably, the buildings may be kept out of the busy lecture halls. Both the library and the auditorium must be spacious enough to accommodate the increasing population of students anticipated in the near future. As we think of that future another inadequacy of the college comes to the forefront. The day is not far long when the College may look in for a girls' hostel. In its absence, the college can accommodate only the local girls. But there may be many girls in the outskirts of Karkala who are deprived of education because there is no Hostel for them in the College. At a time when the Society is removing its veil of orthodoxy, any denial of opportunity to educate the ladies may amount to colossal waste of human resources. After this, comes the Hobby centre and the Recreation centre where the students can spend time usefully, by indulging in some indoor games or some Hobbies. Next in order is the Health Centre, the importance of which need not be emphasised. In a more or less residential type of college like Bhuvanendra, a resident Doctor is not out of place. The list is not complete even with this. A Gymnasium, to provide for the development of the physique of the students may appear next in priority. Along

with this, the demand for a stadium may be long due. A College with its full fledged activities in sports and games may find it difficult to manage the show without a stadium. The swimming pool is another requirement which is only in keeping with the modern trend. The staff quarters complete the list. In the process of making the College self-sufficient the last item of the list may have to be taken up so that a township may be developed in and around the Sreenivasa Ashrama. All this should remind us that our work is not yet complete and we have a long way to go.

Sri Bhuvanendra College is a unique institution in many respects. It was the first college to be sponsored by the Academy of General Education outside Udipi. Karkala is the apple of Padmashri Dr. Madhava Pai's eyes. He is the architect in visualising a college for Karkala. His vision is amply rewarded. The success of Bhuvanendra is the success of Dr. Pai.

BHANDARKARS' COLLEGE, COONDAPOOR

Coondapoor is an important town on the northern coast of the South Kanara District. It is situated on the wide estuary of the river Gangolli and is sixty miles away from Mangalore. The climate of Coondapoor is comparatively cooler than the climate of other towns in the district, probably because it is surrounded by water on three sides. Coondapoor is also

blessed with some scenic beauty—the broad expanse of Gangolli, a confluence of five rivers (Kollur, Haladi, Chakra, Jamboo and Sookthimathi); the palm-fringed lagoons and islets bordered with graceful poplars recalling the lovely islands of Hawai. Three miles away to the north is Maravanthe, a beauty-spot noted for its panoramic view of the Arabian sea and the Kollur river separated from each other by a narrow pathway stretching for a mile. The State Government has decided to build a Guest House here and convert it into a tourist centre. The majestic peak of Kotachadri on the Western Ghats a few miles to the East provides an imposing background to Coondapoor.

Coondapoor has its own cultural heritage. The main language spoken is a vigorous dialect of Kannada rich in folk songs of rare melody. Konkani is also widely spoken. Coondapoor Taluk has evolved a special type of Yakshagana called *Badagu Thittu*, characterised by rhythmic dancing. In some families there survives a tradition of puppet dance depicting the scenes from the Epics. In fact a full-fledged Yakshagana with puppets for actors has been devised. The town also excels in its long tradition of dramatic activities. Every year a drama competition is held in the town. The main occupations of the people are agriculture and fishing. Thanks to the improved roads and transport facilities, trade, commerce and industry have been making rapid progress in recent times.

BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLLEGE: In spite of its natural resources, Coondapoor has been educationally and economically a backward area. For a long time Coondapoor Board High School was the only high school in the Taluk. Later on high schools were started at Koteswar and Kota and other places. By 1963 the Taluk had a dozen high schools sending out some 500 young boys and girls eligible for the University courses of studies. But higher education was a formidable problem. A few who were quite well-off

sought admission in Colleges at Mangalore. Later when two new colleges were started in Udipi, a few more went to Udipi. With the rapid spread of high school education, the need for a College at Coondapoor was badly felt.

HOW IT BEGAN: For a long time the idea of a college at Coondapoor remained a dream. In 1957 the people formed a committee to make efforts in this direction. The committee had to abandon the idea as it could not raise enough funds for the purpose. In 1960 a Rotary Club was formed in Coondapoor and it was inaugurated by Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the then President of the Rotary Club of Udipi. The Rotary Club soon mooted the idea of starting a College at Coondapoor and they approached Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the Registrar, Academy of General Education, Manipal for guidance and help. When Dr. Pai agreed to help, the project was taken up in right earnest and a committee was formed in June 1961.

THE DREAM COMES TRUE: At this critical juncture when the committee was struggling to collect funds, Mr. K. L. Bhandarkar, a lawyer and social worker of Coondapoor wrote to Dr. Achyutha Shrinivas Bhandarkar, a citizen of Coondapoor who had been practising medicine in Baharain, Persian Gulf, requesting him to donate a Science block to the College. Dr. A. S. Bhandarkar who was on his way from Bombay to Baharain could not give an immediate reply. A few days after he reached Baharain he received the unexpected but sad tidings of Sri K. L. Bhandarkar's sudden demise. Dr. A. S. Bhandarkar was deeply grieved at the passing away of his great friend and relation. The love of his native town, besides his passion to serve humanity, inspired Dr. Bhandarkar to make a great self-sacrifice. Thus the call of the native town was heard by a worthy son of the place, who was toiling on the foreign soil. Dr. Bhandarkar wrote to Dr. T. M. A. Pai promising two lakhs of rupees and requested him to go ahead with the project.

Dr. Pai, on behalf of the Academy of General Education, Manipal accepted the gift and took upon himself the great responsibility of sponsoring the College. Dr. A. S. Bhandarkar not only helped the people of Coondapoor to translate their long cherished dream into reality but also earned the gratitude of generations of students to come. The starting of the College marked a mile-stone in the development of Coondapoor and opened up a new era of enlightenment and culture for the people of the Taluk.

THE ACADEMY PUTS ITS SHOULDER TO THE WHEEL: The munificent gift of Dr. Bhandarkar was put into the worthy and capable hands of Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the Registrar of the Academy of General Education, Manipal who is one of the pioneering forces in the field of education and banking in our country. Besides giving a donation of a lakh of rupees, the Academy of General Education took up the work of sponsoring the College. A College Trust was formed with the following members:

Dr. A. S. Bhandarkar, *President*; Sri K. V. M. Kamath and Sri S. Prabhakar Tholar, *Vice-Presidents*; Padmashree Dr. T. M. A. Pai, *Treasurer*; Sri Y. Manjayya Shetty, Sri H. Bhasker Kamath, Sri K. Raghunath Shenoy, Dr. H. Venkatramanayya, Sri Theodore Soans and Sri Narayana Shetty, Charmakki, *Members*; The Principal, *Secretary*.

The College was named Bhandarkars' College of Arts, Science and Commerce. In his deep humility Dr. Bhandarkar insisted that the College should not be named after him. However he was prevailed upon to associate it with his family's name.

INAUGURATION OF THE COLLEGE: A ten-acre plot of sandy waste land to the west of the main road, granted by the Government was chosen as the site for the college building. On 2nd November 1962 the foundation-stone was laid by

Dr. A. S. Bhandarkar himself under the presidentship of His Holiness Swamiyar of Dwarakapeetha. Thanks to the untiring zeal and efforts of the Academy, within six months, part of the building was ready for occupation by students. On 11th July 1963 the College classes were formally inaugurated by Shri H. Lakshminarayana Kamath, the Grand Old man of Gangolli, at a simple and austere ceremony symbolised by the lighting of lamps. With Prof. K. G. Shenoy, M.Sc., (formerly Professor of Chemistry at M. G. M. College, Udipi) as its Principal, the College set out on its career. 256 students out of which 34 were girls were admitted to Pre-University Science and Commerce courses. The work of the entire building was complete by November and on 20th February 1964, it was inaugurated by His Highness Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Mysore. The College made a good start. The strength was promising. The laboratory equipment was more than adequate, in fact it was adequate for the I Year of the 3-year Degree Course. Facilities for games and sports were made available. An N. C. C. Army Wing was stated with 178 cadets. Necessary library books were purchased.

A CONFIDENT STEP: DEGREE CLASSES OPENED: In the second year Degree classes of the 3-year B.Sc. and B. Com. courses were inaugurated by Dr. A. Krishna Rao, Dean of Kasturba Medical College, Manipal. The Mysore University Affiliation Commission recommended the grant of permanent affiliation to the Pre-University Science courses with the combinations of Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The N. C. C. Naval wing was added. Students, both boys and girls, of the college participated in inter-collegiate tournaments and inter-collegiate music competitions.

COMMEMORATION OF THE POET LAUREATE: The earliest

achievement of which the College could always be proud of was the celebration of Rashtra Kavi Govinda Pai's birthday on 20-12-1964. The grand function was presided over by Sri S. Nijalingappa, the Chief Minister of Mysore State. Many eminent Kannada writers from all over the state took part in it and the first part of the commemoration volume called "*Divige*", a monumental work, was released by Dr. K. Shivarama Karanth. In this connection the M. G. Pai Memorial Fund with Rs. 5,000 in fixed deposit was also founded. The interest derived from the fund was to be utilised for encouraging literary activities.

HUMANITIES COME INTO THEIR OWN: At the beginning of the third year of the College, Principal K. G. Shenoy was transferred to Vijaya College, Mulki and Sri T. Krishna Rao, Head of the Department of Commerce of M. G. M. College was posted as the Principal of Bhandarkars' College, Coondapoor. The year also saw the opening of I B.A. classes with History and Economic as Major and Politics as Minor subjects complying with the persistent demand from the students and the public.

GROWTH AND EXPANSION: The fourth year began with a record increase in the strength. The problem of accommodation was keenly felt and the hours of work had to be staggered in order to provide for the increased admissions. Padmashree Dr. T. M. A. Pai during his official visit to the College suggested undertaking the work of the Main Building at the cost of about Rs. 13 lakhs. On 15th October 1966, Dr. T. M. A. Pai himself laid the foundation-stone and the work started.

A FINE TRADITION IN THE MAKING: A SEARCH FOR HISTRIONIC TALENTS: The remarkable feature of the life of the students during the year was the tremendous impetus given to cultural and literary activities — chiefly drama.

During the year one of the naval cadets was selected to represent Mysore contingent in the Republic Day Parade held at New Delhi.

THEY BLAZE A TRAIL: The College became a full-fledged First Grade College and sent out its first batch of graduates in Science and Commerce in 1966-1967. Altogether 63 graduates went out of the portals of the College into the public life having given a brilliant account of themselves in the academic and cultural fields of activity.

Our College Magazine, brought out with care and artistic skill has won us the appreciation of our readers both for its content and get-up.

TOWARDS NEW HORIZONS AND GREATER HEIGHTS: RASHTRA KAVI GOVINDA PAI SMARAKA PRAKASHANA KENDRA: In its fifth year, the College entered into a new phase of creative activities through its several associations. 'Rastrakavi Govinda Pai Smaraka Prakashana Kendra' was inaugurated by Dr. K. Shivarama Karanth who also released the second part of "*Divige*". The publication centre is intended to encourage and bring out the creative talents.

VIJAYA COLLEGE, MULKI

INTRODUCTION: Eleventh July 1963 is a red letter day in the recent history of the small historic town of Mulki with a population of about 11,000, for, it was on that day that this College came into existence. Thanks to the zeal and co-operation of the public of Mulki, aided by the great vision,

courage and munificence of Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the Registrar of the Academy of General Education, Manipal, a long cherished aspiration for a College in this area became a reality. The College was formally inaugurated by Late Sri V. S. Kudva, the pioneer industrialist and journalist of South Kanara District. The inauguration took place in the historic buildings of Bolakar's family at Bunder, Mulki on the banks of the river Shambhavi. The light of knowledge which was lit on that day with the symbolic act of lighting the 'Nandadeepa' by Sri V. S. Kudva, Sri Rajeeva Bhandary, Dr. T. M. A. Pai and several others, has been burning brightly since then and the College has been living up to its name 'Vijaya' which means success.

BACKGROUND: When Dr. Pai got an idea of the availability of a row of buildings at Bunder, Mulki, in 1962 he evinced keen interest in the starting of a College. At his instance, a twelve-member 'Mulki College Ad hoc Committee' was set up on 20-4-1962 with Sri U. Krishna Rao as President, Dr. K. Shama Shetty as Vice-President, Sri V. Devadas Kamath as Secretary and Sri P. S. Mundkur as Treasurer. Later, all the members of the 'Fund' were co-opted into the College Ad hoc Committee. Dr. Pai asked the Committee to raise a fund of Rs. 2 lakhs for the purpose.

Only a man with tremendous foresight and imagination like Dr. Pai could think of converting the godowns into ventilative College buildings. Without waiting for the amount he took brisk steps to renovate them and practically within a month the buildings were ready to house the college. The desolate godowns were reconditioned into such attractive building that the same members of the University Affiliation Commission, during their subsequent visit, could not believe their own eyes when they saw the transformation that had taken place in the campus.

The initiative of Dr. Pai, the untiring efforts of the College Ad hoc Committee and the Bombay Sub-Committee in raising the funds and the co-operation extended by the generous donors all over the country helped the realisation of the dream when the College was inaugurated on 11th July 1963.

GROWTH: Dr. K. B. Ramakrishna Rao was the first Principal of the College. He began to work for the shaping and consolidation of the College with a compact group of 15 members of the staff during the first year of the College. As an artist, philosopher and perfectionist, he was responsible for building up some good traditions in the infant institution. In the first year (1963-64) the College offered four groups to the students at the Pre-University level. (i) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. (ii) Physics, Chemistry and Biology. (iii) History, Economics and Logic. (iv) History, Economics and Commerce. 206 students including 45 girls were admitted to the above groups.

In the second year, *i.e.*, in July 1964 degree courses were started in Arts, Science and Commerce. The groups offered at the various courses were:

B.A. — Economics & Sociology (Majors) Philosophy (Minor).

B.Sc. — (i) Physics & Chemistry (Majors) Mathematics (Minor)
(ii) Botany & Zoology (Majors) Chemistry (Minor).

B.Com. — Advanced Banking & Banking Law as the Special subject.

In the year 1965-66 an additional group with Physics & Mathematics (Majors) and Chemistry (Minor) was introduced in the B.Sc. Degree Course and Political Science was introduced as the minor subject in the B. A. degree course.

In the fifth year there has been a considerable rise in the student strength with 638 students on the rolls including 122 girl students.

The results of our students in the university examinations have been good from the very beginning. Among the first batch of degree students, Mr. M. Ramesh Kamath got III rank under Part II (Hindi) and Miss. K. M. Nalini secured II rank under Part III in the B.Com. First Examination, March 1966, thus setting up a high standard for the future students to emulate.

On transfer as Principal to Sri J.C.B.M.College, Sringeri, Dr.K.B.Ramakrishna Rao, handed over the charge to Prof. K.G.Shenoy who took up the reins of the administration of the College on 9-6-1965. He established himself firmly on the saddle very soon and provided an able leadership to the growing College.

In the course of these five years the strength of the teaching staff has increased from 16 to 38, bringing the present teacher student ratio to 1 : 17. The enthusiastic staff members and the disciplined students have tried to bring into reality the hopes of Dr. Pai.

BUILDING: During the first year, the Pre-University classes were housed in the buildings belonging to the Bolakars' family which were renovated at a cost of nearly Rs.50,000 -. Work on the new College buildings began in the same year near the old campus on the other side of the Kotekeri Road with the laying of the foundation stone by Sri V. S. Kudva on 27th October, 1963. The Science Block was declared open by Sri U. Krishna Rao, Managing Trustee of Sri Venkatramana Temple, Mulki, on 1—11—1966. Dr. T. M. A. Pai laid the foundation stone for the Administrative Block of the College on the same day.

A sum of Rs. 5,90,600 was spent on the buildings upto 31-3-1968. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the General Construction Company and the Planning Department of the Academy, the new buildings have been completed.

LIBRARY: During the first year, the library and the reading room were housed in the Sudheendra Tirtha Hall in the old

buildings. In addition to books purchased at a cost of Rs. 5,000 - a large number of books were received as donations and before the end of the first year, the library contained over 2,250 volumes. In 1966 a sum of Rs. 25,000 - was donated by C. P. C. Group of Companies, Mangalore and hence the library was named after the late Voderabettu Srinivas Kamath, the founder of the Company. This year's investment on library is Rs. 31,500 including the U.G.C. and Students' Aid Society grants.

BOOK BANK: In addition to the usual lending facilities, a new section in the library called the 'Book Bank' was started in the first year in order to help the students with books which they can keep for longer periods. We have at present 1,400 books in the Book Bank, including 1,000 books in the U.G.C. Text-book library, 200 in S.A.S. Book Bank and 200 in the "College Book-Bank."

LABORATORIES: The College has got four well-equipped laboratories for Physics, Chemistry, Botany & Zoology. These laboratories are set up at a cost of Rs. 1,86,800. The Chemistry laboratory is named after the Syndicate Bank which donated Rs. 15,000 - for the same. Botany and Zoology Departments are having their respective museums. The skeleton of a whale, (Balaenoptera) which was washed ashore near Mulki and articulated at the College has been a rare addition to the Zoology museum.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES: The College is having a Co-operative Stores dealing in books and stationery articles. It was started in 1964 and has been rendering great service to the students, members of the staff and the College.

TEACHERS' WELFARE FUND: 'Teachers' Welfare Fund' is a unique feature in this College. This is a fund raised by teachers by individual contribution of Rs. 2 - per month to

which a matching sum is contributed by the Management. From this fund loans are made available to teachers who need them and the same are recovered in easy monthly instalments.

HOSTEL: The College could not provide a hostel for the students in the first three years. But as students started coming from longer distances, the need for a hostel became urgent. Two private buildings were taken on rent and a hostel was started on 3-7-1966 with 28 inmates. This year the number of hostellers rose to 75 and one big building on the banks of the river Shambhavi had to be converted into hostel.

Sri V. S. Kudva, who evinced very great interest in the development of the College from the very beginning, generously donated to the College a plot of land containing his ancestral house and covering an area of one acre near the College. It was decided to put up a permanent hostel building on that plot and His Excellency Sri V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India laid the foundation stone for the same on 14-10-1967.

THE OLD STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: As the College completed four years and the first batch of the Degree students were going out, an Old Students' Association was formed on 30th March 1967 with a view to help the old students to associate themselves with the activities and progress of their Alma Mater.

ASSOCIATIONS: Associations guided by Staff Advisers, are conducting various kinds of programmes like lectures by distinguished persons, seminars, symposia, music concerts, study tours etc. This year the Science Association conducted an Exhibition for a week during the College Day Celebrations, in February 1968 which drew thousands of visitors from the neighbouring places.

MAGAZINES: The literary and artistic talents of the students are very much encouraged. For this purpose, a wall

magazine, 'Vijaya Chronicle' by name in which the writings, drawings and paintings of the students are published is run through-out the year. The College publishes an Annual Magazine, 'Vijaya'.

N. C. C.: The College has been providing training in N.C.C. Army Wing from the very beginning. The Senior Division N.C.C. Naval Wing Sub Unit was set up in 1964 which has been imparting training to a batch of cadets not exceeding 50 in number. The training was provided in the Air Wing of the N.C.C. also for a period of two years from 1965 to 1967.

SPORTS AND GAMES: The College provides opportunities to students to play various games and to participate in sports under the guidance of a Physical Director. The students have been participating in the M.G.S. Athletic Meets and various other inter-collegiate tournaments. The Annual Sports Day is celebrated every year to create more interest in sports and to develop competitive spirit among the students.

BOAT CLUB: This is a unique feature found in this College by virtue of its special situation near a river which provides the ideal conditions of a lake for boating. It provides to the students and members of the Staff a rare opportunity for boating which is at the same time an invigorating physical exercise and a pleasurable pastime.

TRADITIONS: (i) *Study Circle*: With a view to encourage the members of the staff to pursue their studies in various subjects, Dr. Ramakrishna Rao, the former Principal of the College, started a 'Study Circle' in July 1964. The members of the staff used to read papers on topics of their interest in the meetings of the Study Circle and the reading of the paper was invariably followed by a lively discussion. Dr. Rao also ventured to publish a few papers read in such meetings in the form of monographs which were well received by the public.

(ii) *Honouring literary luminaries*: The College staff and students have built a rare tradition of honouring a literary luminary on the occasion of the College Day every year by presenting him with an address in a beautiful casket made of sandalwood. Dr. K. Shivarama Karanth, Sri V. Sitaramiah, Sri Kadengodlu Shankar Bhat and Sri M. Gopalakrishna Adiga were honoured successively in the first four years. This year the College had the privilege of presenting an address to Sri G. P. Rajaratnam, the renowned Kannada teacher and writer, on 10th Feb., 1968.

COLLEGE TRUST: The College Trust consists of 13 members with Dr. T. M. A. Pai as the President. Dr. Pai guides the destinies of the College with the co-operation of the other members of the Trust. Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai, who ably manages almost all the educational institutions of the Academy, gives shape to the ideas of Dr. Pai. Late Sri V. S. Kudva was a member of the Trust till his demise on 30—6—1967 and his illustrious son Sri Srinivas V. Kudva, has joined the Trust in his place. Sri U. Krishna Rao, Dr. K. Shama Shetty, and Dr. M. Rayappa Kamath, Sri Manel Srinivas Nayak, M.L.A., Sri Bola Narayana Rao, Sri V. Devadas Kamath, Sri P. S. Mundkur and Dr. K. P. Madyastha are the other members of the Trust. Prof. K. G. Shenoy is the Secretary of the Trust while Sri B. Sunder Bhat is the Staff Representative in the Trust. Thus the College Trust is a happy team of the well wishers of the College and of the future generation.

SRI MAHAVEERA COLLEGE, MOODABIDRI

INTRODUCTION: It requires no repetition that the Academy of General Education, Manipal, is the mother of more than a dozen educational institutions and Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai is the real force behind it. Sri Mahaveera College, Moodabidri, is a brilliant prospective child of the Academy.

Moodabidri, once a centre of Jain Religion and Culture, is a small town with a population of about 10,000, 10 miles away from the Western Ghats and 22 miles from the District head-quarters of Mangalore. It is surrounded by picturesque natural settings with a salubrious climate. It has also magnificent Jain Temples with manuscripts on Jain Philosophy and Literature. The public of Moodabidri by their zeal of selfless co-operation has built up an Institution known as the Samaja Mandir Sabha.

HISTORY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE COLLEGE: The 19th of January 1964, on which day the Janatha Hall of the Samaja Mandir Sabha was opened, is to be remembered as the red letter day in the history of this College. That day the Samaja Mandir Sabha organised a public meeting at which the decision to start a First Grade College in Arts, Science and Commerce was taken, to cater to the needs of hundreds of students completing their secondary education from about half a dozen high schools in and around Moodabidri, and most of whom are unable to prosecute their studies elsewhere on account of their pecuniary circumstances. Consequently, a registered Educational Institution namely The Mahaveera Vidya Vardhaka

Sangha, Moodabidri, was formed and registered with the object of starting this First Grade College, and it sought the co-operation of the Academy of General Education, Manipal. Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the Registrar of the Academy most graciously agreed to help the Sangha to build up this College. Both the Sangha and the Academy jointly formed Sri Mahaveera College Trust to run and manage the College.

TRUSTEES: The following are the College Trustees:— Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai, Manipal, (*President*); Sri M. K. Devaraj, M.A.,B.L., Mangalore (*Vice-President*); Sri S. D. Samrajya, Shirthady, (*Treasurer*); Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai, Manipal, Sri K. Vasudeva Kamath, B.A.,B.L., Karkala, Sri D. Rathnavarma Heggade, Dharmasthala, Sri S. N. Moodbidri, Bombay, Sri K. Pandyaraja Ballal, Moodabidri, Sri G. Vasudeva Pai, Moodabidri, Sri G. Gopala Pai, Moodabidri, Dr. Y. Umanatha Rao, Moodabidri, Dr. D. Manjunatha Shenoy, Moodabidri, Sri N. Padmaraja Murayar, Moodabidri, Sri M. Jeevandhar Kumar, Mijar, Sri M. Ananda Alva, Mijar, Sri M. Shridhar Padiva, Banangadi, Sri A. Somappa Rai, Moodabidi, Sri T. Raghuchandra Shetty, Moodabidri, Sri P. Sadananda Bhat, Moodabidri, Sri B. Padmaraj, Moodabidri, Sri K. B. Nilavar, M.A., Reader in Economics (*Trustees*); Sri R. S. Madhava Rao, M.Sc., (*Principal & Secretary*).

COLLEGE: The college started functioning from the academic year 1965-66 and the Pre-University classes in Arts, Science and Commerce commenced from the 15th July 1965 with 105 boys and 14 girls. The classes were temporarily housed in the Samaja Mandir Sabha Buildings and the Deputy Commissioner, South Kanara, Mangalore was gracious enough to allot the present site of 16 acres and 60 cents of land on the right side of Moodabidri - Venoor Road within a mile from the heart of the town. The Trust purchased 3 acres and

64 cents of adjacent land from a private person. The construction of the College buildings was taken on hand in right earnest by the Trust with finance provided by the Academy of General Education. The first batch of the students of the Pre-University class gave a good account and performance in the First University Examination of March 1966 and gave the College a good result of 61%. First year degree classes were introduced in the year 1966-67 and 169 boys and 26 girls were admitted to the Pre-University class and 64 boys and 7 girls were admitted to the I year Degree classes of B.A., B.Sc., and B. Com. II year Degree classes were introduced in the year 1967-68 and 152 boys and 26 girls for the Pre-University, 108 boys and 17 girls for the I Year Degree and 55 boys and 7 girls for the II Year Degree class were admitted during the year. Thus the total strength of the college this year is 365 and the first batch of II Year Degree students are to appear for their University Examinations in April 1968.

TEACHING STAFF: The teaching staff of the college includes one Professor, Two Readers, 22 Lecturers, 1 Demonstrator and 1 Physical Director in the following Departments: English, Kannada, Hindi, History, Economics, Politics, Commerce, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology and Sociology.

LIBRARY: A qualified Librarian is in charge of the College Library which has a collection of more than 5,000 volumes purchased at a cost of more than Rs. 45,000 -. The University Grants Commission has been pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 4,000 - for a Text Book Library and a further sum of Rs. 2,000 - towards Basic Grant Library. The Reading Room of the College makes available to the Staff and students, 8 dailies and 40 periodicals. Besides these, many philanthropic societies, educational associations and foreign embassies are supplying several other periodicals and publications on

complimentary basis, thus providing the readers literature of high educational value.

LABORATORIES: The College has fully equipped Laboratories for Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology Departments and a good Museum for the Department of Biology. During 1967-68, a Physical Laboratory for the Chemistry Department and Dark Room for the Physics Department have been added and the total outlay on the Laboratories and the Museum so far is more than Rs. 1,25,000.

SCHOLARSHIPS: Efforts are made to obtain all types of Scholarships available to the poor and deserving students of the College, such as the National Loan Scholarships, Scholarship to Children of Political Sufferers, Scholarships to children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers, Poverty-cum-Progress Scholarships and Freeships, National Merit Scholarships, University Merit Scholarships, Scholarships to Children of Defence Service Personnel, Scholarships to the children of Displaced Goldsmiths, G.O.O. Scholarships to Physically Handicapped.

FUTURE PROPOSALS: The Trust and the College Staff are desirous of making the College a full-fledged First Grade College in Arts, Science and Commerce. The Third Year Degree students are to appear for their Final Degree University Examinations in 1969 and the Trustees are very keen on obtaining good results from them. An ambition to make the College a residential one, having its own buildings for running its classes, an Auditorium, a good Museum, separate buildings for Boys and Girls Hostels, Staff Quarters, etc., is in the vision of the Trustees and the Staff, and it is hoped that with the co-operation of the public in and around Moodabidri, this would be achieved. At present temporary affiliation has been granted to the College by the University of Mysore and it will be the endeavour of the Trust and the Staff to get permanent affiliation in the

nearest future. The Directors of the Students' Cooperative Stores are very enthusiastic in pushing for the new schemes such as a Canteen for College, Hire Purchase Scheme for all articles, etc.

SRI JAGADGURU CHANDRASHEKHARA BHARATHI MEMORIAL COLLEGE, SRINGERI

Behind the College is the Great Name of a Sage, a Jeevan-mukta, Sri Chandrashekhara Bharathi, who was the Pontiff of Sri Sarada Peetham, from 1912 to 1954. The Great Sage was the 34th in the venerable line of the Pontificate founded by Sri Adi Shankaracharya, a thousand two hundred years ago, and was the centre of adoration and respect for millions of the followers of Sri Shankara. The College founded by the Academy of General Education, Manipal is dedicated to the sacred memory of His Holiness Sri Chandrashekhara Bharathi.

Founded in the year 1965, the College is the symbol of expansion of the A.G.E. beyond the boundaries of South Kanara into the far reaches of the malnad area of Chikmagalur District. At the end of third year, the Silver Jubilee Year of the Academy, the College is having extensive buildings (with an estimated cost of 6 lakhs) overlooking the valley of the sacred river Tunga. It is managed by a Local Trust, jointly sponsored by the A.G.E. Manipal and the local Bharathi Vidya Samsthe. The heads of these sponsoring bodies, Dr. T. M. A. Pai, and Sri K. C. Chandramouli Rao are very happy that their visions were not in vain as the College founded by them is growing year by year. Situated as it is in Sringeri,

an all-India cultural centre, the College is building itself into a centre of advanced learning in Indian Culture and Philosophy, besides also providing extensive facilities for specialisation in sciences and commerce. Perhaps, this is the only College in the University of Mysore placing an accent on studies in Indian Culture in all its aspects. For students who would like to remain in their rural atmosphere and hope for getting opportunities of higher collegiate learning, perhaps Sringeri has the answer.

The College is a tribute to the abilities of the local people to organise themselves well to serve the nation. Men like the great Dr. Pai, Sri K. C. Chandramouli Rao, Sri K. N. Veerappa Gowda, M.L.A., Sri M. Srinivasa Setty, Sri P. G. Gurjar, Sri Purushottama Kamath, Sri H. Suryanarayana Rao, Sri Manjappa Hebbar, Sri Vasudeva Kamath of Karkala, Sri T. Ramesh Pai of Manipal, and Srimathi Guddekeri Kadamma, are the Founder Trustees of the College, whose enthusiasm and encouragement have been a constant inspiration to Dr. K. B. Ramakrishna Rao, the Principal, to run the College. The Principal has been particularly happy to have round him young and very able batch of lecturers to guide the students.

Situated in the precincts of the most lovely town of Sringeri, the College is doing its best in training the future citizens of India on very healthy grounds of moral discipline and devotion to their studies. The serenity and calmness that prevails in the area has never been disturbed by the advent of this College, and who will not admire the College, which preserves the sanctity of the Holy place and the Holy name of the Sage, besides also getting highest laurels in results by topping the list in the University Examinations within the old Mysore State? The students and the staff did feel highly rewarded when actually the present Jagadguru Sri Abhinava Vidya-thirtha Swamiji visited the College, thus recognising with

approval the way the College is serving the nation in an unostentatious way. It was very significant for the future of the College that His Holiness paid the visit even before he reached Sringeri on his return from an all India tour. Thrice blessed is the College by the visit of His Holiness.

What more is there in store for the college, no one knows, but the staff and the students feel that there is going to be a bright future for the Institution. The Great Name behind, the sacredness of the soil and the benign presence of the Goddess of Learning have given them this confidence, and do not the Trustees join them to share this confidence?

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

KASTURBA MEDICAL COLLEGE, MANIPAL

The Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, one of the leading institutions in our country to-day, had humble beginning and was established in 1953 by the Academy of General Education, Manipal. To-day, this college is a standing monument to the foresight, courage and perseverance of Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai, its founder.

The limited opportunities available to aspiring students in Government Medical Colleges challenged the imagination of Dr. Pai, a successful private practitioner, banker and educationist of Udipi and forced him to moot the idea of starting a medical college at Manipal on a co-operative basis. Dr. Pai firmly believed in the idea of the parents of students coming together to start an institution and meeting the entire cost of such education. In the medical college contemplated by him, each parent was expected to contribute a fixed sum towards capital expenditure and, in addition, to pay the prescribed fees to meet the recurring expenditure. Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, defending the Kasturba Medical College on the floor of the Lok Sabha in 1958, said that a student receives education *at cost price* in a private medical college whereas he receives the

same education *at a heavily subsidised price in a State Medical College.* The novel idea of Dr. Pai gained, within a short time, the support of a large number of parents and the Kasturba Medical College was inaugurated on June 30, 1953. Thus a new experiment was launched in the field of Medical Education. The phenomenal progress achieved by this Institution within a short span of time proved the efficacy of Dr. Pai's philosophy and paved the way for the establishment of more medical colleges on co-operative basis.

The college was affiliated to the Karnatak University, Dharwar and started the Pre-Clinical Course at Manipal. Since the Government of Madras consented to give the facilities for the clinical training of our students at the District Headquarters Hospitals at Mangalore, the clinical course was started at Mangalore in January, 1955. Even to this day, the college has two sections, the pre-clinical section at Manipal and the clinical section at Mangalore. The hospitals at Mangalore were upgraded by the Government as a part of the Third Five Year Plan.

Necessary buildings were put up both at Manipal and Mangalore. The management spared no pains to recruit the well trained staff and to equip the laboratories with the best possible materials. Every endeavour was made to maintain the higher standard possible and ever since its inception the college has consistently maintained a very high level in its performance at University Examinations.

The final stamp of recognition came to the Institution in 1957, when the first batch of students appeared for the final examination. The Medical Council of India, on the recommendation of the inspectors deputed to supervise the standard of examinations, granted recognition to the degree obtained from this college. In 1965, even the General Medical Council

of Great Britain accorded recognition to the graduates of this College.

In 1953, the admission strength to the Ist M.B.,B.S. Class was only 100. Gradually, with the expansion of facilities, this was raised to 200. The Union Government accorded its support to the venture by taking over 15 seats against three *ad hoc* grants of rupees five lakhs each, for three years. Further, the Government also included this college in the list of institutions meant for training of students under the Colombo Plan.

An unique feature of this college is the cosmopolitan atmosphere. It has attracted students and the staff from practically all parts of India. In addition, students have come from Malaysia, Singapore, Ceylon and African States; a few from U. S. A. also have sought admission for the coming academic year. Thus the students with varying backgrounds live together in the hostels over a period of years. This, in itself, gives them an opportunity to develop a kind of adjustability and breadth of outlook, which is seldom found in the colleges of our country.

From 1965 onwards, the college is affiliated to the University of Mysore. Under the auspices of the University, Post-graduate Courses are run in the following specialities: Anatomy, Bio-chemistry, Physiology, Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Surgery, Pathology, Ophthalmology and Anaesthesiology.

The management of the College is vested in the Kasturba Medical College Trust constituted by the Academy of General Education. The Government of Mysore and the University of Mysore are represented on the Trust.

The following are the Trust Members:

1. Dr. T. M. A. Pai, M.B.,B.S., *President*
2. Dr. K. L. Aithala, M.B.,B.S., *Member*

3. Dr. K. Mohandas Pai, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., *Member*
4. Shri T. Ramesh U. Pai, *Secretary*
5. Shri A. R. Mohan Rao, B.A., B.L., *Member*
6. Shri Devidas Girdharlal, *Member*
7. Shri F. X. D. Pinto, *Member*
8. Shri K. Suryanarayana Adiga, B.A., B.L., (Representative of the Mysore University), *Member*
9. Dr. R. S. Padmanabhan, *Member*
10. Dr. M. N. Mahadevan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., F.R.F.P.S., D.T.M., *Member*
11. Shri D. P. Karmarkar, M.P., *Member*
12. The District Surgeon, South Kanara, (*Nominee of the Govt. of Mysore*), *Member*
13. Dr. M. V. Chari, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., *Member*
14. Dr. A. Krishna Rao, M.B., B.S., M.Sc., *Member*.

The aim of the Management is to develop the whole college at Manipal. To achieve this goal, the hospitals at Manipal are being developed by the help of the Medical Relief Trust of South Kanara. The bed strength at the Kasturba General Hospital, Manipal, which is about 250 now, is proposed to be increased to 700 within the next few years when it will be possible to train all the students at Manipal alone. At present, the clinical training for condensed M.B., B.S. course is imparted at Manipal Section. In addition, the Kasturba General Hospital at Manipal has training programmes for auxillary midwives, certified nurses and laboratory technicians. In this hospital, besides Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology, other specialised branches like Cardio-thoracic surgery, Neurosurgery, Urology, E. N. T., Ophthalmology, Dermatology, Paediatrics, etc., are being developed.

The college opened two new faculties in the year 1965. A Pharmacy course leading to the B.Pharm. Degree and a dental course leading to the B.D.S. Degree were started. The

Pharmacy Department also runs a Diploma Course for Pharmacists. It is proposed to develop both these departments ultimately into two independent full-fledged colleges, and to develop a manufacturing section attached to the Pharmacy college to manufacture some pharmaceutical products.

The college provides ample recreational facilities for out-door games like Tennis, Foot-Ball, Basket-Ball and Cricket. There is an Indoor Recreation Hall where facilities are available for Shuttle Badminton, Carrom, Chess, Draughts, Table-Tennis and Weight-lifting. A swimming pool is ready and will be commissioned as soon as the recirculation plant for purifying water is procured.

So far, over a thousand students have graduated from this college. Many of these have prosecuted higher studies both in India and abroad, and have been recipients of post-graduate qualifications like M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H., M.S., M.D., etc., bringing credit to themselves and to their *alma mater*.

MANIPAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE MANIPAL

The Manipal Engineering College which is perched on the top of the hill, a few yards east of Kasturba Medical College, in all its splendour and glory, soaring into the skies like a gigantic aeroplane, in the middle of a quiet and beautiful landscape is the third major achievement of Academy of General Education, Manipal. This magnificent building draws the admiration of all passers by and symbolises Dr. T. M. A. Pai's courage, imagination, grandeur and his outstanding personality.

HISTORY: It was at a time when there was great rush for admission to engineering colleges and when many parents and their wards who were anxious to have the education of their choice were disappointed and frustrated when they did not get admission in other colleges that this college was started solely on a co-operative effort. Both the recurring and non-recurring expenditure of the institution is collected on a pro-rata basis from the parents of the students who wish to undergo training in the institution. It was an innovation, an example and a success. The college was inaugurated by Sri S. Nijalingappa, the then Chief Minister of Mysore, on the 11th of May 1957 after the Karnataka University and the Mysore Government recognised and blessed this institution. At one time after the college was started the Government of Mysore informed the college that the Government of India accepted the idea of helping the developing of this college under the Five Year Plan and of giving the necessary financial assistance. The college was even asked to suspend collection of any kind of donations. But due to some hitch between the Government of Mysore and the Central Government over the procedure, the Government of Mysore informed the college later on that they would not be participating in its development.

The Manipal Engineering College is a unique and the only institution of its kind in the whole of India in several aspects:

1. It is the first full-fledged engineering college started and run by private effort without any financial aid from the State or the Central Government.
2. It caters to the needs of the students from all parts of the country without distinction of nativity, caste or creed.
3. It is the only college where provisional advance reservation of seats is made and the parents can plan in advance and remain assured of the career of their choice for their children provided they have the eligibility and aptitude.

4. It comes to the rescue of students who are frustrated in their attempts to get admission into an engineering college of their choice due to want of sufficient number of seats and enables them to achieve their ambition of becoming first rate engineers.
5. It provides an opportunity to students of all parts of India to get together and paves the way for national and emotional integration.
6. It is run by the noble ideal of self-help and co-operation. Each student pays fully for his education and builds and leaves behind him a great institution for the benefit of posterity.
7. It is the outcome of the dreams and genius of one single great individual, namely, Padmashree Dr. T. M. A. Pai who is successfully creating, developing and maintaining several such unique and useful institutions in this part of the country.

This college was started with the three year degree course after Intermediate, according to the then pattern of Karnataka University, leading to B. E. in Civil Engineering only, in the year 1957 with an admission strength of 120 students. Subsequently, Electrical and Mechanical branches were introduced in the year 1961-62. Meanwhile the uniform pattern of course of study in engineering *i.e.* the five year integrated degree course was started in the year 1960 with an intake of 120 students. The intake was increased to 130 in the year 1961 and further to 240 in the year 1962 progressively with the expansion of the buildings and increase of equipment and teaching staff. The present strength of the college is more than 1000 students and about 110 staff members. Nearly 600 engineers have passed out of the college during the last 8 years.

MANAGEMENT: The management of the college is vested in the Manipal Engineering College Trust. The Principal of the college is an ex-officio member and secretary of the Trust. The following are the present members of the Manipal Engineering College Trust: 1. Sri Roque Fernandes B.A.,L.T., (*President*); 2. Padmashree Dr. T. M. A. Pai, M.B.,B.S., (*Registrar and Treasurer*); 3. Sri Pundalika Shenoy, B.A.,L.T.; 4. Sri K. Gururaja Rao, B.A.,B.L.; 5. Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai; 6. Dr. P. R. Nayak, M.B.,B.S.; 7. Sri K. G. Thimme Gowda, B.Sc.,B.L.,M.L.C., University Representative; 8. Prof. H. S. Shivaswamy, B.E., A.M.I.E., Staff member of the college; 9. Sri P. Venkatramana Bhat, B.E.,M.I.E., Principal and Secretary.

ADMINISTRATION: Sri K. B. Krishna Rao was the first Principal of this college. He was succeeded by Sri R. K. Keshava Narayana and Sri M. N. Kamath. The present Principal, Sri P. V. Bhat who succeeded Sri M. N. Kamath in 1961 was working as Superintending Engineer of the Madras Public Works Department prior to his assuming the present post.

Prof. B. V. Krishna Murthy, Head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering assumed charge as Vice-Principal in the year 1966.

Prof. V. Chandrasekhar, Professor of Public Health Engineering is the Warden of the Hostels since 1961.

FACILITIES: A number of industries which are essential for a technical institution are situated near the college. The Feralloy Enterprise, the Alloy Foundry, the Electro-plating unit, the Manipal Tile Works, the Manipal Surgicals, the Manipal Power Press and the proposed Industrial Estate are notable among them.

ACADEMIC RESULT: Our results under the Mysore

University Scheme are the best among all the four private engineering colleges and the third in the University among all the eight engineering colleges of the Mysore University.

THE LIBRARY, READING ROOM AND THE BOOK BANKS: The college has an up-to-date library consisting of technical books, journals, periodicals and other publications and is open only to the staff and the students of the college. The library has at present over 10,000 books and the college is subscribing for about 150 journals. We have added about 1,400 books this year. We have book banks sponsored by the various organisations like the Students' Aid Society, Bangalore, the British Council and the Institute of Engineers (India). The college also helps the students by lending text books in large numbers and we have a scheme to extend this facility of Book Bank to a larger number of students next year.

M. E. C. PUBLICATIONS: M. E. C. is publishing a monthly News Bulletin. The M. E. C. Magazine is an annual publication of the college. The Technical Journal consisting of case studies, surveys and research activities is a new addition to the list of college publications. The first issue of the Technical Journal was released on September 29, 1967 by Mr. Nanu B. Amin of Jyothi Limited, Baroda.

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES: The college provides plenty of opportunities for the students to participate in extra curricular activities. The Debating Club, the Music and Fine Arts Club, the Philosophy Club, the Sports Association, the Dramatics Society, the Electronics Club, the Film Club and the Photographic Club are some of the useful clubs and societies which are organised by staff and students and which stimulate healthy activities outside class hours.

A large number of shields and prizes in Quiz and Elocution

and Sports Competitions have been won by our students. The college has represented both the Karnataka University and the Mysore University in various sports and games.

There are five Technical Associations in the college *viz.*, Civil Engineering Association, Mechanical Engineering Association, Electrical Engineering Association, Science Association and Mathematical Association. They play a very important role in keeping up the calibre of the courses of study.

STUDENTS' WELFARE AND LOCAL GUARDIANSHIP SCHEME: The Principal appoints at the commencement of each academic year local guardians from among the senior staff members of the college. Each staff member is to look after about 20 students belonging to the first year classes. These students are required to contact their local guardians at frequent intervals if not less than once a week. The Local Guardians help the students in their difficulties.

The Students' Welfare Committee consisting of the staff, the parents and the students and a few of the well wishers periodically meet and discuss the problems of students.

There is a hospital in the campus and all the students are given medical aid. The Doctors also attend to serious cases in the hostel whenever required.

M. E. C. HOSTEL: There is accommodation for all the students in the hostel and stay in the Hostels is compulsory. All the final year students are accommodated in single seated rooms. There are several messes both vegetarian and non-vegetarian to cater to the tastes of students hailing from various regions.

QUARTERS FOR STAFF: All the staff members are provided with quarters in the college campus. The necessary water supply, roads and sanitary arrangements have been provided in the campus.

UDIPI LAW COLLEGE, UDIPI

ORIGIN: In those days students desiring to take legal education had to go to Madras or Belgaum or Poona. Opportunity for legal education to poor students was denied as they could not afford to go to these far off places. But who cares for the poor students? Dr. Pai, who knew the difficulties of the people, came to their rescue. He thought of opening a Law College at Udiipi.

In 1957 a representation was made to the Karnatak University, Dharwar, to grant permission to open a Law College at Udiipi. Thanks to Dr. Pavate, the then Vice-Chancellor of the Karnatak University (now Governor of Punjab), permission was granted after observing the necessary formalities.

DEVELOPMENT: The Udiipi Law College was declared open by the then Labour Minister Shri B. Vaikunta Baliga (now Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly) on 11th May, 1957 and regular classes commenced from June that year.

In 1957, 29 students were admitted to the Law Preliminary Class and 57 students were admitted to the first LL.B. Class. In 1958 the second LL.B. class was added and the College became full-fledged. The first batch of law graduates passed out of the College in 1959. The University results of the College were very encouraging. Since then the same standard has been maintained by the College till now. In 1957 the College commenced with a total strength of 86 students. Today the strength of the College is 151, including five ladies. Up till

now 298 students have successfully completed their course from the College.

Since 1957, classes were run in an old building of the Academy, situated on the Court Road. The surroundings of the building were ideal. It is just opposite to the Tahasildar's Office and in the vicinity of Court Buildings and the Bar Room. It is not far from the heart of the town. But it is free from the hustle and bustle of the town. In short, the college had all the conveniences and no inconveniences except that the building was old. At the proper time Dr. Pai took a decision to construct a new and ideal building for the College. In February 1966 while addressing the students of the College he declared that he would give a new building to the College and things began to move quickly in the Academy in that direction.

On 21st May, 1966 H.E. Sri V. V. Giri, the then Governor of Mysore (now Vice-President of India), laid the foundation stone for the new building. Hon'ble Shri S. R. Kanthi, the then Education Minister (now Law Minister of Mysore), presided over the function. Both H. E. Shri V. V. Giri and Hon'ble Shri Kanthi paid tributes to Dr. Pai for his services in the field of education.

The work of the new buildings commenced in September, 1966 and the main building was more or less completed by June 1967.

NEW BUILDING: The new building is a very imposing and impressive structure in the renowned religious township of Udupi. On the ground floor there are four halls and three rooms. The library, a class-room, visitors' room, College Office, Office of the Principal, ladies' room and the teachers' room are located on this floor. There are five halls and one room on the first floor. They are Offices of the Manipal College of

Education and its Principal's room, two class-rooms and the auditorium which can accommodate about 400 students at a time.

From this year three-year Law Course will be introduced in the College. Provision has been made for three class rooms and also to accommodate a bigger strength. The Academy has spent over Rs. 3,00,000 for the main building. The total floor area of the building, excluding veranda, is 11,520 sq. ft. An open air theatre is under construction for the College at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000. The construction of a hostel which would provide accommodation to about 100 students is nearing completion.

TRUSTEES: The College is managed by a Trust. The following distinguished persons are at present the members of the Trust: 1. Shri A. L. N. Rao, B.A.,B.L., (*President*); 2. Dr. T. M. A. Pai, *Registrar (A.G.E. Manipal)*; 3. Shri D. G. Deshpande, (*Secretary, Ex-Officio*); 4. Shri T. Mohandas Pai, LL.B. (*Treasurer*); 5. Shri K. Sooryanarayana Adiga, B.A.,B.L., M.L.C., 6. Shri K. Gururaj Rao, B.A.,B.L., 7. Shri P.N.K. Rao, B.A.,LL.B., 8. Shri Vasudev Kamath, B.A.,B.L.

Principal D. G. Deshpande, is the Dean of the Faculty of Law of the Mysore University. He is a member of the Senate, Academic Council and Board of Studies. He is also a member of the Administrative Committee of the Government Law College, Bangalore. There are 3 full time and 4 part-time members on the teaching staff of the college.

STUDENTS' UNION: The College is having a Students Union right from the inception of the College. The office-bearers are elected every year. They look after extra-curricular activities like sports, dramas, debates, elocution competitions. The Principal is the Governor of the Union and Prof. H. P. Aithal is the Deputy Governor.

The College publishes a magazine every year. It thus encourages the students to write articles, essays etc.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS: The College has maintained a high standard of teaching. In the University Examinations held so far, the following distinctions were obtained by this College: First LL.B.: 5 first classes in April 1960 and 3 first classes in April, 62. Second LL.B.: Second Rank in April, 1963 and First Rank in April, 1966. First Law: First Ranks in April & September, 1966, and First class, First Rank in April, 1967. B.L. Degree: First 2 ranks in April, 1967.

LIBRARY AND READING ROOM: The College has built up an excellent library during the last 10 years. At present there are about 4,500 volumes worth Rs. 60,000. In addition, the College subscribes to seven foreign and eight Indian law journals. The College has also maintained a reading room and students get all the leading Indian newspapers and magazines, and a few foreign magazines. Many foreign embassies in India supply gratis copies of their periodicals.

In June 1966, Mysore University gave permanent affiliation to the College and this was later approved by the Mysore Government. It is unique that the College has its new buildings in the Silver Jubilee Year of the Academy of General Education, Manipal. The teaching and non-teaching staff and the students of the College express their heartiest gratitude to Dr. T. M. A. Pai and all those connected with the Academy of General Education, Manipal for making available ideal buildings and premises to the College.

So far 348 students have received loan scholarships of the total value of Rs. 92,850 and 111 students have received a total of Rs. 5,529 from the Students' Aid Fund.

The total assets of the College are valued at Rs. 5,35,650, under the following heads:—Library: Rs. 60,150; Building: Rs. 4,50,000; Equipment: Rs. 25,500.

MANIPAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, UDIPI

INTRODUCTION: The Manipal College of Education is the latest professional College sponsored by the Academy of General Education, Manipal. This infant institution was started only in July 1965 and owes its origin in no little measure to the inspiration, initiative and active interest of Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai, Registrar, Academy of General Education, Manipal. It was he who recognised the urgent need for the training of teachers for the Secondary Schools that are ever on the increase in our State. By starting this College he has helped teachers in and around Udipi to be trained in their own home town. Dr. Pai, an esteemed dignitary in the field of education in Modern India belongs to the order of Raja Rammohan Roy, Pandit Malaviya and Gokhale. His fame as an educationist, organiser and designing architect has been recognised not only in India but also in foreign countries as is evidenced from the applause he has received as such from those who have come into contact with him. Coming nearer home, Dr. Pai is the chief designing architect of Manipal educational institutions. He has striven hard in life to equip all the units, with disciplines necessary for an independant University, commencing from a College of Education to the institutions of Medicine and Technology.

This College has justified its existence by not only fulfilling a real educational need in this part of our district, but also by building up healthy padagogic traditions without which no teacher training institution, however impressive it might be

in other respects, can claim to be regarded as a centre of training in and of devotion to the highest ideals of general education. In a short period, the College has steadily progressed and has made a mark in the field of Teacher-education.

MANAGEMENT: The Manipal College of Education, is being managed by a trust of which the following are the members:— Sri P. Sripathi Achar, (*Chairman*); Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai, (*Correspondent*); Sri A. J. Alse; Sri U. Pundalika Shenoy; Sri K. Narahari Kamath; Sri O. S. Anchan, M.A., L.T., Principal and Secretary; Sri T. Vishwanath, M.A., M.Ed., Staff Representative.

The members of the trust have all along been taking keen interest in the affairs of the college and are working with zeal for the progress of the college.

FEATURES: The College has an intake capacity of 60 and offers a course of one academic year leading to the B.Ed. Degree of the University of Mysore. There is provision made to specialize in Methods of Teaching General Science, General Mathematics, Social Studies and English. It also offers Educational and Vocational Guidance and Test Construction and Evaluation additional as subjects. Provision is also made available to have practice in teaching through English medium.

The teaching staff consists of Principal, a Reader (lent by the Department of Education, Govt. of Mysore) and five lecturers of whom three are full-time and two are part-time lecturers. They are sincere and devoted to a single aim of training the prospective teachers, not restricting to the academic training only but for the total education of a trainee.

The college has secured the co-operation of Secondary Schools in and around Udipi to make provision for practice teaching to the trainees. The co-operating schools are Manipal H. S. School, Manipal, U. Kamala Bai High School, Udipi (both

sponsored by the Academy of General Education), Christian High School, Udipi, Board Higher Secondary School, Udipi, St. Cecily's High School, Udipi, and St. Milagres Higher Secondary School, Kallianpur. The headmasters and supervising teachers of the co-operating High Schools have been extremely helpful in carrying out this important aspect of teacher education programme.

Books are the most potential means of education and they can be rightly considered as universities. The college has been gradually building up a rich library. The college has bought 710 books so far at a cost of Rs. 8416-98. Generosity and good wishes of U.S.I.S. and the Public Library of Manipal has made the library richer by 492 books. In addition, the Department of Extension Services, St. Ann's Training College, which has been taking interest in this college right from its inception has given a section consisting of 211 books. Thus the total number of volumes in the library at present is 1413 and they cover a wide range of subject areas mostly pertaining to the subjects of study and the rest of general interest.

The College subscribes to several newspapers, magazines and journals of academic interest, both foreign and Indian. Thus the Library and Reading Room provide rich and valuable reading material of both academic and general interest. Sufficient facilities are provided to the trainees to read and study in the library. A reference section, with some important books in different subjects, is being maintained to which trainees can have a free access.

The College has adequate furniture and has invested so far Rs. 14,552-07. The College has also been well equipped with regard to Teaching Aids for different School subjects and Apparatus for the Psychology laboratory at a cost of Rs. 3,854-93.

The Students Union, the Sports and Games Association, the Fine Arts Club, the Social Service League and the College Miscellany offer rich possibilities for the self-expression and development of trainees. The educational tour and Citizenship Training Camp are the regular features which have a marked impact on the minds of the trainees.

The College provides hostel facilities for men and women trainees. Trainees find in the hostel a home away from their homes, congenial for living and learning.

The loan-scholarships scheme of the Academy of General Education has been a boon to many of the trainees. So far 68 trainees have been benefitted by that scheme. The Department of Education has also been kind in sanctioning stipends to 16 trainees during the year 1966-67 and to 26 trainees during the year 1967-68. The Rotary Club of Udipi also awards scholarships to trainees and so far, five trainees have been benefitted by that scholarship.

FINANCE: A major portion of the financial burden of Manipal College of Education has been borne by its parent organization, the Academy of General Education. The Academy has so far advanced Rs. 22,607-64 for the year 1965-66, Rs. 17,911-94 for the year 1966-67 and Rs. 33,662-53 for the year 1967-68. The college has become eligible for the Grants from the Government of Mysore and has received Rs. 3,775-00 towards Teaching and Maintenance Grants for the year 1966-67. The grants towards equipment, library, etc. for the said year are awaited.

ACHIEVEMENTS: The College with an intake capacity of 60 started with 18 in the first year, the strength increased to 43 in the second year and it has risen to 61 in the third year. The college has attracted students not only from this district but also from the entire state and a few from out of the Mysore

State too. This year the Department of Education has also deputed six teachers to undergo training in this college. So far the College has trained 122 teachers.

In the very first year itself the college has the unique distinction of being the only college in the jurisdiction of the University of Mysore to have cent per cent success in the University Examination. In the second year again the college secured excellent results, the percentage being 97 and a trainee of this college secured 7th rank in the University. The third batch is due to take the examination shortly and it is hoped that this batch also will keep up the tradition of the College.

The educational tours to places of historical, industrial and educational interest and importance and the citizenship training camps have been the regular features with immense educational values. They have contributed to the harmonious community life among the trainees and to their individual and professional growth.

Another significant achievement was the educational exhibition held this year which served as a potent means of education. It was visited by over 7,000 persons and almost all of them expressed very high appreciation of this attempt by the college.

Education ultimately should bring about certain essential changes for the betterment of the individual. This has been achieved by this College in seeing that every trainee who entered the portals of this College changed for the better. This fact can be vouchsafed by the innumerable letters that the college alumni is writing to the college, expressing their gratitude and respect for all the lead and guidance given to them in the college.

All these achievements have been due to the harmony and cooperation, zeal and enthusiasm with which the students,

members of the staff and the management worked together for the sacred cause of education.

FUTURE PLANS: The Manipal College of Education has certain future plans by which only it can become an unique institution in the field of Teacher-education. The important plans are the following:

1. To accomodate the College in its own buildings with a practising high school attached.
2. To provide more facilities to trainees as well as staff members.
3. To develop the library and add more equipments.
4. To make it a nucleus of educational research and training.
5. To cater to the needs of inservice teachers by conducting seminars, undertaking research projects, providing help and assistance for their professional growth, etc.
6. To take up educational extension service for the benefit of the masses.
7. To make provision to specialise in methods of teaching Kannada and other high school subjects.
8. To take up the follow up work systematically.
9. To start Educational and Vocational Guidance and Evaluation units for the benifit of schools in particular and public in general.
10. To increase the intake capacity to 80.

(The affiliation commission has already recommended this).

The college looks forward for a helping hand by all those who are concerned about education to materialise the above plans. What has been achieved and what can be achieved is in a great measure due to the lead given by the Academy of General Education and its chief architect Padmashri Dr. T.M.A. Pai. On the auspicious and happy occasion of the Academy of General Education completing its 25 years of fruitful service in the field of education and Dr. T. M. A. Pai entering his 71st year, Manipal College of Education prays the Almighty to bestow long life on both of them to realise the cherished desires of this college in particular and community in general.

COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY

In the many splendoured history of the Academy of General Education, Manipal, 1965 will remain a significant year. It was in that year that four new colleges were sponsored by it in addition to a high school.

This spectacular boom raised the number of Academy institutions to 30 — 12 colleges, 8 high schools and 10 other institutions like the Kasturba General Hospital, School of Nursing and the Academy Schools of Music & Fine Arts.

One of the new colleges on the professional side was that of Dental Surgery which, however, has been part of the Kasturba Medical College like the College of Pharmacy for smooth administration. It embarked upon its ambitious plans as the 14th college of its kind in the country with a batch of 30 students.

The College of Dental Surgery had a strength of 60 students when Dr. Sunder J. Vazirani, an international authority in oral surgery, took over its stewardship as Director of Dental Studies on October 10, 1966. Incidentally, the youngest dental college boasts of such a director in India.

He not only came after renouncing a government job in Patiala but also donated a very valuable collection of 453 oral surgical, periodontal and operative instruments, 465 journals, 33 books, 24 plastic models etc. worth about Rs. 10,000 to the budding college. What is more, he expressed his desire to make further contributions from time to time.

The College also secured a band of young and enthusiastic dental specialists like Dr. K. Seetharama Bhat, Dr. V. K. Gore, Dr. R. N. Deshpande, Dr. (Miss) M. K. Kamalamma and Dr. S. P. Luthra.

Dr. S. R. Prabhu, Dr. V. K. Khanna and Dr. A. V. Shenoy are other members of the college staff.

The Dental Polyclinic developed by the college has been attracting a large number of patients from far and near every day. A fisherman, who was brought to the hospital in a serious condition with broken jaws and facial injuries, received the best but cheapest treatment thanks to expert advice and modern facilities available in the Dental College.

Even the dental students have earned a good name through their good behaviour and laudable activities. They are now 90 in all and some of them hail from other countries like Ceylon, Malaysia and East Africa.

The newly started branch of the Indian Dental Association at Manipal has won admiration from all quarters by launching a scheme for dental health check-up among school children in and around Manipal. The drive is being successfully implemented through the local Rotary Club and Junior Chamber.

The Indian Dental Association's Manipal branch has donated a trophy to the College of Dental Surgery in the name of Col. M. N. Bery, architect of modern dentistry in India, to be awarded to students with high academic background who have taken active part in the association's activities.

This year's recipients are Miss Prema S. Roberts, I B.D.S. and Mr. B. S. Srikrishna, II B.D.S.

The Dental Students' Association of the College of Dental Surgery has instituted Dr. T. M. A. Pai Trophy in appreciation



MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME GOVERNING BODY OF THE ACADEMY AND GUESTS at the FIRST CONVOCATION. 1942

- Sitting:* 1) Sri S. M. Kini, B.Sc.,B.E.,F.A.G.E., 2) Janab H. S. Hussain, B.A.,B.L.,F.A.G.E., 3) Sri B. Vaikunta Baliga, B.A.,B.L.,F.A.G.E., (Delivered the Address). 4. Sri B. L. N. Rai, B.A., M.L.,F.A.G.E., (President). 5. Sri Arur Lakshminarayana Rao, B.A.,B.L.,F.A.G.E., (Vice-President). 6) Dr. T. M. A. Pai, M.B. & B.S., F.A.G.E., (Registrar). 7) Sri Kochikar Padmanabha Pai, B.A.,F.A.G.E.
- 2nd Row:* 1) Sri L. H. Prabhu, B.A.,LL.B.,F.A.G.E. 2) Sri U. Pundalik Shenai, B.A.,L.T.,F.A.G.E. 3) Sri P. Padmanabha Rao, B.A.,B.L.,F.A.G.E., 4) Sri M. S. Adhikari, B.A.,LL.B.,F.A.G.E., 5) Sri M. N. Prabhu Siroorkar, F.A.G.E., 6) Sri S. R. Pai, M.B. & B.S.,F.A.G.E., 7) Sri M. D. Kamath, B.A.,B.L.,F.A.G.E., 8) Sri T. R. A. Pai, F.A.G.E.
- 3rd Row:* 1) Sri M. Vaman Bhat, A.A.G.E., 2) Sri K. S. Pai, A.A.G.E., (Manager). 3) Dr. K. L. Aithala, M.B. & B.S.,F.A.G.E., 4) Sri U. Venkat Rao, B.A.,L.T.,F.A.G.E., 5) Sri A. Janardhana Aise, F.A.G.E.

With Mr. Rutnaswamy who delivered the
Academy Convocation Address.



Dr. Pai's first college — Mahatma Gandhi Memorial — opened its
doors in 1949.

L. to R. (sitting): Prof. H. Sunder Rao, Dr. T. M. A. Pai, Dr. U. S. R. Pai,
Dr. A. V. Baliga, Sri N. R. Rao, Sri Kochikar Padmanabha Pai and
Mrs. Prema A. Pai. 1949





Welcoming the Udipi Swamiars to the new premises of the Mahatma
Gandhi Memorial College. 1949

Hon'ble Sri B. N. Datar smiling happy as he stands before the Anatomy
block, the very first KMC structure. 1954





Kasturba Medical College New Hostel Block No. I, declared open by the Hon'ble Sri Dinkar Rao N. Desai, Minister for Education and Law, Government of Bombay. 1954

Kasturba General Hospital Foundation Stone laid by Dr. A. V. Baliga, F.R.C.S., (Eng.), Bombay on 21st August 1954





At the opening of Physiology Block of K.M.C. Manipal 1955. Dr. Pai, Ramesh and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.



K.M.C. New Hostel Block declared open by Hon'ble Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, Government of Madras. Also in the picture are Hon'ble Sri A. B. Shetty and Sri U. S. Malliah. 1955



With Rtn. Governor Rajam laying the Foundation Stone of the Rotary
Block in the Kasturba General Hospital, Manipal. 1958



With Vice-Chancellor Dr. Srimali and Registrar Sri K. R. Ramachandran of Mysore University. 1966

With his former Professor, Vice-Chancellor Dr. A. L. Mudaliar of Madras University — 1966.





Giving his birthday messages to devotees at the Mandir. 1963



Dr. Pai, President of Gita Mandir with a few devotees at the Mandir after unveiling the painting of "Gitopadeshm". 1963

Geetha Mandir at Manipal.

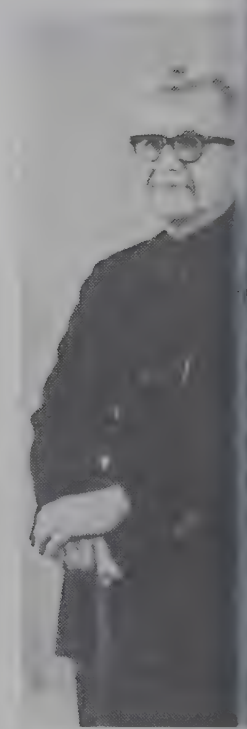




Hon'ble Sri G. S. Pathak, Governor of Mysore inaugurates donated beds at the proposed 1000-bed Kasturba General Hospital at Manipal. 1967



Sri A. L. N. Rao, Dr. K. L. Srimali and Sri T. A. Pai at the inauguration
on Ravindra Mantapa 1966



Great Founder and Patron of M. G. M. 1967

A separate Library Building 1964



Dr. Madhava Pai Vijnana Mandira 1966





At Sri J. C. B. M. College, Sringeri, Dr. Pai lights the lamp of knowledge to Malnad.

Miss Vizzy R. Rao purchases Academy cash certificates. Sri Chandra-mouli, Trustee (centre) and Principal Dr. Rao are all smiles. 1968





Fully equipped laboratories and properly qualified staff, train students in their medical career in KMC — easily one of the few best in India.



KMC Physiology Block



KMC Library at Manipal.

KMC Hostels, Manipal.





Chief Minister Sri S. Nijalingappa lights Sri Bhuvanendra Lamp at Karkala ably assisted by Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran, the then Union Dy. Minister for Education.



Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkala

Dr. Madhava Pai Vidyarthi Niketan Men's Hostel for 400



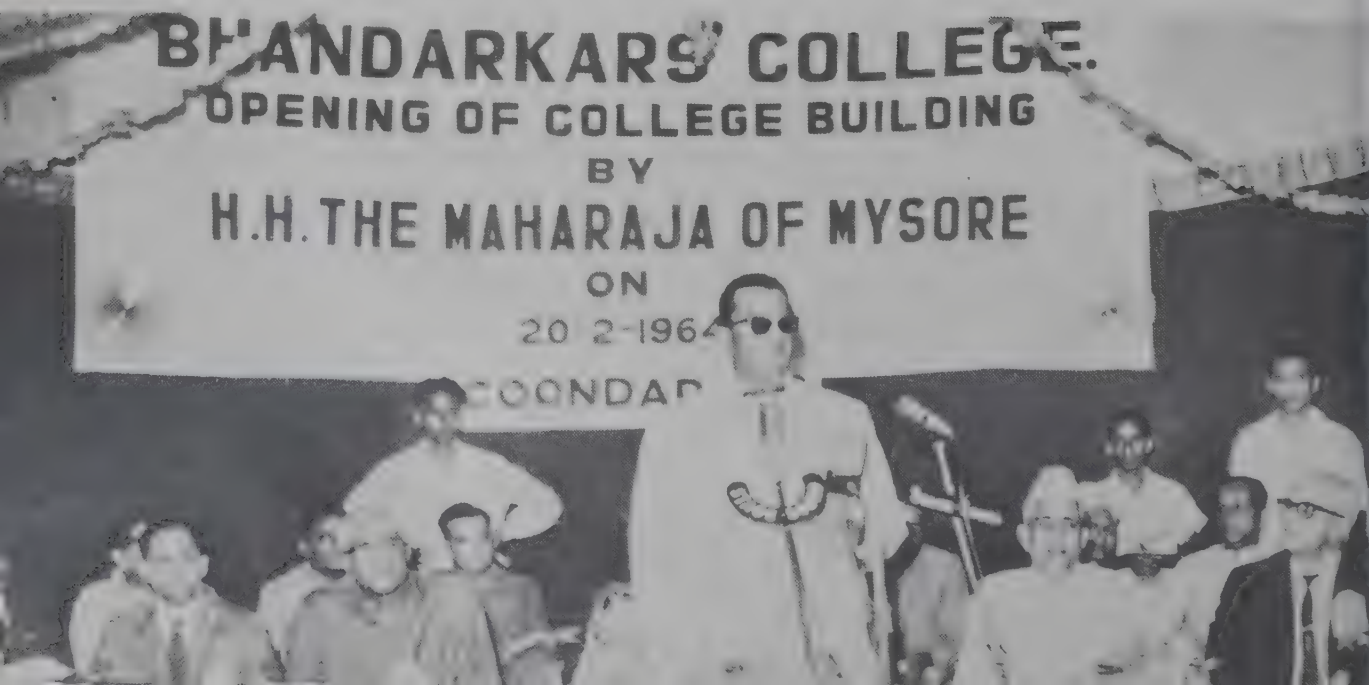


The old building of Bhandarkars College

The great philanthropist Dr. A. S. Bhandarkar.



H. H. Maharaja of Mysore inaugurating the College building. 1964





H. E. Sri V. V. Giri at the Vijaya College, Moolky 1967



Boat Club at the Vijaya College, Moolky 1967



Hon'ble Sri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, inaugurating the Mahaveera College, Moodabidri

Sri Mahaveera College, Moodabidri

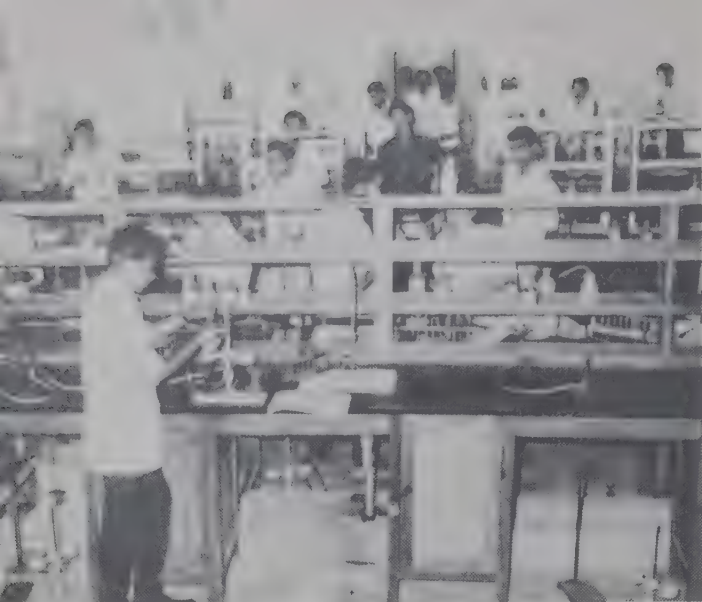




Inauguration of Manipal College of Education, Udipi by Dr. K. L. Srimali

A view of the 'World of Science' section in the Educational Exhibition 1968





II year B. Pharm. students working in Analytical Chemistry laboratory.



D. Pharm. students are taught the working of the Tablet machine.

III year B. Pharm. students are explained the working of the Soxhlet Extraction Apparatus.



III year B. Pharm. students in the Pharmacognosy Laboratory examining the identification characteristics of crude drugs.





Dr. Vazirani, Director of Dental Studies demonstrates the correct method of tooth brushing to the children

Dr. T. M. A. Pai inaugurates the Manipal branch of Indian Dental Association 1967



Dr. Vazirani's gift of instruments and books to the College of Dental Surgery 1966.





Manipal High School, Manipal

English Primary School, Manipal



Nagar High School, Nagar





Dr. Godbole, the father of the most famous museum at KMC with Anatomy Professor Dr. Krishnaswamy.

Vice-President Sri V. V. Giri declares open KMC new Building at Mangalore 1967.





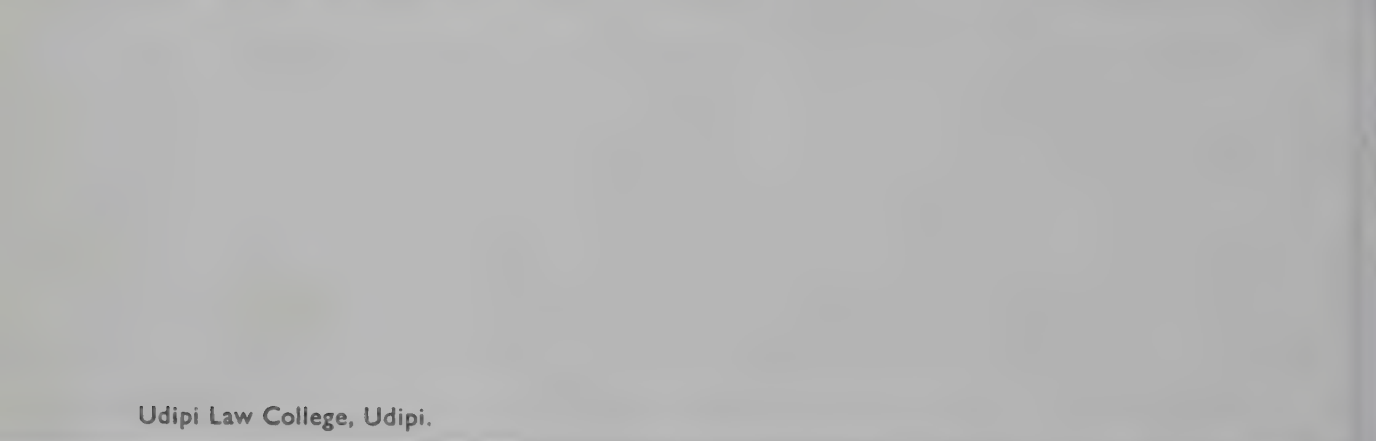
Kasturba Medical College, Mangalore.



With a few students of Manipal Engineering College.



Manipal Engineering College, Manipal.



Udipi Law College, Udipi.





Perdoor High School, Perdoor

Labouring for a cause, shramdan at Perdoor.

1963





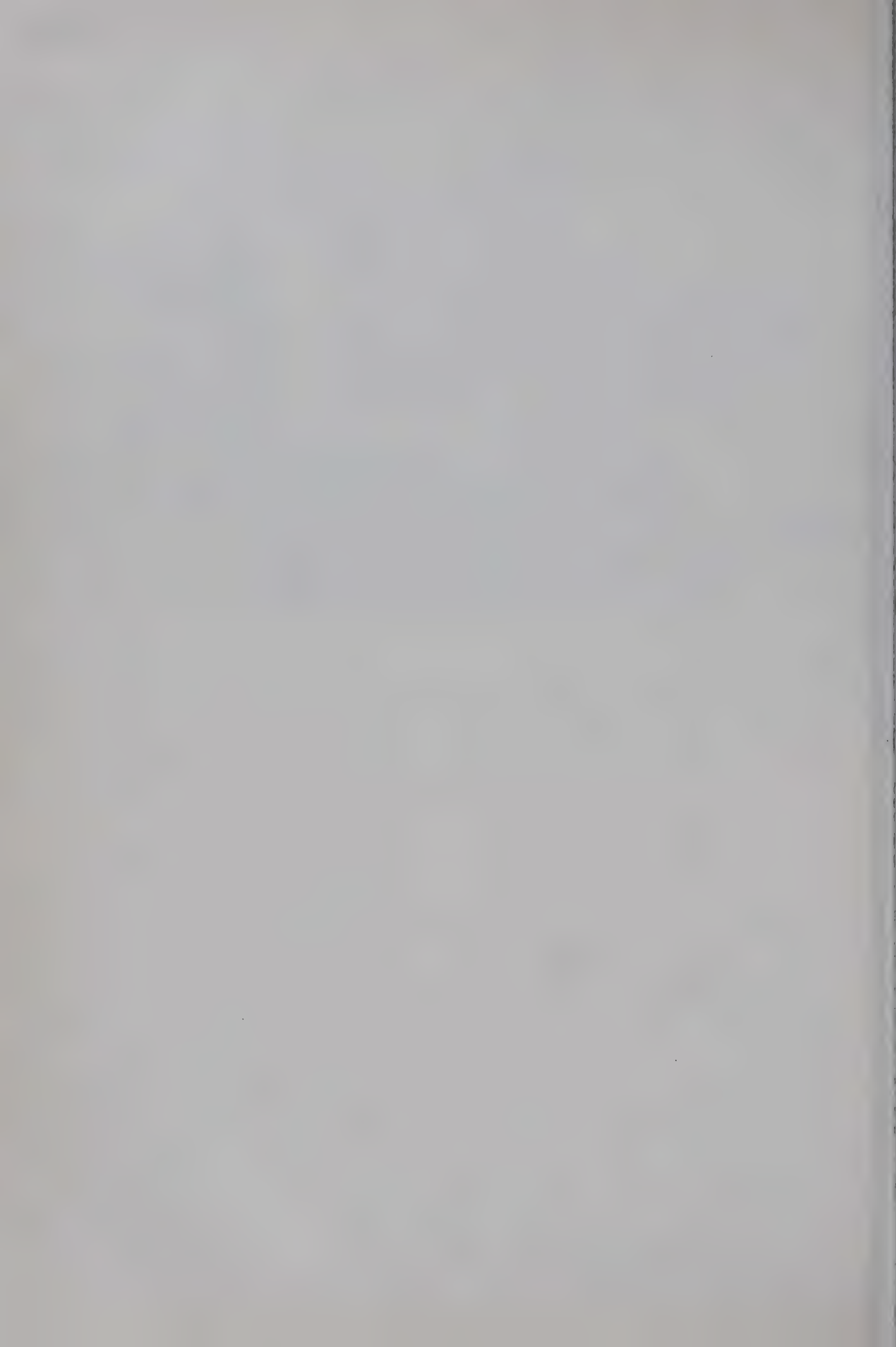
Music School — Manipal Centre.



Academy Schools of Music and Fine Arts: Annual Day 1968



The humble structure that is the Academy at Manipal.





Watching Mrs. Indira Gandhi inaugurate the KMC Hospital Block.
1959



K. G. Hospital declared open by Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy, B.A.,B.L., President, A. I. C. C. on 7th May, 1961.



Representatives of U.S.I.S. Donating 9 ton books sent by Mr. Harry Plissner of Miami U.S.A. to the Academy Colleges. 1961

Tete - a - Tete with Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri Nijalingappa 1964.





Kasturba General Hospital

At home in a hospital ward. 1961





The Hindu Higher Elementary School at Kallianpur where Dr. Pai taught in the early twenties.

Morarji Desai cutting a Manipal tape.



With Principals of Academy Arts & Science Colleges 1966.

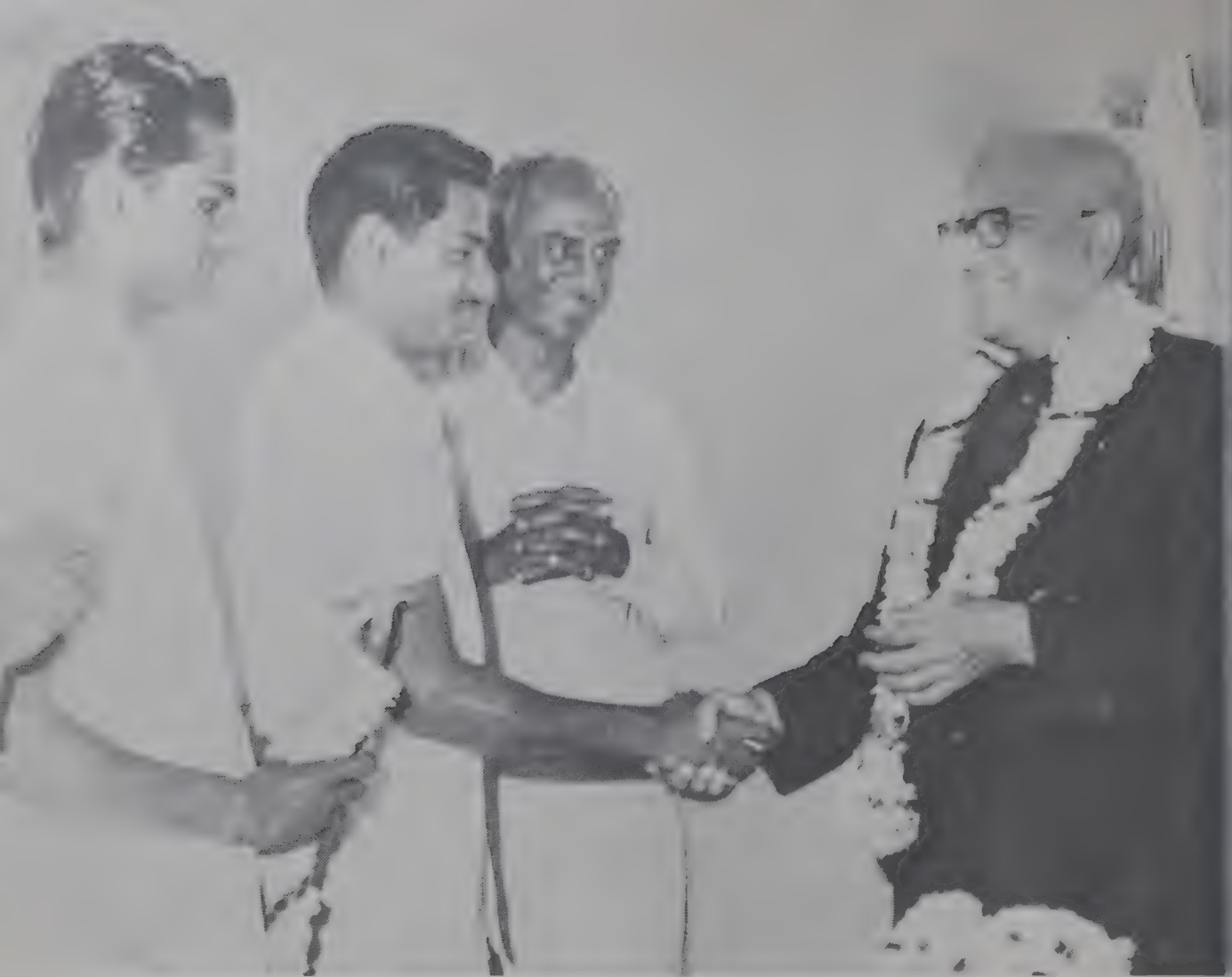




With UNESCO Vice-Director Malcolm Adisheshiah at Paris HQ of UNESCO.



Mr. D. S. Vijayendra Rao, President, Agumbe Education Society presenting an address to Dr. T. M. A. Pai, President and Registrar of the Academy, who declared open the renovated building of the S. V. S. High School at Agumbe on 27th June, 1965



Grateful students greet Dr. Pai while the happy guardian looks on. 1966

of the services of the Academy President to be awarded to the most active participants in students' activities.

The trophy is shared by Miss O. P. Hema, II B.D.S. and Mr. George C. Varghese, I B.D.S.

Capt. S. Bratt, Secretary-General of the International College of Dentists, India Section and Secretary, Dental Council of India, and Col. N. N. Bery, Honorary Dental Adviser to the Government of India, who visited Manipal last year to advise on building up this college as a first rate one, were convinced that "if rural medical colleges (like K. M. C.) could be a success, there was no reason why a dental college would not succeed." They also noted with interest that dental and medical instruments are being made locally under the expert supervision of Mr. L. V. Kini.

With novel plans for its new building to be implemented soon, the college looks forward to a glorious future in the service of the nation at large. The very fact that Rotary Clubs in Japan have donated dental chairs and equipments worth over Rs. 25,000 to the College itself speaks volumes about its potentialities.

This is a unique institution first of its kind in the whole of Asia rendering all the specialised dental services to the rural masses — another experiment of Dr. T. M. A. Pai.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, MANIPAL

College of Pharmacy is a part, but a separate section of the Kasturba Medical College, Manipal. It offers instructions in courses leading to (1) B. Pharm. (2) D. Pharm.

B. PHARM. is a 4 years degree course in Pharmacy affiliated to the Mysore University as per syllabus and regulations, formulated by the Pharmaceutical Education Committee of the All India Council of Technical Education for the first degree in Pharmacy and passed by the Academic Council of the Mysore University. The minimum qualification for admission is a pass in P.U.C. with Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics or Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

Admission intake: 30 per annum.

Date of starting: July, 1965.

D. PHARM: is a 2 years diploma course in Pharmacy as per syllabus and regulations formulated by the Central Pharmacy Council of India. The courses and examinations have been approved by the Central Pharmacy Council. The minimum qualification for admission is a pass in S.S.L.C. with science subjects.

Admission intake: 15 or 20.

Date of starting: July, 1963.

BACK-GROUND: With the enforcement of the Drugs and Pharmacy Acts, there is a great lacuna of qualified Pharmacists in the country.

The rapid and almost phenomenal development of the Pharmaceutical Industry both in the Public and Private sectors during the last five years have occasioned an increasingly steady and at the same time an imperative demand for a very large number of Pharmacy graduates who are also technically oriented to engineering sciences as contemplated in the syllabus for the Pharmacy graduate drawn up by the All India Council of Technical Education.

The Diploma course is the minimum qualification according to the Pharmacy Act, which qualifies a person to become

a registered Pharmacist. As per the legal requirements, only a registered pharmacist is entitled to be incharge of the Retail Pharmacy in the Drug stores and Hospitals.

Since at Manipal, we have not only a Medical College and a full fledged separate Department running the pre-Medical course but also an Engineering College situated in the same campus, the authorities of the Academy of General Education, Manipal conceived the idea of starting the Pharmacy courses, to begin with as a department of the Kasturba Medical College but ultimately a separate unit situated in the same campus but running in close cooperation with the Medical College and the Engineering College.

ACTIVITIES: At present the college is temporarily housed in the three wings which were previously the workshops of the Manipal Engineering College. It is proposed to have a separate new building for this college in the near future.

The degree course has reached the third year stage while three batches of students have passed in the diploma course.

The degree course comprises the following subjects:

First Year: Biology, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Humanities & Languages, Engineering Drawing.

Second Year: Humanities & Languages, Human Anatomy & Physiology, Engineering Drawing, Engineering Mechanics, Chemistry (Organic, Physical and Analytical) and Physics.

Third Year: Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Biochemistry, Preparative Pharmacy, Dispensing Pharmacy, Forensic Pharmacy, Pharmacognosy, Microbiology, Pharmaceutical Engineering.

Fourth Year: Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Engineering, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy, and Hospital & Industrial Management & Accountancy.

The diploma course comprises of the following subjects:
First Year: Physics, Chemistry, Biology, English, Anatomy and Physiology.

Second Year: General Pharmacy, Dispensing Pharmacy, Forensic Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Pharmacognosy, Pharmacology.

The first year courses, both degree and diploma, are conducted in the Pre-Professional course section of the Medical college. The medical and engineering subjects are conducted in the Medical and Engineering colleges respectively. Thus, this institution derives full benefit from the Medical and Engineering colleges.

SCOPE: The degree qualification offers employment opportunities in the following fields: Pharmaceutical Industry, Drug Control Administration, Pharmaceutical Educational Institution, and Hospital Pharmacy whereas the Diploma Course trains people to take up responsible positions as Retail Pharmacists in Drugstores, Retail and Manufacturing Pharmacists in Hospitals, Assistants in Drug Control administration.

FUTURE PROPOSAL: When the degree course is properly stabilized, there is a proposal to start the Post-graduate—M. Pharm. course also in this institution.

STAFF: This college was fortunate enough to have the services of late Prof. N. K. Basu, D.Phil., F.R.I.C., one of the founder pillars of the Pharmaceutical Education in India, to develop and organise this institution in its initial stages. The teaching staff consists of one Professor, 5 Asst. Professors one Reader, one Lecturer and one Demonstrator.

SCHOOL OF NURSING, MANIPAL

The Auxiliary Nurse Midwife training was started in 1959. The course is for two years. 50 candidates are admitted every year to the School and in two batches in January and July. The educational qualification is VIIth standard passed, but we have always given preference for a higher standard as 9th and 10th standards. They are taught in Kannada. There is one Tutor and one Public Health Visitor on the teaching staff and one is undergoing the Midwifery Tutors' Course at Delhi and is expected on 1st May 1968 to join the School of Nursing. Uptil now 8 batches have passed out and 4 batches are under training. They are given the same facilities as the Student Nurses. After passing they are posted as Staff N. Ms. in the different hospitals and villages of the State. The results were good throughout. Our School is working with the aim of producing the most competent Nurses who take real pride in the service of humanity.

The School of Nursing was started in June 1962 with a batch of 16 students. Just as the starting of any other Institution, in the beginning there were considerable amount of difficulties due to inadequate facilities and under staff. But day by day the conditions improved steadily. And at present we are proud to say that we have all the needed facilities of a good School of Nursing. Class rooms, demonstration rooms and teaching equipments are adequate. The Hostel and the

Mess are well equipped in order to give maximum comfort in accommodation and food to the students.

It was a thrilling day when the new building was declared open by Dr. K. N. Rao, Director of Health Services on 22nd April, 1966. There was a large gathering in and around the School and it was a real grand function.

This School admits students for training twice in a year i. e. January and July, respectively. Their basic education for admission is fixed as S. S. L. C. passed. But preference is always given for the students who have higher education.

During the course of training the students undergo two examinations i. e. Part I after one year or one and half year's training and Part II after 2 years 9 months' training. Till now we had excellent results in our School and we are proud to mention that our School scored the state rank many times. The teaching is done both in the Class rooms as well as in the Wards. In order to improve the teaching of Public Health, the rural experience for all the students has become part and parcel of the programme. To teach the students there are two full time qualified Tutors and one Public Health Nurse. During the past few years we had some external help from Peace Corps nurse volunteers and Canadian Nurse volunteers. After completion of General Nursing for three years, Midwifery training for 9 months is given including domiciliary field work for one month in Primary Health Centre at Padubidri. We had good results so far. 36 students are full fledged Nurses upto now and 26 are under training. After being nurses they are appointed here on the Staff as vacancies arise.

The students are taken out for educational tour to various places. Annual sports are arranged every year in order to promote the competitive spirit of the students and to improve

the recreational activities. We are extremely happy to mention that Academy of General Education had made a beautiful Throw Ball Court near the Nurses Hostel and has supplied with essential sports articles. The big hall above the nurses' mess is found to be very useful for all our entertainments and gatherings and we are grateful to the authorities for sparing the hall which we find very essential for the School.

During the past few years the School of Nursing was visited by a number of distinguished guests. The student representatives are sent as delegates for attending annual and biennial conference of S. N. A. I. and T. N. A. I. We have a well equipped library with all upto date books in Nursing. The School holds the following functions like Capping ceremony, Graduation ceremony etc. Besides, we had the Mysore State T. N. A. I. conferences is December, 1966.

HIGHER SECONDARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS

MANIPAL HIGH SCHOOL, MANIPAL

It was in the year 1948, when the children of Manipal and its neighbourhood had either to walk a long weary way to Udupi for their high school education or to discontinue their studies at the end of the primary school course, that Padmashri Dr. T. Madhava Pai came forward with his magnanimous offer to help them. The officers of the Education Department were fully impressed with the needs of the locality and the facilities available at Manipal for the opening of a High School and gave all possible assistance and encouragement. Dr. Pai kindly placed at the disposal of the new High School a few rooms of the sanatorium building which were being used by him for his dispensary. The school was opened on 7th of June with Forms I to IV.

The initial funds for starting the High School were provided by the Hindu Orphanage, Manipal, which nominated a registered Managing Body, called the Manipal High School Trust. Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the founder of the school and the Trust guided the destinies of the institution as the Manager and Correspondent till the year 1953. Dr. U. Sunderram Pai, a representative of the Academy of General Education was the

President of the Manipal High School Trust for several years till he passed away on 31—10—1959. At present, there are eight members on the Trust, namely Dr. K. L. Aithala, President, Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai, Manager and Correspondent, Sri B. Rama Rao, Secretary and Headmaster of the School, and Dr. K. Mohandas Pai, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., Sri U. Pundalika Shenoi, B.A., L.T., Sri Denis D'Silva, B.A., B.T. and Smt. Kannamma Krishnaswamy, members.

In August 1953, under the reorganised scheme of Secondary Education, bifurcated courses in engineering were introduced in the school. Pupils taking up this course are eligible for admission to the University course after passing the S.S.L.C. Examination. If they discontinue their studies after their S.S.L.C., lucrative careers are in store for them in the technical field. A good number of pupils of this category are seen in the Manipal Workshops and Engineering College Workshops as Technicians with good prospects. Consequent on the transfer of these areas from Madras to Mysore State on 1—11—1956, several changes have taken place in the school curriculum. The Higher Secondary syllabus has been introduced in 1961, according to which the engineering subjects are termed to be craft and trade course subjects, namely Electric Wireman Course and General Mechanics. Two separate rooms have been provided at present for the Engineering section, which is in charge of an experienced Engineering Instructor, who is a diploma holder.

In 1950 the High School was shifted to a new building constructed for the purpose. It was housed in that building for about 12 years and again shifted to the present building in the year 1963 owing to lack of accommodation there.

In 1959 the school introduced the English medium section in Form IV (Present standard VIII). Similar section was

opened in Form I also after a couple of years. At present there are parallel English medium sections in all the five standards, *i.e.*, Standard VI to X. Three elective groups of subjects, Group I - Humanities, Group II - Science and Group III - Technical have been introduced in standard IX. Book-binding, Painting and Tailoring are crafts taught in the school.

Though the introduction of English medium sections helped the pupils migrating from other States to continue their studies in this institution, learning the regional language stood in their way. Hence to overcome this difficulty Hindi was introduced as mother tongue in lieu of Kannada under Part I(a) in 1963 and many pupils in all classes are benefitted by this facility.

At present the school is housed in a storeyed building with 21 rooms and a large assembly hall, constructed at a cost exceeding two and a half lakhs. It is situated on government land alienated for the school building, garden and playground.

The school has been steadily progressing under the wise counsel and benign care of Dr. Pai and the efficient guidance and help of Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai, Correspondent, coupled with the selfless efforts of the reputed Headmaster and a band of earnest teachers. The S. S. L. C. results soared up to 90 per cent in the last examination.

The Management has splendid plans for the future development of this institution. It intends to open the XI standard from the beginning of the school year 1968-69 with three groups (i) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics; (ii) Physics, Chemistry and Biology; and (iii) History, Economics and Politics & Civics/Commerce. In due course, the school intends to include Home Science for girls. The Management has taken steps to construct a few residential quarters for the benefit of the staff members in the vicinity of the school.

A general Hostel for boys and another for girls are also proposed. The school building is being extended to provide additional accommodation for the higher secondary section to be opened next year. The school has been winning several distinctions every year in curricular and co-curricular activities.

Dr. Pai, the founder, inspite of his age and heavy engagements visits the school now and then and gives advice and encouragement to the teachers and the taught. His dynamic personality infuses energy in the pupils and goads them to follow his ideals, which goes a long way in moulding their character to achieve success in life.

PERDOOR HIGH SCHOOL, PERDOOR

Dr. T. M. A. Pai visited Perdoor in March 1961 in connection with his official visit to the local branch of the Syndicate Bank. Availing that opportunity, the Chairman and the members of the local Panchayat Board and some prominent men submitted a memorandum to him requesting him to help them to start a High School at Perdoor. Dr. Pai had already thought of it and had decided to start a High School if the local people showed any enthusiasm towards it. Dr. Pai assured them all help from the Academy of General Education if they went forward to set up the High School. Then and there a High School Committee consisting of the local people was formed with Sri A. Narayana Hegde as President, Sri B. Bhujanga Hegde as Vice-President, Sri P. Sheshagiri Mallya as Treasurer and Sri F. S. Kotiyan as Secretary and a few others as members.

The Committee began the work earnestly. The Academy and the Committee did not spare any effort in this task. Sri F. S. Kotiyan, Headmaster and Manager of the local B. E. M. Higher Ele. School came forward to place at the disposal of the Committee a portion of his school building to start the High School. The High School started functioning on 26 - 6 - 1961, and it was formally inaugurated on 30-6-'61 by Dr. T. M. A. Pai with one teacher and 29 pupils.

One by one the needs of the school were fulfilled. Land measuring 5. 19 acres was purchased from the local temple. Later a piece of land measuring 4. 67 acres was granted by the government. The foundation stone of the school building was laid by Dr. Pai on 31 - 3 - 1963 and the first stage of the building was opened by Sri H. Bhujanga Ballal of Hebri on 21 - 7 - 1963 and the whole building was completed in October 1965. The local Committee has collected Rs. 30,000 - so far and the Academy has spent Rs. 2,00,000 - on the School. The people of Perdoor contributed their mite by way of rendering free labour to lay out the play ground. So far during the last four years 4,000 men and women have participated in this 'Shramadan.'

The first batch of the students for the S. S. L. C. Examination from the School appeared in 1964. The result was 100%. This year 49 students are going to appear for the S. S. L. C. Examination.

The High School Committee was later converted into the Managing Committee of the School. The present members of the Board of Management are: Dr. T. M. A. Pai, Registrar, The Academy of General Education, Manipal, Sri A. Narayana Hegde, (President), Sri Sheshagiri Mallya P. (Vice President), Sri B. Bhujanga Hegde, Sri P. Hiriyanna Shettigara, B.COM.,B.L., Dr. M. Ravindra Hegde L.I.M., Dr. N. Padmanabha Shetty,

Sri P. Padmanabha Adiga, Sri P. Balakrishna Bhandary, Sri F. S. Kotiyan, Sri A. Umanatha Hegde, Alangar, Perdoor (Members), Sri K. K. Pai B.COM., (Correspondent), Sri K. Gopalkrishna Upadhyaya B.A.,B.T., (Headmaster, Secretary), and Sri P. Srikantha Adiga, B.SC.,B.ED., (Asst.Secretary).

The Management has plans to make the School as a Higher Secondary School in the near future and possibly a residential one. One advantage the school has in this connection is that all the members of the staff are trained and young and belong to Perdoor or to the neighbouring villages. Dr. Pai takes keen interest in the progress of the School because it was the first High School sponsored by the Academy outside Manipal. Hundreds of parents and their children owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Pai for his founding of this school which was never even dreamt of.

U. KAMALA BAI HIGH SCHOOL, KADIYALI, UDIPI

After the advent of Independence, there has been a rapid expansion in the field of Education, particularly at the primary and secondary stages. Hence there has been a need of starting new High Schools in different places. Kadiyali is one such place which felt the need of starting a High School.

Efforts made by the management to up-grade the Kadiyali Higher Elementary School into a High School, did not yield fruit, due to lack of resources. The Old Students' Association of the school, under the leadership of Sri K. K. Pai, the Chief Officer of Syndicate Bank, consolidated the efforts made by the different agencies, and appealed to many philanthropists

to come forward with financial help to start the school. In response to this appeal, Dr. U. L. Narayana Rao, a medical practitioner in Madras donated a munificent sum of Rs. 30,000 - for this purpose. Sri K. K. Pai thought it wise to deposit this amount with the Academy of General Education, Manipal, and to request the Academy to start the High School. Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the Registrar of the Academy, sensing the great need of a High School for this part of Udipi, agreed to start the most needed High School at Kadiyali. "The Kadiyali Education Trust," under the Academy with Dr. T. M. A. Pai as the President was formed. The other Trustees are:—

1. Sri K. K. Pai, (Correspondent), 2. Dr. U. L. Narayana Rao, 3. Sri V. Narnappayya, 4. Dr. I. K. Shivarama Rao, 5. Sri K. Ramaraya Shenoy.

The school was started under this Trust and began functioning from 17-6-1963. In sweet memory of Late Srimathi U. Kamala Bai, the beloved wife of Dr. U. L. Narayana Rao, the school is named "U. Kamala Bai High School" after her.

The very first year, hundred twenty five pupils were admitted to the VIII standard and the present strength of the school is 317 of which 40% are girls. A magnificent school building is constructed at a cost of more than Rs. 2,50,000 - on a site realienated to the school by the Deputy Commissioner of South Kanara. It is very gratifying to note that Sri V. Narnappayya, as Manager of Kadiyali Higher Elementary School, relinquished his rights over the school site in favour of the Kadiyali Education Trust for constructing the school building. The Academy has sanctioned Rs. 36,000 as grant and Rs. 1,51,000 as advances to the school.

The school is situated in rural surroundings and enjoys all the benefits of being located in the town. The development of the school is very rapid and Sri K. K. Pai, the Correspondent

is responsible for it. The curricular and extra curricular activities being carried on in the school are helpful to the pupils in their allround development. The academic achievements of the school are comparable with the best schools in the state. The school has sent up ninety one pupils for 1967 March S. S. L. C. Examination and eighty of them have come out successfully.

Pupils are encouraged to participate in the activities of the various associations like Science Club, Social Service League, Junior Red Cross Unit, Literary Association, Annual School Day etc. Magazine is brought out every year. The school children are participating in sports events arranged by different bodies in and around Udipi. Poor children are helped with necessary Text Books from the school Book Bank. A Junior NCC (Naval) wing with seventy cadets is founded in the school during the year 1967-68.

THE NAGAR HIGH SCHOOL, NAGAR

The Nagar Education Society was formed on 27-6-1962 with the object of providing educational facilities in the Hosanagar Taluk area catering mainly to the needs of the poor and backward pupils. The Nagar High School was inaugurated by Shri N. Venkataramana Udupa, B.A.(Hons.), President, Hosanagar Taluk Board on 13-6-1963, under the presidentship of Sri S. Chennaiah, B.A., Block Development Officer, Hosanagar.

In order to establish the newly started High School on a sound and permanent footing, the Management in their special

General body meeting held on 25-10-1963, decided to affiliate The Nagar High School to the Academy of General Education, Manipal and to approach the president and Registrar of the Academy Dr. T. M. A. Pai, with a request to take the High School in the folds of the Academy. The Academy accepted the request and has granted Rs. 32,000 - as their contribution. The people of Nagar are ever grateful to Dr. T. M. A. Pai for the huge donation.

With the opening of the 10th Standard in June 1965, the Nagar High School grew into a full fledged Secondary School and sent its first batch of students to the S.S.L.C. Public Examination in April 1966.

M/s. C. Shrinivasa Rao and Brothers, and M/s. Udupas of Nagar have announced one class room each as their donation to the school. Lions Club of Shimoga offers annually a gift of 500 Exercise books for the students of our High School. A student of the Nagar High School secured a cash prize of Rs. 300 - in part I(b) compulsory Hindi in the S.S.L.C. of April 1966. Shri C. Raghunatha Rao, Nagar, offered a Rolling Shield for the best Science Club among the High Schools in Hosanagar Taluk, to promote Science Club Activities. M/s. C. Shrinivasa Rao and Brothers of Nagar have instituted several prizes of the total value of Rs. 112-50 per year and M/s. C. Swamy Rao and Brothers of Nagar have donated their family library, worth about Rs. 2,000 - to the Nagar High School. The Nagar Education Society has the following members working on it:—

Shri N. Venkataramana Udupa (President), Sri N. Subrahmanya Udupa (Vice-President), Sri C. Raghunatha Rao (Treasurer), Sri C. Swamy Rao (Secretary), Sri N. Manjaiah Udupa, Sri K. G. Rama Rao, Sri H. Krishnappa Gowda, Sri D. Venkappa Shetty, Sri B. Lakshman Rao, Sri H. N. Shankarappa

Gowda, Sri V. Gadlabasappa Shetty, Sri Bette Venkata Rao, Sri K. Chennappa Gowda, Sri C. Suresha Rao, Sri N. Shamanna Udupa and Sri B. K. Shenoy, Head Master (Members).

PARKALA HIGH SCHOOL, PARKALA

Parkala High School is another flower grown on the tree of the Academy of General Education. It was opened on 12—6—1964 at Parkala. Now it has become a full-fledged High School with Standards VIII, IX and X. The school presented the first batch for the S.S.L.C. examination in April, 1967.

The locality of Parkala consists of five villages namely Herga, Badagabettu, Athradi, Hirebettu and Bellampalli with a population of more than 10,000. A High school in this locality was a necessity long back. But as a High school was started at Manipal in 1948, it lessened the need to some extent for the time being. But when all the primary schools of this locality became upper primary and grew with full strength, the need for a separate High school in this area was keenly felt again. Since then, efforts for opening a High school here were being carried on.

It was when Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the Registrar of the Academy of General Education accepted the proposal, there flashed a ray of hope of this dream becoming a reality. It was he, who inspired the local prominent persons to strive for this noble cause. Under his guidance a Society was formed to shoulder the responsibility. Dr. T. M. A. Pai assured all possible help from the Academy and led it in the right direction. The

Society collected funds not only from this locality but also from outside.

The founder members of the Parkala Education Society were the following:—

Sri B. Vittal Hegde (Chairman); Sri K. Srinivasa Acharya (President); Late Sri B. Hirianna Hegde, Late Sri V. Govindraj Hegde, Sri H. Sadashiva Hegde, Sri A. Sanjeeva Hegde, Sri B. Lokayya Shetty (Vice-Presidents); Sri P. Manjunath Shanbhog (Treasurer); Dr. U. Giridhar Rao (Secretary), Sri P. Gururaja Acharya, Sri M. Nagappa Shanbhog, Sri K. Ananda Shetty (Joint Secretaries); Sri B. Krishnayya Hegde, Sri B. Ranganath Hegde, Sri H. Ganapathi Kedlaya (Members).

The Society collected donations of many philanthropists of Bombay, Bangalore, Mysore and the Udipi Taluk Development Board was pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 7,500 to be paid in three years, for which our thanks are due to the President Sri M. Madhvaraj and Members of the Udipi Taluk Development Board.

The school was in need of a fine site. His Holiness Sri Laxmimanajna Teertha Swamier of Sri Shirur Mutt, Udipi, was kind enough to grant 4 acres of land which is an excellent site for a High school, by the side of the Udipi - Karkala main road, between the two towns of Parkala and Athradi. Hence the school is situated at the right centre for the pupils from all parts of the locality to attend the school daily.

Thus, under the auspices of the Academy of General Education the Parkala Education Society took up the construction of the building for the school. The foundation stone was laid on 14—10—1964 by His Holiness the Swamier of Sri Shirur Mutt. Sri S. R. Kanthi, the then Education Minister of Mysore presided. The first wing of the building was completed

in June, 1965 and was inaugurated by Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai.

The school has made remarkable progress. Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai is the Correspondent. Sri P. Narayana Nayak has been the Headmaster from its inception. The strength has risen from 50 to 210. In the S.S.L.C. Examination of March, 1967 when the school presented its first batch, it secured a high result of 85.4 per cent.

The school has a calm and peaceful atmosphere. With a band of enthusiastic and hard working teachers the school is striving to maintain a good standard. In sports and other extra-curricular activities also pupils are given efficient guidance. This year the Junior Kho-Kho team of the school has won the championship in the Udipi Taluk inter-school tournament.

The school has a nice building, and play-ground. A laboratory and a library have been set up. Rural education is the crying need of the day. An educated society is the greatest asset of any country. It is evident that but for the inspiring leadership of Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai and the ready response of the founder members and other donors and well wishers, this High School would not have seen the light of day. With a sense of sincere gratitude to them, the teachers and the pupils are earnestly working to bring up this school and to achieve their noble objectives.

SHRI SHARADA HIGH SCHOOL, PANEMANGALORE

Every year about 220 children used to complete their primary education in Panemangalore and they had to trek a minimum distance of 5 miles for their higher education. Even then, admission was very difficult to get. This was the pathetic condition prevailing in Panemangalore and citizens of this town and the neighbouring villages were seriously concerned about this problem. Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai used to give frequent visits to Panemangalore and during one of his visits, he encouraged the local people to start one high school and promised all possible help and co-operation. Shri B. Raghuram Prabhu, owner of Shri Ganesh Beedi Works, a great philanthropist, came out with a promise of liberal monetary help, while other local leaders also came forward with substantial help.

In 1964, under the presidentship of Shri N. Keshava Kudva, the Panemangalore Education Society was founded and with the valuable help and advice from the Academy of General Education, Manipal, the society took the initiative in establishing a High School in Panemangalore. The Government of Mysore accorded permission to start the high school and Shri S. Mukund Rao, M.A., L.T., M.L.C., inaugurated Shri Sharada High School, Panemangalore on June 16, 1964, with 74 students on roll.

Efforts to construct a school building of its own were made with right earnest. Shri Narikombu Venkat Rao, leased out $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre of land to the school. The well-wishers of the school in Bombay donated Rs. 15,000 - and at the request of the Society, the D.C. of South Kanara granted 4 acres of land for

the playground. Within a short period of 15 months, the building was ready for occupation and Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai declared it open on March 6, 1966.

This institution, conducted by the Panemangalore Education Society, is now in its 4th year of existence. Ever since its inception, the following persons are striving hard to build and lead the institution on proper lines:—

Sri N. Keshava Kudva (President and Correspondent); Sri P. N. Bhandarkar (Secretary); Sri P. Venkatesh Shenoy (Treasurer); Sri P. Damodara Shenoy, Sri P. Ramachandra Pai, Sri P. Janardhana Pai, Sri K. Panduranga Kudva (Members).

Shri N. Anni Bhat, B.A., B.T., is working as the Headmaster of the High School.

At present, there are 290 pupils on roll, out of which 100 are girls. History, Politics, Civics, Physics, Chemistry and Maths. are offered as optional subjects and while girls are taught tailoring and needle work, boys study electrical engineering as a vocational subject. There are 11 members on the teaching staff.

The first batch of students were sent up for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1967 and the school obtained a fine result of 92 p.c. of passes. Among the extra-curricular activities of the High School special mention is to be made of Science Club, Social Service League, Literary Society, Vocational Guidance and N.C.C. (Naval Wing). Boys and girls of this High School are also evincing keen interest in sports and games. In the zonal sports-meet this school has bagged many prizes. A students' association is formed to guide and train the students in elocution, fine arts etc. The school has its own library and reading room.

NEHRU HIGH SCHOOL, ALEVOOR

The idea of having a High School in Alevoor village situated on the outskirts of Udipi and Manipal, to cater to the needs of about 20,000 people living in Alevoor and other adjoining villages, was conceived at a meeting presided over by Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai, Registrar, Academy of General Education, Manipal. It was his magnanimous and whole hearted support that filled the elite of the village with enthusiasm and determination to have a High School in the village. They formed themselves into a Registered Society called the Alevoor Education Society, with the sole purpose of starting and managing the High School. The sponsors, namely, the Academy, promised to aid the institution substantially, if the Society also collected suitably by way of donations from the public. So far the Academy has given an aid of Rs. 32,000 and the donations collected from the benevolent public so far amounts to about Rs. 35,000.

Permission to open the High School was received in the month of May, 1964 and Sri T. A. Pai, Chairman, Syndicate Bank Ltd., Manipal, inaugurated the School on 12—6—1964. During the first year of its existence, the School was housed in a building made available free of rent by Sri A. Ramappayya, Treasurer of the Society. To commemorate the revered memory of our late Prime Minister, Bharat Ratna Nehru and to dissipate the high ideals cherished by him, the School was named after him as Nehru High School. The foundation stone of the School building was laid by Hon'ble Sri S. R. Kanti, the

Education Minister of Mysore on 14—10—1964, at a function presided over by Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the founder of the institution.

Meanwhile, some of the members of the working committee headed by Sri K. Ranganna Bhat, President of the Society and with the active co-operation of Sri A. Shama Rao, Vice-President, Sri Ramappayya and A. Janardana Prabhu, Treasurers and Sri F. Dante, Secretary, collected about Rs. 35,000 as donations from benevolent benefactors of far and near. Their selfless service to the cause of school will live for ever in the minds of all who toiled for the upbringing of the institution. The institution faced herculean hardships during the first three years of its inception as it was not getting any maintenance grant from the Government.

The new building of the School was inaugurated by Sri K. K. Pai, B.COM., Chief Officer, Syndicate Bank Ltd., Manipal. on 27—5—1965. The second block of the school building was completed in June, 1966.

The School became full fledged in the year 1966—1967 and sent its first batch of 45 pupils to the S.S.L.C. in April, 1967 in which 41 passed giving the institution 91% result. The Staff is proud that one of them got the National Scholarship for merit.

The working committee of the Alevoor Education Society, the Management of the School, consists of the following members:—

Sri Ranganna Bhat (President); Sri K. Shama Rao (Vice-President); Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai (Vice-President and Correspondent of the School); Sri F. Dante (Secretary); Sri A. Sanjiva Shetty (Joint Secretary); Sri A. Ramappayya (Treasurer); Sri H. Ananda Rao (Headmaster and Member); Sri K. Vadiraja Acharya (Staff Representative); Sri A. Sarvothama Kini, Sri A.

Madhusoodana Acharya, Sri A. Achanna Shetty, Sri A. Vittala Prabhu, Sri A. Annayya Bhat, and Sri A. Ganapathy Kini (Members).

This High School is indeed an everlasting monument to the far-sightedness of the founder, Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai. May the Almighty shower his choicest blessings on the institution and its founder.

S. V. S. HIGH SCHOOL, AGUMBE

Most of the students of Agumbe and round about had to discontinue their studies after the middle school, for the nearest high school was at Megaravalli, at a distance of ten miles from Agumbe. 10% of the passed students, who could afford were going to the High School everyday by bus and the majority of the rest could only dream of higher education. As the locality was a poor Malenad, backward area, the people were thinking that it was beyond their reach to think of a High School at Agumbe.

At the instance of Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the people of Agumbe met under the presidentship of Sri D. S. Vijayendra Rao and constituted "The Education Society," Agumbe which was permitted to start a high school at Agumbe, the same year. The Education Society, encouraged by the generous donations from Sri V. P. Shanbhag, M/s. M. A. Nayak and Sons and Sri H. Ramachandra Bhat collected enough funds for the High School named "Shri Venugopalakrishna Swamy High School." The sole Vahivatdar of the temple Sri N. R. Nagappa Hegde kindly consented to make available the premises of the temple to start the school.

The S. V. S. High School was inaugurated on 27—6—1965 by Dr. T. M. A. Pai. Sri P. M. K. Hebbar, a young and energetic teacher from Perdoor High School was appointed as Headmaster. The Academy of General Education, Manipal gave a generous donation of Rs. 8000/-. On request by the Education Society, Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai kindly consented to be the Correspondent. The Academy of General Education came to the rescue of the Society and helped by giving the spacious building which came to their possession, making suitable improvements and alterations. The Society intends to purchase the building by the consent of the Academy with the help of the Government of Mysore.

Sri D. S. Vijayendra Rao, President of the Society has donated a thousand library books. Dr. D. M. Shenoy has kindly donated 11 acres of land to the school for extensions, playgrounds, etc.

The Science Club of the school has won the first prize, a "Shield" for the best Science Club in the whole of Chitradurga Division.

The Society intends to start sections in the High School for the betterment of the emotionally disturbed students from all over the country in the pleasant atmosphere of Agumbe and also the facility of a general Hostel. It is also being considered to start a Diploma Course in Agriculture after the S.S.L.C. Course.

The School has become full-fledged in 1967—68. The present strength of the school is 118. The staff consists of six teachers, one clerk and one peon. No doubt, the school is a great boon to the people of this Malenad area and it will add to the prosperity of the village. The Managing Committee of the school consists of: Sri D. S. Vijayendra Rao (President); Sri H. Ramachandra Bhat (Vice-President); Sri M. Madhava

Nayak (Treasurer); Sri T. A. Venkatramana Pandit (Secretary); Sri N. R. Nagappa Hegde, Sri M. G. Chinnappa, Sri A. S. K. Bayar, Sri A. S. Venkatachalayya, Sri D. Gurunatha Rao, Sri U. P. Shanbhag, Sri I. G. Duggappa Naik, Smt. Rama Pandit, Sri M. Rama Naik, Sri K. Upendra Bhat (Members); Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai (Correspondent); Sri P. M. Krishnamoorthy Hebbar (Head Master).

PRIMARY AND OTHER SCHOOLS

MANIPAL JUNIOR BASIC SCHOOL, MANIPAL

The Manipal Junior Basic School, formerly known as the Manipal Aided Elementary School, was founded by Padma-shri Dr. T. Madhava A. Pai on 22—11—1935, when Manipal was only barren hills, surrounded with forests and abode of wild animals. The school was shifted to its present building of its own, built with the aid of the Udipi Bolock Development.

At the initial stage, the school had a problem of strength. To overcome the problem Dr. Pai arranged to open a free boarding house. This gave a considerable relief. As an additional measure, Dr. Pai started an Adult school at the premises of this school. For the successful working of these institutions, late Sri U. Upendra Pai, an elder brother of Dr. Pai, was equally responsible. Mr. Upendra Pai was popular with teachers and the taught, always discussing about the improvement of the institution.

During those days, the aid given by the Government was not sufficient to meet even half of the expenditure. In order to finance the institution and for the opening of a few more handicraft training centres in and around Manipal for orphans, Dr. Pai founded the Hindu Orphanage and got it registered in 1938, and himself was working as the Hon. Secretary of the Orphanage until recently.

In 1960 the school was converted into a basic school and ever since it is called as a Junior Basic School. From the year 1961 to 1964, continuously for four years, the Manipal Junior Basic School used to bag the award and merit certificates in the district level competition for 'Good School Contest'.

The School has been celebrating its Annual Days, in addition to observing the National Days, like Independence Day, Republic Day, Children's Day, Gandhi Jayanthi, Nehru Jayanthi etc.

The medical inspection of the school children is being conducted by the courtesy of the Paediatric Department of the Kasturba General Hospital, Manipal.

The present strength of the school is 112 boys and 98 girls. 128 pupils are daily fed by the 'Care' food midday-meal. A free reading room is provided with some library books, Kannada daily news-papers and weekly magazines.

Sri A. Annappa Prabhu is working as the Headmaster, with 4 teachers to assist him. Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai is the Manager and Correspondent of the School. The school has a Betterment Committee. The present members on it are:—

Sri T. Ramesh U. Pai, Sri K. N. Kini, Sri B. R. Krishnamoorthi, Sri V. N. Kadapikar, Sri B. Chandrashekar, Sri S. R. Shenoy, Sri Sreekar L. Bhandarkar, Sri U. S. Vaidya, Sri T. Vittal Pai and the Staff members.

As the present building is rather small, and insufficient for the present strength, there is a proposal to provide a suitable building and play-ground in a silent locality in Manipal.

MADY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, MADY

This was the first school started by the Academy outside Manipal, near Brahmavar where no government school had been put up. There are three teachers and 102 students. There is provision for mid-day meals. This is also recognised and aided by the government. It is under the direct control of the Academy, with Mr. T. Ramesh U. Pai as correspondent. There is an advisory committee with Mr. K. Manjunatha Udupa as Chairman.

HINDU HIGHER ELE. SCHOOL, KALLIANPUR

The management of this school was taken over by the Academy in 1961 and it is now in its 61st year. This was the school which Dr. T. M. A. Pai had helped to continue in 1919. There are eight teachers (including a Hindi Pandit) and 174 students in seven classes. It is both aided and recognized by the government. It is under the direct management of the Academy, with Mr. T. Ramesh U. Pai as Correspondent.

ENGLISH PRIMARY SCHOOL, MANIPAL

In the year 1963, the urge of an English Primary School at Manipal, arose. The local High School at Manipal which had English medium section in standard six from the year 1961 gradually became thin for want of a feeder school. A number of bangalows and family cottages sprouted all of a sudden in Manipal, because of the shifting of the Syndicate Bank's Head Office here, as also the Professors, Lecturers, Engineers and Surgeons of the full-fledged Colleges and Hospitals, who have been recruited from all parts of India, thus accounting for a composite, and cosmopolitan population, speaking almost all the languages in India, filled up in these buildings, and the need of an English medium Primary school for educating their children, their future hopes, was all the more felt.

Realising the necessity of a English Primary School in Manipal, Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai started an English Primary School on 15-7-1963 with the first three classes and one teacher, with 29 pupils on roll. Class IV and Class V were opened in 1964 and 1965 respectively. Today the strength of the school is 114 with six teachers for five classes. Four teachers are graduates and the other two are English medium S.S.L.C. trained.

To begin with, the school was housed in a wing at the ground floor of the Manipal High School buildings. From the beginning of the academic year 1965-66, the school was shifted to its present permanent building. The building, now occupied by the school is suitable and adequate, having a school place for 300 children.

Mr. T. Ramesh U. Pai is the Correspondent and Manager of the school. Miss. A. Chandrayani Nayak, B.A.,B.Ed., is the Headmistress of the school.

A Parent-Teacher-Association which came into being along with the English Primary School, has been responsible for the efficient running of this public Institution.

Never the less, the Institution recalls the services of Miss Nancy Coe and Miss Barbara Munroe, the American Peace Corps Volunteers for the development and the creation of the English atmosphere all around the school.

Under co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, the school has maintained two aquariums with a variety of living fishes and an ornamental garden, to be looked after by the children themselves. A plain and levelled area of playground, to the extent of about 3.5 acres with play-materials are available for these activities. A children's corner costing over two thousand rupees is attracting the students, even after school hours to the corner. Regular medical inspection is being conducted by the specialists of the Kasturba General Hospital, year by year. Indian Dental Association, Manipal Branch, has come forward to have a project of dental check-up of the school children. Cultural activities are conducted when celebrating Independence Day etc. and Annual Days are celebrated in a befitting manner. The Institution is recognised by the Education Department of the Government of Mysore.

NURSERY SCHOOL, MANIPAL

This school was started by the Academy in 1962. It imparts instruction to children in English medium. There

are two teachers, one of them is trained in nursery teaching. There are 40 students now, 20 in the junior section and 20 in the senior section. It is a feeding school for the English Primary School. It is both recognised and aided by the Mysore Government. Dr. T. M. A. Pai is the Correspondent. It is housed in the old maternity hospital building.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

SCHOOL OF MUSIC & FINE ARTS, MANIPAL

The Academy Schools of Music & Fine Arts came into existence on January 30, 1958. This institution is one in a chain of institutions opened by Padmashri Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the Registrar, Academy of General Education, Manipal. This institution has an Advisory Committee appointed by the Registrar, Academy of General Education. The names of Committee members are:—

Mrs. Kannamma Krishnaswamy, Manipal; Mrs. T. Sumitra Pai, Prakash Nagar, Manipal; Mrs. L. M. Fernandes, Ambalpadi, Udipi; Mrs. Manorama Acharya, Chitpadi, Udipi; Mrs. Prema A. Pai, Udipi; Mrs. Anusooya B. Shetty, Udipi; and Mrs. Sharada Kini, Katapadi.

There are five Centres, 3 in Udipi — Mukunda Nivas, Kalsank and Ambalapadi; and 2 in the vicinity of Udipi — Katapady and Manipal. The institution is imparting education in the following subjects:—

(1) Hindustani Music: Vocal and Instrumental (Junior, Senior and Proficiency grades); (2) Karnatak Music: Vocal and Instrumental (Junior, Senior and Proficiency grades); (3) Dance: Bharatha Natya (Junior grade); (4) Cutting and Tailoring: (Junior and Senior grades).

The School has been recognised by the Department of Public Instruction and the Mysore State Sangeetha Nataka Academy, Bangalore. Prescribed syllabi are being followed and the candidates are being sent up year by year for the Music Examinations conducted by the Mysore Secondary Education Examination Board, Bangalore from the year 1963. From the year 1963, the institution secures cent percent results in all the years, besides obtaining ranks in some of the subjects in the State. In the year 1966, a candidate who appeared for Tabala Examination got IIIrd rank. In the year 1967, one candidate obtained the Ist rank in Tabala and another candidate obtained the IIInd rank in Hindustani Music-Vocal. At present the institution itself conducts Examinations in Tailoring, Junior and Senior grades, and the candidates who pass in the Senior grade examination used to receive certificates from the Academy.

The institution is celebrating 'Sharada Pooja' and 'Annual Days', every year, since inception. The institution celebrates the 'Days' of well-known Musicians, namely, Shri Purandharadasa, Thyagaraja, Thansen from this academic year.

The institution collects a nominal rate of tuition fee from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 5/- per month from each candidate. There are five full time teachers and one part time teacher. Shri G. Madhava Bhat, Sangeeth Visharad, is the Headmaster of the schools.

The State Department of Public Instruction has assessed a small sum as a token of grant last year on our submitting the audited financial statements of the previous years. From this academic year, 1967—68, the institution hopes to receive a reasonable maintenance grant, regularly. The State Sangeetha Nataka Academy, Bangalore, sanctions equipment grant, once in a way. The institution in all received a sum of Rs. 1,600/- towards equipment grant, so far, from this source.

In order to develop the institution further, the Academy of General Education, has created a separate 'Trust' to manage affairs of the school

GRAHINI VIDYALAYA, UDIPI

This training centre for women was started in 1958 by the Academy with the co-operation of the Mahila Samaj, Udiipi. Tailoring and Cutting classes are being conducted by a teacher of the Academy Schools of Music & Fine Arts on a part-time basis. About 30 students are admitted to each batch for the six-month certificate course. About 750 girls have completed the course so far. Cooking and embroidery were also being taught in the beginning. There are plans to introduce a one-year course.

NEHRU MEMORIAL LIBRARY, MANIPAL

In 1956 the Academy started the Academy Public Library at Manipal, which serves both as a Public library and a general library for students. In 1967 it was shifted to a new building constructed at a cost of Rs. 1.6 lakhs (The Government of India granted Rs. 30,000 and the Academy met the rest) and dedicated to the memory of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. It has a children's section and a UNESCO information centre. Dr. T. M. A. Pai is the President of its trust.

DREAMS

LAKE CITY UNIVERSITY

A BLUE PRINT FOR EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF MALAND:
The Malnad in Mysore State is rich in natural wealth. The land under cultivation, estates of tea, coffee, pepper and cardomom and other products of the forests have enriched it. But the vast resources are unfortunately not being exploited properly.

This area was infested by malaria, which has been now controlled. There have been improvements in recent years as a result of several developmental projects.

There is vast scope for educational development in this area. If people are to depend upon the government for every activity, there cannot be much progress for many years.

Here is a scheme which is not a burden to the state but which is beneficial to the people of this area and government alike.

The University envisaged here will meet all the educational requirements of Malnad. Manipal, which has been successfully developed as an educational centre in recent years, is itself in the Malnad.

Here is a plan worked out by Dr. T. M. A. Pai for converting the Bhadra Project area in Chickmagalur District near Shimoga into a University with various faculties like medical and engineering. This self-supporting project can add great momentum to educational progress in the Malnad provided the people of that area strive for it, government acting suitably as envisaged.

The Bhadra Project bordering both Shimoga and Chickmagalur districts at Lakkavalli is aiding irrigation as well as power generation. This dam across the Bhadra river irrigates both these districts besides Chitradurga and Bellary. The generating unit will yield 33,200 kw of power when completed.

The area of this project is rich in natural beauty and potentialities. Situated in a central location to Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Hassan and Chitradurga, it is an ideal place for a University.

Though this plan may seem ambitious, it is practical. The reservoir can supply water to the city that comes up. Power will also be plenty. The fertile fields on the other side of the dam can produce adequate food.

The site selected is abounding with hillocks and shrubs, which cannot be irrigated. But it is over-whelming in scenic beauty.

A cluster of colleges specialising in different faculties can be developed here without any financial or other aid from the government except granting 10,000 acres of land at a stretch in this otherwise wasteland area to the proposed university.

The government will have to fulfil only one other condition *i.e.*, granting a charter for establishing the University.

Establishing a University on the basis of land grant is not new. Many American Universities are a result of such land grants. In this process, the University will bloom up as a self-supporting unit and form the nucleus of an integrated plan of socio-economic development.

This plan can be successful if proper steps are taken for its formation. A Trust should be formed consisting of leaders of this area and also of the state. The trust will own the land duly granted by the government. The government can also nominate some trustees. This trust will implement the plan and hold complete responsibility of its administration.

Out of 10,000 acres of land, 2,000 acres will be reserved for locating different colleges, hostels, playgrounds etc. The remaining 8,000 acres will be divided and sold to the public. Since 15 to 20 colleges will come up here, the area will hold high value. The land value will be enhanced by ear-marking sites for different colleges at different sectors of the total area of about 16 sq. miles. Moreover all sites will have equal importance.

Plots will be sold by dividing 8,000 acres on an equal basis and at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per acre. The value is expected to go on rising by Rs. 1,000 per year.

Thus, Rs. 8 crore can be realised through sales of plots. This amount will meet the expenditure including buildings of the proposed University.

The whole area will develop as a beautiful city. When more than 10,000 students happen to live there, shops, hotels, cinemas and other facilities will make their appearance and people will be enthusiastic to settle down there. Chandigarh, Cuttack, Manipal and Suratkal are concrete examples for such development. It can also become a business centre.

It is proposed to name the cluster of colleges "Lake City University." The Bhadra reservoir presents the sight of an enchanting lake. The campus will flourish around this lake.

Colleges of arts, science, commerce, engineering, medicine, nursing, agriculture etc. will be sponsored. The University will maintain high traditions and standards like those of Oxford, Cambridge and Banaras. Students from all parts of the country and abroad will be admitted. A well-equipped hospital will be developed providing expert medical aid to people in this area. The workshops of the engineering college and other industries that will be sponsored in connection with development plans will promote economic progress of the area, thus converting waste into wealth.

The engineering students will have scope for practical training at the nearby generating station and the industrial centre of Bhadravati 12 miles away. Since the Bhadra lake is vast and deep, a navigational technology can also be taught. In the irrigation canals which extend upto some important towns, motor launches can be arranged for transport purposes upto Narasimharajapura.

The houses built to accommodate the project workers which fall vacant on completion of the work can be temporarily taken over by the University Trust and colleges can be started in these houses immediately.

The nearest railway station is Bhadravati. Shimoga and Koppa are the other two important towns nearby. The establishment of this University will add to economic progress and other amenities in this area. A new city of unique type will spring up in the heart of the Malnad.

The Bhadra dam and generating unit have been constructed by harnessing the nature's bounties. This University will harness human talent of a dormant area of the country.

This scheme was wholeheartedly welcomed and acclaimed by the public when it was disclosed at the Shimoga District Development Council. It was also appreciated at a public meeting at Bhadravati and received all-round support. The press publicised the details and hailed it as a great plan for grass-roots-development.

There is no hard and fast rule regarding the area to be given for the University. Only unfertile and uncultivable land is prayed for. But the grant should be of undivided land. As the entire area belongs to the government, there cannot be proprietary and other objections from the public. The area is said to extend over one lakh acres.

Though this will be a voluntary venture, there will not be room for any doubts since government nominees will be included on the trust.

Moreover, it has been made clear that this scheme need not necessarily be left to the author or the Academy of General Education, Manipal for implementation. Even local leaders are free to venture. They will have the advice of the author, who is only desirous that this should become a reality.

Thus the Lake City University has the potentialities of becoming a great educational centre in Mysore, a unique focus in the country and a key to the progress of the Malnad.

Many of our plans have been unsuccessful for want of finances, expert advice etc. But this is a plan formulated by one who has demonstrated that his plans can succeed if properly implemented. Therefore the country's progress lies in the implementation of this scheme by the public and the government.

TAXLESS SOCIETY

HUMAN NATURE AND TAXES: Good public finance is at the very base of a sound government. Taxes of different kinds have been levied by governments since time immemorial and people have come to accept them as part of their natural environment and increase in governmental levies year after year as destiny. In our country taxes have multiplied both in range and depth to such an extent that the nation is groaning under the impact of a heavy tax structure. Human nature

This is Dr. T. M. A. Pai's concept of a Taxless Society. He feels that the twin ills of modern India are poverty amidst plenty and ignorance. His fertile mind has embarked on evolving a fiscal policy to meet the challenge of foreign aggression and economic problems that the nation is today facing.

being what it is, honesty has been continuously at a discount in tax matters and evasion has been developed into a fine art, thanks to individual ingenuity coupled with the clever suggestions of legal experts of the land.

Heavy taxation has resulted in the following maladies which are eating into vital areas of economic life and creating an unhealthy social atmosphere. The following evils can be directly traced to the rigours of our tax system:

- A. Fraudulent practices like false partnerships and accounts.
- B. Profiteering and black-marketing.
- C. Hoarding.
- D. Tax evasion.
- E. Hindrance to saving and capital formation in the open and organized sector of the money market.

Even the best of administration would fail to remedy these widely prevalent malpractices which are deeply ingrained in human nature. No amount of legal enactments will raise our citizens to the requisite level of understanding and sympathy in the foreseeable future.

FISCAL NEEDS AND METHODS: It is under the gloom of an ever deepening human crisis that Dr. Pai has been discussing the idea of a Welfare State without any taxation. The suggestion was placed before individual friends and also groups of citizens in a considerable number of meetings for the last four years. After the initial shock was over, the idea of a taxless state has appealed to quite a good number. Hence Dr. Pai had to do some quick and original thinking to put his ideas into a practical shape before advocating the same for purpose of financial policy. The concept of a taxless state does not interfere with avowed national policies of planning or development, as the people are expected to share their income with the State.

To understand the complications of the present mode of taxation, the Budgetary Revenues (Estimates) of the Government of India for 1965 - 66 can be cited:

The revenue budget for 1965 - 66 under receipts is as follows:—

Excise Duty	..	..	Rs. 827.17 crores
Corporation tax	..	..	Rs. 386.00 „
Tax on income	..	..	Rs. 292.00 „
Estate Duty	..	..	Rs. 7.40 „
Tax on wealth	..	..	Rs. 12.00 „
Gift tax	..	..	Rs. 3.10 „
Expenditure tax	..	..	Rs. 1.55 „
Other heads	..	..	Rs. 23.87 „
Debt service	..	..	Rs. 296.73 „
Administration service	..	..	Rs. 9.51 „
Social & Development service	..	..	Rs. 23.57 „
Multi-purpose river scheme	..	..	Rs. 0.13 „
Public Works	..	..	Rs. 3.94 „

Many of these taxes are at best inflationary and at worst expropriatory. They put a great strain on honesty and prevent the growth of domestic savings and capital formation. The multiplication and deepening of the direct taxes like Estate Duty, Wealth Tax etc., have sapped traditional sources of industrial finance while the legal break-up of big families has led to the creation of weaker sources of industrial finance.

Transport & Communication	..	Rs. 6.75 crores
Currency and Mint	..	Rs. 61.69 „
Miscellaneous	..	Rs. 25.47 „
Miscellaneous adjustments	..	Rs. 34.81 „
Extraordinary items	..	Rs. 60.60 „
Share of income-tax payable to states	..	Rs. 122.95 „
Share of Estate duty payable to States	..	Rs. 7.17 „
Total	..	Rs. 2,253.09 „

The capital budget of a country desiring development at a rapid rate grows phenomenally. In the case of India, our capital budget at Rs. 2183.95 crores (Budget Estimate for 1965-66)* is approximately on a par with the revenue collections of the Government of India.

*CAPITAL BUDGET

Revenue service	Rs. 236.61	crores
Public debt: Raised in India	Rs. 270.00	„
Raised abroad	Rs. 666.86	„
Repayment of loans & advances:		
To the States	Rs. 273.69	„
Outside	Rs. 60.00	„
Small Savings	Rs. 135.00	
Provident Fund	Rs. 54.66	„
Income-tax Annuity Deposit	Rs. 65.00	„
Deposit of PL. 480 Funds	Rs. 191.00	„
Railways and P. T. Funds	Rs. 48.23	„
Special Development Fund	Rs. 143.16	„
Other deposits	Rs. 37.74	„
Total	Rs. 2,183.95	„

The total budgeted needs of the Union Government are therefore to be placed at Rs. 4436 crores, on revenue and capital account. At present this sum is raised mostly by taxes-direct and indirect, loans and small savings apart from foreign assistance. The contribution of the public sector undertakings is as yet meagre but may be expected to grow as years pass.

DEPOSITS TO THE RESCUE: The proposal to eliminate all taxes can be put into effect if they are replaced by a compulsory deposit from all incomes collected at a progressive rate. There will be no exemption limit, even the lowest income group being expected to make a small contribution to the maintenance of the State. The deposits are long-term deposits with the Government without the latter being required to pay interest to the depositor. At the end of 20 years the deposit will be refunded to the contributor. Such refunds are possible as under the proposal the government is expected to invest a substantial portion of its total revenues in capital undertakings of a productive nature earning at least 4 % interest. This part invested at 4 % compound interest for 20 years will enable

the government to pay back the total annual deposits subscribed by the people at the beginning of the period.

ILLUSTRATION

Total national income	..	..	Rs. 16,600 crores
Compulsory deposit at 25% of national income	..	..	Rs. 4,150 „
Revenue allotment: at 4/7 of the deposit collection	..	..	Rs. 2,371 „
Investment-free capital available for investment at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$	..	..	Rs. 1,779 „
		4,150	
Deduct		2,371	
		1,779	

At the end of 20 years Rs. 1,779 crores will grow into Rs. 4,150 crores.

1. In order to make these loans attractive the interest-free bonds must be made transferable and negotiable in the market. The bonds may be used by the public to raise loans. The official discount rate may be fixed at 6%.

2. The abolition of taxes need not necessarily mean unemployment for those engaged in tax collection, for all of them would be required to assess the incomes of producing units all over the country.

3. A self-finding scheme for maintaining the new assessors of income (the present tax collection administration) may be suggested. All those who are working in factory or farm or in the services may be asked to take an annual licence for employment at a fee ranging from Rs. 1 to Rs. 100. The proceeds of this fee will meet the cost of the administration.

4. In the organized industrial sector the employer will be expected to deduct the amount of deposit before wages are paid. Similarly the land owner will be held responsible for deposits with reference to the workers under him.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION WITHOUT INFLATION:

1. The replacement of tax by a deposit will help to revolutionize the existing popular attitude to taxation as a

burden. Reasoned self-interest of the people would enthruse the people to pay their deposits gladly.

2. On the other hand abolition of indirect taxes will help to reduce the general level of prices so that real income of the earners is not affected. The purchasing power of their income may even go up.

3. So far as the upper incomes are concerned, 75% of their income being frozen (at the topmost slab) the proposal will reduce wasteful expenditure and thus help to reduce the regours of inflation.

CONCLUSION: The compulsory, interest-free deposits proposal outlined above enables the Government to collect enough resources for development while the citizen is provided an opportunity to become a conscious participant in the activities of his State.

Indirect taxes now assuming a large share of our tax revenues are usually advocated as "painless," as the taxpayer is ignorant that he is paying the tax in the very act of purchasing a commodity. The bulk of the population therefore has developed an indifferent and lax attitude to taxes and subsequently to public expenditure. But if the citizen could be made to see that there is a palpable relationship between fiscal policy of the government and his own willingness to save and contribute towards the success of such policy, we would be invoking the right type of social response and realising the chief virtue of a democratic state, namely, intelligent understanding between the people and their government.

PRESS TRIBUTES

INDIA'S FOUNDER OF COLLEGES

The World of Dr. T. M. A. Pai, of Udipi, India, is so complex that even he must find it difficult to describe. He is a physician, a banker, a founder of many firms, and was the founder-president in 1958 of the town's Rotary Club. He has also founded schools and *five* colleges of higher learning.

As a boy growing up in Kallianpur and later Udipi, Tonse Madhava Anantha Pai was well aware of the cost and value of education. His family, he explains, "could not afford the luxury of educating me," but he was able to go through college on scholarships. Of frail health in his early years, he learned of the need for good physicians, and resolved to be one. Graduated from Madras Medical College in 1925, he started medical practice, established a nursing home and nursing school, and simultaneously joined with two older brothers in founding the Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate in Udipi. The bank had meager capital and just two employees. But in "T. M. A.", its managing director and board chairman for the next 36 years, the bank had an incalculable asset. His first idea, a "Pigmy Deposit Scheme," launched the company on its success. The Scheme took the bank into the homes of depositors, many of whom had never thought of using a bank.

Reproduced from THE ROTARIAN, official monthly magazine of Rotary International, Evanston, U.S.A., September, 1962.

One could deposit as little as two annas a day and have the collection made at one's door.

This program, and another "T.M.A." idea of starting rural banks, worked wonders. Today the bank has 158 branches and more than 1,900 employees. In time, with the founding of ten industrial enterprises by Dr. Pai, the business became the "Syndicate" of today. Dr. Pai resigned as managing director in January, 1962, but is still chairman of the board.

Beginning in 1942, the same pattern of multiplying growth and success that had distinguished Dr. Pai's business began to be repeated in the educational field. In 1942 he founded the Academy of General Education at nearby Manipal, enlisting the leading citizens of the area in support of the venture and securing a large initial enrollment. To Dr. Pai and many others it was apparent that the progress of Udipi and the entire district of South Kanara was dependent on adequate education of the next generation. The Academy started as a vocational centre, with classes in shorthand, typing, book-keeping, book-binding, printing and carpentry. Later schools of music and fine arts for boys and girls were added.

In 1949 the Academy founded at Udipi the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College — an arts college affiliated with Madras University. Granting bachelor's degrees in arts, science and commerce, the College now has approximately 800 students.

In 1950 Dr. Pai began one of his most spectacular achievements. He divested himself of his nursing home and gave all his immovable property toward the establishment of Kasturba Medical College, which he founded in 1953 without seeking any financial aid from the State. The College trains students for the M.B.,B.S. degree of Karnatak University, and is a co-operative venture, with parents of the students contributing to its maintenance, "a method which at first startled and even

shocked orthodox educational opinion,” according to the Udipi Rotary Club bulletin. But it has become one of the best-regarded and best-equipped medical colleges in India, attracting students from all over India. It works in two sections — the pre-clinical section at Manipal and the clinical section at Mangalore, where the State Government has provided the College with hospital facilities.

Two more professional colleges were established by the Academy in 1957: the Manipal Engineering College, now in the process of building a new campus, and the Udipi Law College.

Dr. Pai's Academy of General Education (he has been Registrar since 1942, is now President) has also established the Manipal Higher Secondary School and the Sri Bhuvanendra College, Karkala.

“Every child,” believes Dr. Pai, “is a potential source of strength to society. All he needs is encouragement and facilities to develop that potential.” Encouragement for learning has always existed in the atmosphere of India, but facilities have often been sadly lacking. In India, where unlettered peasants can recite long passages of classics from memory, illiteracy nevertheless remains a gigantic problem. Only 18 of 100 persons can read and write, even though free and compulsory education until the age of 14 is specified by the Indian Constitution. Many of India's half million villages have no schools, for lack of funds. The area around Udipi is more fortunate, with high schools (mostly run by private agencies) as well as elementary schools in almost every important village or town. Udipi, a centre of religious pilgrimage, of a famous ancient temple and eight associated monasteries, has long been the site of the famous S.M.S.P. Sanskrit College, of ancient lineage. But before Dr. Pai began to build an educational complex,

a few years before India achieved national independence (1947), area youth anxious for modern skills and higher education often could not afford to fulfill their dreams. Now, in the words of Udupi Rotarian Sri H. Sunder Rao, "the establishment of these seats of higher learning has transformed Udupi.....from a small *mofussil* town into an educational centre of national importance."

Not surprisingly, the Rotary Club which Dr. Pai founded in 1958 is remarkably active. Its 30 members have been instrumental in providing a blood bank, a book bank, scholarships, drugs to tubercular patients, and milk for distribution. It helps to popularize family planning. One of its first projects, even before its charter was granted, was for each member to help one illiterate of the community to read. It sponsored an elementary-education conference attended by 300 teacher-delegates. Its biggest project has been sponsoring and raising funds for a huge out-patient "Rotary Block" — an entire building including medical and surgical departments begun in 1958 at Manipal as part of a large teaching hospital that is joint venture of the Kasturba Medical College and the Medical Relief Society of South Kanara. Like Kasturba Medical College, it embodies a principle new to India. All who enroll in the Medical Relief Society receive certain types of free aid from the hospital; thus the hospital provides a kind of health insurance to a large number of individuals.

As the experience of Dr. Pai and his community indicates, there are great opportunities as well as great problems in India. India, once famed throughout the world for its riches, still has vast untouched mineral resources, including huge coal and iron reserves, and it has a hydro-electric potential exceeded only by the U.S.A. Its primitive agricultural system needs modernising; the production and exportation of goods must

be increased. However difficult all this may seem, Dr. Pai believes it can be accomplished. Then, he says, "our country will be again in its glory." The key, he would tell you, is education.

PAUL ALMASY

A UNIVERSITY TOWN BUILT BY A COUNTRY DOCTOR

In 1942, Manipal was a village with a few hundred inhabitants on the outskirts of the town of Udipi in the State of Mysore, southern India, hardly distinguishable from scores of similar hamlets in the region. Today, Manipal is a town of nearly 5,000 inhabitants. It has a medical college, an engineering college, a college of arts, letters and science, a college of commerce, a school of music, three elementary schools and a secondary school. How did this obscure village become a thriving town and a vigorous educational and cultural centre?

The transformation of Manipal has come about through the vision and determination of a country doctor named T.M.A. Pai who sparked a remarkable community enterprise in education and science. Dr. Pai, who was born in a village not far from Manipal 67 years ago, studied at the University of Madras and after obtaining his medical degree returned to practice in his native village.

As he went his rounds, Dr. Pai mused on many problems, but the one that pre-occupied him most of all was India's lack of schools, not only schools to train other doctors like himself,

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but schools for engineers, technicians and teachers of all kinds. "Knowledge is power" was his guiding maxim.

In his own area, there were no facilities for higher education and he knew that many promising young men and women were without the means to continue their education at Mangalore or Madras. How could he help them?

The answer came in 1940 when, after discussing the problem with leading citizens of Udipi, he decided to create an educational co-operative to give the area the schools it needed. Two years later, in 1942, his courageous project came into being with the foundation of the Academy of General Education at Manipal. The first aims of the Academy were to make available technical and commercial education by supporting or building schools and colleges. A vigorous drive was undertaken to enlist support and donations from all sections of the community.

The project started modestly enough with a few vocational courses but soon expanded to include two primary, a higher elementary and a secondary school. By 1949 Dr. Pai was able to enter the field of higher education with the establishment of an Arts and Science College later named the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College to honour the memory of the great Indian leader.

Four years later, in 1953, he astounded educationalists by setting up India's first privately-sponsored medical college, the Kasturba Medical College, named after the wife of Mahatma Gandhi. This was one of Dr. Pai's significant achievements. He and his friends had been moved by the plight of the many young men for whom there were no places in existing medical colleges in India, so they launched the Kasturba Medical College on a co-operative basis, asking the parents of the students who would benefit from its tuition to contribute equal

amounts to the project. Sixty-seven per cent of the first class graduated as doctors in 1959.

In 1960 a large teaching hospital was added to the College. This has provided clinical facilities for the students and has helped to relieve some of the region's urgent medical problems.

Today the Academy has 800 medical students, 700 at the Polytechnic School, 1,200 at the College of Arts, Letter and Science, 200 at the School of Commerce. The primary schools founded by Dr. Pai have 900 boys and girls, the secondary school 550 and the School of Music, 350.

Dr. Pai's achievement is a triumph of educational planning and educational financing from co-operative sources, for today the Academy's resources amount to £250,000 (700,000 dollars).

Most men would be satisfied to see their hopes and dreams realised on such a lavish scale. But Doctor Pai is still looking far ahead. Today he is giving Manipal a large modern library of which the Academy's present library will be the nucleus.

"I believe," he said recently, "that it is the duty of everyone to give everything he can to help the development of education".

DR. PAI, INDIA'S EDUCATOR

One of the great success stories of modern India is that of Dr. Tonse Madhava Ananta Pai, who has built successful careers concurrently in three fields — education, medicine, and banking.

In all three he has been highly unorthodox. Dr. Pai is an idea man. In education his idea is that schools and colleges can be built with little or no aid from the government.

He has done just this here in Manipal. This once sleepy little village has grown from a few hundred people to a bustling college town of 5,000 population, with new buildings going up day by day.

And not one government dollar has gone into any of them.

Manipal is located on a plateau which commands a view of the brilliant pink sunsets over the Arabian Sea. It is about 200 miles south of Goa and 30 miles north of Mangalore.

Only four miles to the west is Udipi, an ancient Hindu city with one of the most spectacular temple squares in all South India. Here is where Dr. Pai got his start.

Dr. Pai, born near Udipi, received his M. B., B. S. degree from Madras Medical College in 1925. In his first year of practice

as a doctor, he joined with his brother in starting what is now called the Syndicate Bank, spending his evenings in this work.

His major contribution was the "Pigmy Deposit Scheme," by which poor people who had never been inside a bank were enticed to save as little as two annas (about five cents) a day.

The Pai brothers even hired runners to collect these tiny sums daily from hundreds of depositors.

Such methods were shocking to more orthodox bankers, but enabled the Pai family to expand an original capital of 8,000 rupees to 550 millions today.

The Syndicate Bank now has 189 branches in six Indian States, a success story reminiscent of the late A. P. Gianini and his Bank of America.

Two years ago Dr. Pai resigned as Managing Director, turning over management of the Bank to his nephew. He has stayed on, however, as Chairman of the Board. All the rest of his time is devoted to education.

In 1942, Dr. Pai founded the Academy of General Education at Manipal, mainly to promote "practical," or vocational education such as typing, printing and carpentry. Later the Academy sponsored schools of fine arts and music.

In those early days, Dr. Pai spent much time travelling to the villages of South Kanara District, urging local leaders to establish high schools through donations and volunteer labour.

Today, every village of importance has its high school and this district leads all Mysore State in literacy, higher education, and university entrance examination scores.

In 1949, Dr. Pai founded Mahatma Gandhi Memorial College on the edge of Udipi, just down the hill from Manipal. Today this arts and science (liberal arts) college is one of the best equipped in Southern India.

It has 900 students, more than half of whom are on tuition-free scholarships.

“No student with grades of 75 percent or higher,” says Dr. Pai, “will ever be excluded from higher education here in Manipal.” The following year a medical college was founded which has since graduated more than 700 doctors.

Much of the financing of his colleges is possible because he charges high fees to the families who can afford them and gives scholarships to those whose families are poor.

In 1957, the Manipal Engineering College was founded and this year moved into a magnificent new granite building on the hilltop. A law college was founded in nearby Udipi also in 1957.

In the last two years three new colleges have been built in the neighbouring towns of Mulki, Karkala, and Coondapur.

All have been built by donations from the well-to-do and contributions from the common people. And all are the source of much community pride.

There are those who criticize Dr. Pai for catering to the sons of the rich, but he retorts that he is training doctors and engineers which India needs at no cost to the government, and giving many scholarships besides.

“Education,” says Dr. Pai, “is a country’s great wealth. If you give money away, your fortune is diminished. But if you share education with others, you still have it left.”

INDIA'S FIRST PRIVATE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Though many months have elapsed since Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Union Minister of Education, made certain unhelpful remarks about professional colleges in the private sector charging capitation fees for the admission of candidates, it cannot be said that discussion on the issue of capitation fees in such institutions has ceased to be topical.

That is so because in a few days the scramble for admission to medical and engineering colleges will begin anew and as in all recent years tens of thousands of young men and women qualified for admission to their degree courses will be turned away just because there are not enough seats to go round.

ORIGIN: The innovation of capitation fees as a means of founding and running professional colleges without much or any official assistance, conceived and tried for the first time at Manipal in Mysore State, has offered a ray of hope for would-be doctors and engineers whose families are resourceful enough to finance private institutions willing, anxious and able to train those who have knocked in vain at the doors of colleges chiefly supported by public funds.

That this novel idea has had a fair measure of success is ungrudgingly conceded by all who have observed its execution in the last 13 years. To these observers the comments of

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Mr. Chagla came as an unpleasant surprise. It is probable that certain false analogies affected his opinion.

In view of the certainty that capitation colleges have come to stay because of the manifest and admitted inability of the authorities to establish as many medical and engineering colleges as needed, it is really worthwhile to trace the origin and development of the capitation fee plan and endeavour to put the record straight about it.

Dr. T. M. A. Pai, the founder of the Academy of General Education has the distinction of starting the country's first private medical college. The task of founding a medical college is stupendous and the running costs are no less considerable. Since the Government is falling behind in meeting the demand for medical colleges, why should not private agencies utilise the resources of well-to-do parents to educate their qualified children whose desire to become medical practitioners is being frustrated for lack of facilities for study? Such was the line of thought pursued by Dr. Pai in dreaming of a medical college at Manipal under the auspices of the Academy.

Despite the scepticism of some of his own admirers he remained optimistic of the success of such a plan and the Kasturba Medical College, launched in 1953, is standing proof of the soundness of his belief.

The College has served as the model for about ten institutions born since then, but it remains not only the one enjoying the highest reputation for its standards of efficiency but also the one charging the lowest capitation fees.

Parents of those seeking admission to the College have to file their applications with a capitation fee of Rs. 3,000 each. The tuition fees are higher than in Government operated colleges, though this is far from unusual, for the same difference exists on other lands. Of course, library, laboratory and other normal levies are extra.

Dr. Pai calculated that about Rs. 3 crores would be needed for a full-fledged medical college, including a general hospital to provide facilities for clinical studies. The capitation fee is earmarked for the purpose, an unexceptionable course even though the donor loses it irretrievably. One presumes that in due course the capitation fee might become lower.

Dr. Pai points out how the Kasturba College has reversed a decades-old trend in medical education. It used to be the large cities that attracted medical students from smaller towns. Today hundreds of students from cities like Madras and Bombay seek such education in Manipal, which is under the jurisdiction of a mere "panchayat."

Nearly 1,000 medical graduates have already been turned out by Kasturba's, which has now a student strength of 1,698. The founding of more such colleges has not lessened the pressure for admission at Manipal.

The institution is proud of its Anatomy Museum, whose excellence is not perhaps surpassed by most museums attached to medical colleges at least in this country.

With nearly 1,000 already graduating from the College and doing well in the profession, the future of the institution seems perfectly assured. Already it has begun to run post-graduate classes.

The idea of capitation fee colleges has thus proved to be a success in Manipal. If honestly executed, it can make a conspicuous contribution to the field of professional education.

Both the Union and State Governments ought to take a positive view of private efforts to enter the sphere in order to help the people to help themselves. Should official encouragement be forthcoming in a more generous measure, more and more participating colleges are certain to come into being and open a brighter chapter in the history of professional education in India.





COVER DESIGN:

The hard laterite rocks of Manipal once harboured wild grass and a thorny shrub—the only two types of natural life visible on the hills of Manipal until Dr. T. M. A. Pai forced the rocks to blossom forth into magnificent institutions aimed at developing human personality through education.

Rocks provide literally a firm foundation for these institutions besides reflecting the indomitable and inflexible will that created life on the rocks.

